MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION

CLAY, NY

DRAFT SEQRA SCOPE OF WORK

September 12, 2023

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS

ADA ..... Americans with Disabilities Act
CEQ ..... Council on Environmental Quality
CFR ..... Code of Federal Regulations
CLCPA ..... Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act
DEIS ..... Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS ..... Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA ..... Federal Highway Administration
GEIS ..... Generic Environmental Impact Statement
GHG ..... Greenhouse Gas
LWRP ..... Local Waterfront Revitalization Program
MSAT ..... Mobile Source Air Toxic
NAAQS ..... National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA ..... National Environmental Policy Act
NOI ..... Notice of Intent
NYSDEC ..... New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOT ..... New York State Department of Transportation
OCDOT ..... Onondaga County Department of Transportation
OCDWEP ..... Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection
OCIDA ..... Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency
OCWA ..... Onondaga County Water Authority
OPRHP ..... New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
SEQRA ..... New York State Environmental Quality Review Act
SGEIS ..... Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement
SHPO ..... State Historic Preservation Office
SMTC ..... Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council
SPDES ..... State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP ..... Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TEM ..... NYSDOT's The Environment Manual
USACE ..... United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C. ..... United States Code
USEPA ..... United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS ..... United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WPCP ..... White Pine Commerce Park
WWTP ..... Wastewater Treatment Plant

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1 Introduction

Micron New York Semiconductor Manufacturing LLC (Micron), a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of Micron Technology, Inc., is proposing to construct a semiconductor manufacturing campus (the "Micron Campus") in the Town of Clay, New York, at the White Pine Commerce Park (WPCP), an approximately 1,400-acre industrial park controlled by the Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency (OCIDA). The Micron Campus, together with ancillary development on nearby properties (described below), are referred to collectively as the "Proposed Project."

OCIDA circulated a notice of intent to serve as State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) (6 NYCRR Part 617) (New York Environmental Conservation Law §§8-0101 et seq.) Lead Agency on July 28, 2023. No objections to that notice were received during the 30-day period commencing on that date. At its regular meeting of September 14, 2023, OCIDA issued a Positive Declaration, indicating the need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and scheduled a public scoping meeting to be held on October 11, 2023.

Micron, as the Project Sponsor, will prepare a draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) pursuant to SEQRA. Since the Proposed Project will require certain federal permits and approvals that require federal environmental review, including, but not limited to, federal wetlands permits pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the SEQRA DEIS will also contain information to support National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 4321 et seq.) review.

This document is the Draft SEQRA Scope for the proposed DEIS. It was prepared pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 617.8 and provides: (1) a brief description of the Proposed Project; (2) an identification of potentially significant adverse impacts from the SEQRA Environmental Assessment Form and consultation with Federal, State, and local agencies; (3) the extent and quality of information needed to adequately address each impact; (4) an initial identification of mitigation measures; and (5) the reasonable alternatives to be considered.

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Micron is a world leader in innovative memory solutions that transform how the world uses information. For over 40 years, the company has been instrumental to the world's most significant technology advancements, delivering optimal memory and storage systems for a broad range of applications. Memory is at the leading edge of semiconductor manufacturing and fuels everything from feature-rich 5G smartphones to the AI-enabled cloud. Micron's leadership in both DRAM and NAND technologies provides the market-based confidence to invest up to $100 billion

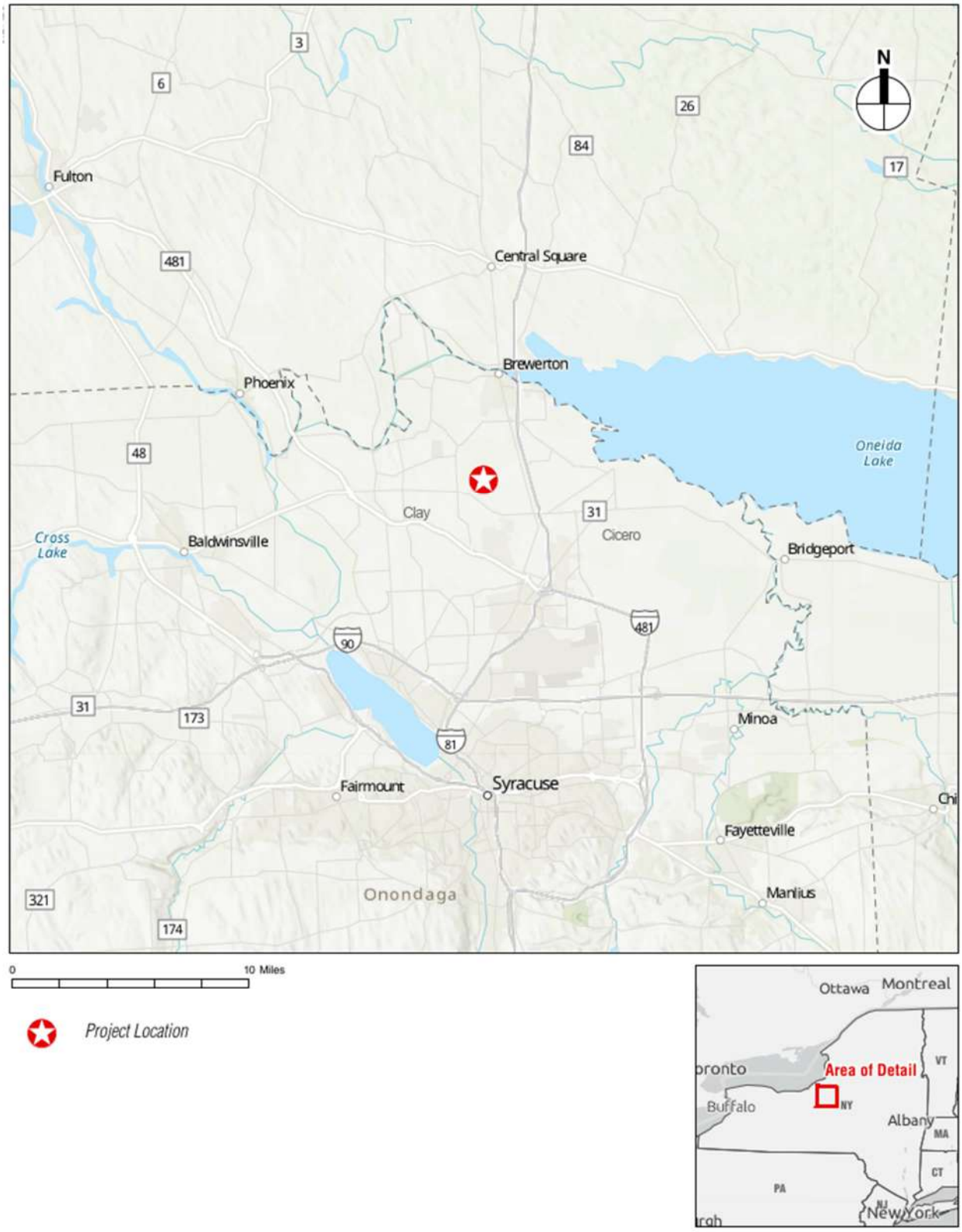
to affirm the company's industry-leading memory innovation and deliver differentiated products to its customers.

Micron's proposed semiconductor manufacturing facility campus ("Micron Campus") in the Town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York will be built-out over an approximate 20-year period, and will consist of the construction of four (4) Memory Fabrication facilities (Fabs). Micron expects that the Fabs will be built in sequence, with construction of each Fab starting as the preceding Fab is being fit-out with manufacturing equipment and operations begun (the DEIS will analyze an interim analysis year as well as a final year of completion). This process will result in continuous construction activities on the site over the approximate 20-year period, with a significant portion of that construction occurring inside previously-constructed Fab buildings. Micron intends to start construction of the Micron Campus in 2024 with Fabs 1 and 2 operational by 2032. Fabs 3 and 4 would be operational by 2041.

1.1.1 Project Location

The Micron Campus is an approximately 1,400-acre assemblage of land located in an area of the Town of Clay bordered by NYS Route 31 to the south, Caughdenoy Road to the west, a series of National Grid overhead power lines to the north (although the site extends approximately 100 feet beyond the power lines), and the Town of Clay/Town of Cicero boundary line to the east. The majority of the Micron Campus is contained within the Town of Clay, Onondaga County, New York and is accessible from I-81 from an interchange with NYS Route 31 (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF PROPOSED MICRON SITE



1.1.2 Project Description

The Micron Campus would comprise approximately 1,400 acres, consisting of the enlarged WPCP parcel studied in the 2021 SGEIS along with additional contiguous acreage acquired or to be acquired by OCIDA. Each Fab is expected to cover approximately 1.2 million sf of land and contain approximately 600,000 sf of cleanroom space[1], 290,000 sf of cleanroom support space[2], and 250,000 sf of administrative space. Each set of two Fabs will be supported by approximately 470,000 sf of central utility buildings[3], 200,000 sf of warehouse space, and 200,000 sf of product testing space[4] housed in separate buildings. The Micron Campus will also have ancillary on-site electrical substations, water and wastewater treatment and storage, and industrial gas storage. See Figure 2 for a preliminary site plan of the proposed Micron Campus.

Micron will create approximately 9,000 high-paying jobs by 2045 to support the Micron Campus when operating at full capacity and about 40,000 community jobs over a 20-plus year period to include suppliers, contractors, and other supporting roles. Micron has begun efforts to attract a diverse and multi-talented workforce to Central New York. Using its existing labor models for high-volume fabs around the globe, Micron has estimated that 90% of its workers will be dedicated to manufacturing, and the remaining 10% will provide support services, including IT, security, quality, procurement, supply chain, smart manufacturing technology, finance, people, and legal services.

The bulk of manufacturing headcount will comprise three major job categories, each with a mix of specific jobs and skillsets. In the category of leadership (~10%), there are directors, managers, and supervisors. Typical qualifications for managers are a B.A. or B.S. degree or equivalent training and experience and five years of leadership experience. For supervisors, these are an A.A. or A.S. degree or Production Operations Management Certificate or equivalent training and experience. For directors, a B.A. or B.S. degree or equivalent training and experience, and eight years of leadership experience is required. In the category of Engineering & Professional (~44%), the bulk of needed roles are equipment engineers and process engineers. Engineering roles require a B.S. in Engineering or a B.S. in a relevant discipline, and Micron provides specific on-the-job training for the role's function. In the category of Technicians (~36%), the bulk of needed roles are equipment technicians and process technicians. Technician roles require the same minimum qualifications, and Micron provides specific on-the-job training for the role's function. The qualifications are an A.A or A.S. degree or completion of a Micron Apprenticeship Program or, other approved

1 Cleanroom: This part of the campus is where the thousands of advanced equipment are housed that are used to take raw silicon wafers and build the chips. It is called a cleanroom because there are strict requirements on particles in the air that can impact the functionality of the chips. The chips are built up in layers of metals and insulators, similar to how a building is constructed floor-by-floor.

2 Cleanroom support: This part of the campus includes functions such as workshops to refurbish parts, labs to complete incoming chemical tests, surface analysis of what is on the wafers, and perform cross-sections of the wafer to validate the structure of the chips meets requirements.

3 Central utility building: These buildings house the systems required for delivering the utilities necessary to produce the chips. These utilities include systems such as HVAC, electrical transmission equipment, water purification and recycling, and chemical/specialty gas delivery systems.

4 Product testing space: This space is used to house advanced equipment that takes finished wafers and performs electrical testing that validates the chips function to required specifications before the wafers are shipped out for assembly into products and further testing.

certification, or a combination of certifications under development with Micron community college partners or equivalent training and experience.

Micron will operate three (3) shifts over a 24-hour day. Day and night shifts will be utilized to sustain 24-hour manufacturing activities as well as a maintenance shift.

Two (2) additional properties will be developed with uses ancillary to the Micron Campus (see Figure 3):

- An approximately 30.2-acre parcel on the north side of Caughdenoy Road (Town of Clay tax parcel 042.-01-13.0, 9100 Caughdenoy Road) (the "Childcare Site") on which Micron will construct an employee health care center and childcare center; and
- An approximately 1-acre parcel on the northwest side of the WPCP (048.-01-02.1) ("jack and bore site") which will be used for utility line conveyance.

The Micron Campus, with four (4) Fabs and all ancillary support facilities, driveways, and parking; the jack and bore site; and the Childcare Site comprise the "Proposed Project."

Off-site energy (natural gas and electricity), telecommunications, water, wastewater utility, and rail spur improvements also will be required and will be identified as "off-site improvements" necessary for the Proposed Project and analyzed in the environmental review, as well as in a separate regulatory process before the New York Public Service Commission with regard to the electric transmission lines needed for the Proposed Project (see Figure 3). The following off-site improvements have been identified:

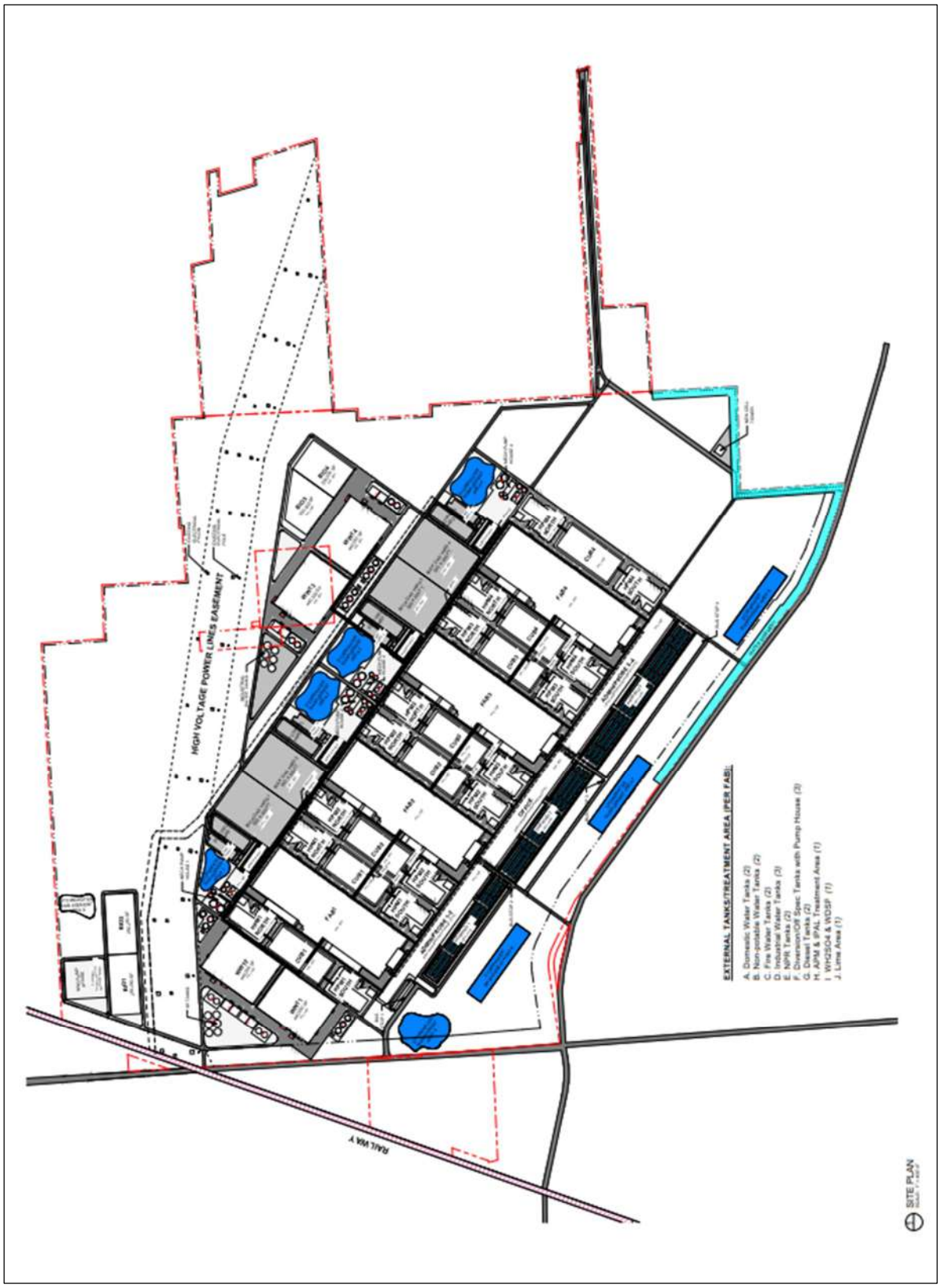
Energy

- Extension of a 16-inch diameter natural gas line from National Grid's Gas Regulator Station (GRS) 147 at 4459 NYS Route 31 to the Micron Campus (approximately 3.15 miles) and construction of GRS 147A at the same address as the existing GRS;
- Construction of four (4) underground electrical transmission duct bank connections from the existing National Grid sub-station west of Caughdenoy Road.

Telecommunications

- Extension of existing fiber-optic lines located along NYS Route 31 to the Micron Campus and from the existing fiber-optic lines located along Caughdenoy Road.

FIGURE 2 PROPOSED SITE PLAN FOR MICRON CAMPUS



Water Supply

Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) has capacity within its water supply system to service Micron's initial water demand for construction and operations of Fab 1 (approximately 11.5 million gallons per day (MGD)). A new Clear Water Pumping Station at OCWA's Lake Ontario Water Treatment Plant (LOWTP) would be required. This new Clear Water Pumping Station will be designed to accommodate anticipated water demand for Micron's Fab 2 to Fab 4. Potable water for initial construction would be provided to the Micron Campus through existing water mains located in Caughdenoy Road and Burnet Road. Potable water for Fab 1 operations would be provided to the Micron Campus through construction of a new connection from OCWA's existing Eastern Branch Transmission Main south of NYS Route 31 via a new service connection within a 99-foot-wide easement within the Micron Campus along Caughdenoy Road.

To serve the anticipated future total demand of approximately 48 MGD, OCWA would have to make the following water supply infrastructure improvements:

- Construction of a new Raw Water Tunnel and Raw Water Pumping Station at OCWA's existing Burt Point property on Lake Ontario (City of Oswego);
- Construction of a new Raw Water Transmission Main from Burt Point to OCWA's Lake Ontario Water Treatment Plant (LOWTP) using an easement that OCWA obtained for such purposes in the 1990s;
- Modification to the LOWTP with addition of two (2) new filters, one (1) contact basin, and one (1) new clearwell as well as additional chemical storage space and residual handling facilities;
- Expansion of OCWA's Clear Water Transmission Main from LOWTP to OCWA's Terminal Campus with one (1) additional 54-inch diameter line parallel to the existing 54-inch diameter line;
- Construction of one (1) 15 million gallon water storage tank at OCWA's Terminal Campus;
- Upgrading of existing pumps at OCWA's Farrell Pumping Station at Terminal Campus and construction of a parallel pumping station;
- Expansion of OCWA's Eastern Branch Transmission Main south of NYS Route 31 from one (1) 54-inch diameter water main with up to three (3) additional 54-inch diameter water mains depending on evaluations of Micron's initial water re-use and reclamation performance; and
- Relocation of a portion of the existing OCWA Eastern Branch Transmission Line crossing the Micron Campus to allow for Micron Fab 3 and Fab 4 construction.

Wastewater

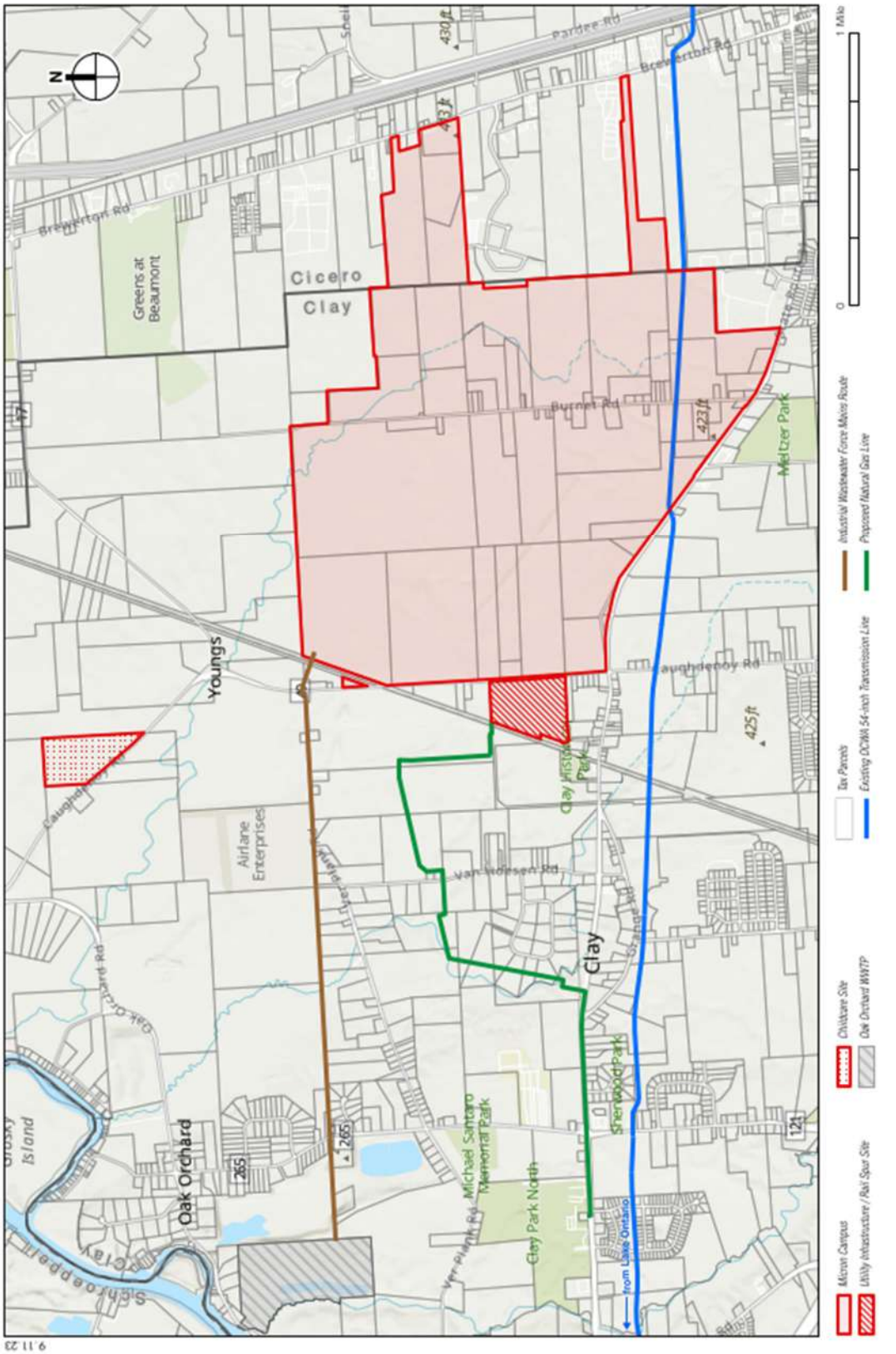
Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection (OCDWEP) will be able to convey sanitary wastewater from the Micron Campus during initial construction through a previously planned extension of municipal sanitary wastewater force mains to a portion of the Oak Orchard Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) service area that has not previously been served by municipal infrastructure. Operation of Micron's Fab 1 will require additional industrial wastewater infrastructure and improvements to the Oak Orchard WWTP in addition to planned industrial wastewater pre-treatment facilities that Micron will construct on the Micron Campus. The following OCDWEP infrastructure improvements are required prior to operation of Micron's Fab 1:

- Construction of OCDWEP industrial wastewater service conveyance to the Oak Orchard wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) from a new industrial wastewater pumping station to be constructed on the Micron Campus. Conveyance infrastructure would comprise four (4) 30-inch force mains for industrial wastewater; and one (1) 36-inch force main for reclaimed water supply; and
- Expansion of the Oak Orchard WWTP to treat industrial wastewater (with pre-treatment required by Micron at the Micron Campus).

Utility Infrastructure/Rail Spur Site

Related to the Proposed Project, Micron has proposed to construct a rail spur on an approximately 36.9-acre adjacent parcel on the west side of Caughdenoy Road (Town of Clay tax parcel 046.-02-03.2) (the "rail spur site"). The rail spur will be used to deliver construction aggregate to the Micron Campus to reduce construction vehicle impacts on the local community from construction of the Proposed Project, which will facilitate the avoidance, minimization and mitigation of traffic, air, climate change and community character impacts. The rail spur is a separate but related action that would require advanced construction to achieve the intended benefit of reduced construction vehicle impacts from the Proposed Project. Although it will be addressed separately under SEQRA so that it is in place at the commencement of groundbreaking in order to maximize mitigation measures for the Proposed Project, it will also be analyzed in the DEIS.

FIGURE 3 MICRON CAMPUS AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS



2 The Scoping Process and Agency Coordination

Scoping provides an opportunity for the public to learn more about the Proposed Project and to provide valuable input as Micron and OCIDA prepare the SEQRA Draft EIS (DEIS). A SEQRA Positive Declaration and notice of public scoping meeting will be published in the *Environmental Notice Bulletin*. Notice of the public scoping meeting will be placed in a newspaper of general circulation serving the broader Clay, New York area.

Notice will be placed in the following publication:

- The Post Standard (Syracuse.com)

Project information and this draft SEQRA Scope will also be posted on OCIDA's website (www.ongoved.com) as well as Micron's project website (www.micron.com/ny).

OCIDA, as SEQRA Lead Agency, invites the public, agencies, and Indigenous Nations to be involved in the environmental review process. During the SEQRA scoping process, comments will be encouraged on the draft purpose and need, potential alternatives, and environmental issues of concern. A list of the Federal, State, and local agencies with which OCIDA is coordinating is provided in Section 6.

Public Comment Period and Community Meetings

- The comment period for scoping extends 30 days from September 20, 2023 to October 20, 2023. During this period, OCIDA will hold a public scoping meeting on October 11, 2023 at 6:30 PM to obtain input from the public.

The scoping meeting will have simultaneous Spanish and American Sign Language interpretation. For additional language translation services or special needs assistance, please contact OCIDA five (5) business days prior to the meeting at: (315) 435-3770 or email: micron@ongov.net.

How to Comment

Comments may be provided at any point during the scoping period through:

- Registering to speak at the public scoping meeting;
- E-mailing written comments tomicron@ongov.net; or
- Mailing written comments to Attn: Micron Project, Office of Economic Development, Onondaga County, 335 Montgomery Street, 2nd Floor, Syracuse, NY 13202

All comments received, no matter their format, will be considered equally.

How Comments Will be Used

After the end of the comment period on October 20, 2023, OCIDA, with assistance as need be from Micron, will collect, review, and summarize the comments received and prepare a final SEQRA Scope. The comments received during the scoping period will be considered by OCIDA to define the final scope of the DEIS and inform the related technical analyses and environmental resources to be evaluated.

Once approved, OCIDA will publicly notice and distribute the final SEQRA Scope. This will then be used to prepare the DEIS.

3 Purpose and Need

3.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to further the United States goal to expand domestic memory chip manufacturing capacity and restore U.S. leadership in semiconductor manufacturing as embodied in the "Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors and Science Act of 2022" (the "CHIPS Act"). For Micron, the purpose is to advance its leading-edge position in the development and manufacturing of DRAM memory chips.

The purpose of the CHIPS Act and the need for the Proposed Project is to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign production of both leading edge and older generation microelectronics. Semiconductors were invented in America, and the U.S. semiconductor industry has historically dominated many parts of the international semiconductor supply chain, such as R&D, chip design and manufacturing. Yet the U.S. position within the semiconductor industry has been declining. According to the Semiconductor Industry Association, U.S. production of the world's microchips has fallen from 37% in 1990 to 12% in 2020. The need for the Proposed Project is to reduce economic and national security risks by building domestic capacity, to establish a dynamic and collaborative network for semiconductor research and innovation centers, and to improve competitiveness and strengthen regional supply chain industries. Micron provides a unique and essential role in domestic production of leading-edge memory chips that are essential and high-volume components of the semiconductor industry.

Micron's investment in the Proposed Project will also advance the goals of the State of New York and OCIDA to enhance job growth in Central New York by promoting advanced manufacturing in the region. The Proposed Project is anticipated to generate nearly 50,000 jobs in Central New York over more than a 20-year period, including 9,000 good-paying Micron jobs directly generated by the Proposed Project and over 40,000 additional jobs with suppliers, contractors and other businesses supporting the proposed chip manufacturing facility. To this end, Micron and the State of New York have announced a historic $500 million investment in community and workforce development over a more than 20-year period. Micron will further invest $250 million in line with its commitment to the Green CHIPS Community Investment Fund. An additional $250 million is expected to be invested, with $100 million from New York, and $150 million from local, other state and national partners. This fund is intended to expand and train the workforce in the region, including providing support for disadvantaged populations.

3.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Central New York as well as other regions of New York State have experienced a reduction in manufacturing jobs over several decades. In 1991, OCIDA and the City of Syracuse Chamber of

Commerce commissioned an Industrial Park Feasibility Study to identify potential candidate sites for locating industrial businesses in Onondaga County (the "County"). The study identified two sites for large scale industrial uses, with the White Pine Commerce Park (WPCP) ultimately selected as the preferred site for purchase due to its proximity to National Grid's Clay electric substation, highway access, and Industrial zoning designation. Between 1991 and 1999, the County purchased seven properties to form the original approximately 340-acre WPCP (previously referred to as Clay Business Park).

OCIDA's intent in acquiring the lands, was further justified in 1998 with the advent of the SEMI-NY program (as discussed below), resulted in the accumulation of the original 340-acre footprint of the WPCP. The SEMI-NY program was a New York State initiative initiated in 1998 to attract the semiconductor industry to the state by identifying and advancing "qualified" sites that were consistent with conceptual semiconductor industry profiles. OCIDA's objective was to further the County's economic development agenda by providing a site that met the SEMI-NY criteria and could be presented as a qualified site for a semiconductor manufacturing facility under the SEMI-NY program. To support OCIDA's efforts to obtain the SEMI-NY "qualified" site designation for its site, OCIDA prepared a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) to assess potential environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with full build-out of the 300-acres by a yet to be determined semiconductor company. The GEIS, which was prepared pursuant to New York's SEQRA process, was released in April 2002.

From 2017 to the present, OCIDA has made significant investments to advance and market the WPCP, with the semiconductor industry targeted as the site's highest and best use. In the ensuing years following the initial creation and focused marketing of the WPCP, the semiconductor industry, for several commercial reasons, has transitioned toward the construction and use of a Fab complex, which typically consists of two to four fabrication facilities operating at a single site; a trend introduced in Asia and Europe and now replicated in the United States. The semiconductor industry of today focuses on economies of scale; the need to build fewer, larger Fabs; and the managerial and economic benefits regarding workforce and reducing operational downtimes during expansions. This has resulted in the need for 1000-acre sites.

As a result, over the past six years, OCIDA decided to purchase adjacent land to enlarge the WPCP to accommodate this new vision. The WPCP is now over 1,400 contiguous acres. This size makes it considerably larger than most available sites in New York. Considering other critical additional project needs beyond sheer size (e.g., proximity to a sufficient supply of electricity and water, wastewater treatment, and natural gas) further diminishes the number of available sites that can accommodate modern semiconductor manufacturing. Overlaying the acreage and infrastructure needs with access to multi-modal transportation and labor needs is often a point of failure for most other sites, which might otherwise meet the acreage need. Accordingly, sites that substantially meet Micron's site selection criteria are not commonly available, which further supports Micron's selection of the WPCP for the proposed Micron Campus.

OCIDA utilized the development of a GEIS (2012) and the follow-up Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement (SGEIS), completed in 2021, to evaluate potential locations throughout Onondaga County for development of a site suitable to attract semi-conductor manufacturing. OCIDA, in 2012, and again in 2021, selected the WPCP as its preferred site to attract private industrial and commercial development because of its size, potential for industrial zoning, access to transportation, proximity of utilities, as well as a history of Town of Clay efforts to facilitate industrial development at the property.

The 2012 GEIS considered several other potential sites in addition to WPCP:

- Radisson Corporate Park – 950 acres in the Town of Lysander;
- Hancock Air Park – 200 acres adjacent to the Syracuse Hancock Airport;
- Collamer Crossings Business Park – 200 acres in the Town of Dewitt located near NYS Route 298, I-90, I-481; and
- Syracuse Research Park – 99-acre site adjacent to Syracuse University.

OCIDA deemed the Radisson Corporate Park as an unviable choice because it lacked sufficient room and it did not offer the location specific advantages such as the proximity to Interstates 81 and 481 that the WPCP did. Neither the Hancock Air Park nor the Collamer Crossing Business Park were deemed viable options because the available lots were small and could not accommodate large industrial uses. The Syracuse Research Park was available for light industrial use, but OCIDA concluded that it could not easily accommodate large-scale industrial uses.

The 2012 GEIS evaluated three (3) different site layouts for the WPCP: 1) a layout that provided 1 million sf of development while avoiding all State-mapped wetlands; 2) a layout that provided 1.5 million sf of development that balanced approximately 4.2 acres of wetland impacts against the additional benefits from the larger size of development; and 3) a layout that provided over 2 million sf balanced against additional impacts to wetlands. OCIDA identified the third alternative as the "preferred alternative" in the 2012 GEIS based on the overall economic returns versus the degree of environmental impacts. The GEIS also included a 2012 engineering report evaluating three (3) options for extending sanitary sewer service to the WPCP: 1) use of Verplank Road north of NYS Route 31; 2) use of the NYS Route 31 right-of-way; and 3) use of the Metropolitan Water Board (now OCWA) right-of-way south of NYS Route 31. The 2012 engineering report built from a 2003 feasibility study, the *Semi-NY Sewer Route Feasibility Study*, which evaluated five (5) sanitary sewer line routing options. OCIDA selected the third option for extension of sanitary sewer service to the WPCP as the preferred alternative.

The 2021 SGEIS revisited the question of whether the WPCP was the preferred alternative to attract industrial and commercial development to Onondaga County, and compared it to the same

alternative candidate sites that the 2012 GEIS assessed, again concluding that "[n]one of the previously considered alternative locations would be able to accommodate the large-scale industrial use that the [White Pine Commerce] Park is promoting due to size limitations and proximity to services and necessary infrastructure."

The 2021 SGEIS concluded that significant expansion of the WPCP was feasible and more likely to attract leading edge manufacturing, such as semiconductor manufacturing. The alternative locations considered in the 2021 SGEIS were rejected as much too small to accommodate semiconductor manufacturing. The 2021 SGEIS assessed the additional potential significant adverse impacts from a larger facility and an increase in size of the development parcel to approximately 1,250 acres (later expanded to the current approximately 1,400 acres). OCIDA indicated in the SEQRA Findings Statement that "consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations from among the reasonable alternatives available, the action is the one that avoids or minimizes adverse impacts to the maximum extent practicable, and that adverse impacts will be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable by incorporating as conditions to the decision those mitigation measures that were identified as practicable."

On August 9, 2022, President Biden signed into law the CHIPS Act making over $50 billion available "to strengthen American manufacturing, supply chains, and national security, and invest in research and development, science and technology, and the workforce of the future to keep the United States the leader in the industries of tomorrow, including nanotechnology, clean energy, quantum computing, and artificial intelligence."[5]

On August 11, 2022, New York State Governor Kathy Hochul signed into law the Green CHIPS Act, which provides up to $10 billion in economic incentives for environmentally friendly semiconductor manufacturing and supply chain projects (Ch. 494, L. 2022). The Green CHIPS legislation was passed to align with the provisions of the Federal CHIPS Act for the purpose of attracting domestic semiconductor manufacturing and related activities to New York State.

On October 4, 2022, Micron announced plans to invest up to $100 billion over the next 20-plus years to develop a new leading edge semiconductor manufacturing facility at what is now known as the WPCP in Clay, New York, with a first-tier investment of $20 billion planned by the end of this decade. Micron intends to apply for funding from both the CHIPS Act and the Green CHIPS Act to assist in the financing of the Proposed Project. Micron and Empire State Development (ESD), the umbrella organization of New York State's two principal economic development public-benefit corporations, established a framework, known as the Community Investment Framework, outlining the shared investments to be made by Micron and the State of New York. This framework

[5] FACT SHEET: CHIPS and Science Act will Lower Costs, Create Jobs, Strengthen Supply Chains, and Counter China, August 9, 2022, The White House. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/08/09/fact-sheet-chips-and-science-act-will-lower-costs-create-jobs-strengthen-supply-chains-and-counter-china/

will allow for the strengthening of the existing regional workforce and to create new growth and expansion of the workforce overall.

Micron's Proposed Project is the long-anticipated fulfillment of OCIDA's original goal to attract a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility to generate high-paying employment opportunities in Onondaga County. Micron's investment also furthers recent United States and New York State policies and programs to incentivize domestic semiconductor manufacturing.

4 Project Alternatives and Description of the Proposed Project

4.1 INTRODUCTION

SEQRA requires the evaluation of alternatives to the Proposed Project, including either alternative sites or alternative designs, as well as a No Action Alternative. The evaluation of alternative site locations to be presented in the DEIS for the Proposed Project will be based upon the prior evaluation of alternative sites reflected in the earlier SEQRA analyses prepared by OCIDA as well as work completed by the New York State Economic Development Council (Project Rhino).

4.2 DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS

4.2.1 Alternative Sites in New York State

The DEIS will include a discussion of project location needs for semiconductor manufacturing in general and Micron in particular. The DEIS will also discuss the process previously undertaken by New York State to identify candidate sites for semiconductor manufacturing over recent years. That process identified four (4) sites throughout New York State as "shovel ready" sites for semiconductor manufacturing: STAMP in Genesee County, WPCP in Onondaga County, Marcy Nanocenter in Oneida County, and Luther Forest Technology Campus in Saratoga County. The DEIS will discuss the three alternative shovel ready sites and detail why they are not suitable alternative locations for the Proposed Project. For example, since 2012, GlobalFoundries U.S., Inc. has operated a semiconductor manufacturing facility at the Luther Forest Technology Campus in Saratoga County. Marcy Nanocenter Parcel #1 was previously developed into a manufacturing facility for Wolfspeed. The remaining parcel at Marcy Nanocenter is only 438 acres, too small for the proposed project. Some development has already occurred at STAMP and the remaining available acreage at that site also is too small to accommodate the Proposed Project.

In 2018 the New York State Economic Development Council (NYSEDC) prepared a "Competitive Site Location Benchmarking for Semiconductor Manufacturing" study (also known as "Project Rhino"). The purpose of the benchmarking study was to assess and compare four (4) sites in New York State, including WPCP, for their readiness to support semiconductor manufacturing; benchmark those four (4) sites against six (6) other sites located throughout the United States; and identify other industrial sectors that might be attracted to New York State to support semiconductor manufacturing. The study was based upon a hypothetical semiconductor manufacturing facility and evaluated each of the sites against a number of quality, cost, and economic incentive factors.

The qualitative assessment evaluated the sites against five categories, each of which had several factors included: site quality and suitability; workforce and community alignment; utilities capacity, quality, and reliability; economic development and regulatory context; and incentive capacity and capability. WPCP ranked second nationally for access to utilities and readiness of those utilities to serve the site. It was noted that all four New York State sites ranked first through fourth for the degree to which tax and non-tax incentives have been made available from the State and local governments. Lastly, three of the New York sites, including WPCP, ranked in the top five for economic development and regulatory support.

While all four New York State sites were among the most expensive in terms of construction costs, personnel, water and wastewater, and real estate and personal income taxes, the New York State sites had a competitive advantage on electricity and natural gas costs. On balance, the study concluded that New York State led all competitors in terms of the capacity, capability, and probability of delivering a meaningful incentives package.

The DEIS will include a summary of the prior New York State site selection process and detail why alternative semiconductor locations in New York State cannot accommodate the Proposed Project.

4.2.2 Alternative Sites and Design Options in Onondaga County

As previously noted, as part of its effort to develop a "shovel-ready" industrial park in Onondaga County, OCIDA evaluated a number of potential locations throughout the county. OCIDA ultimately selected WPCP as its preferred site to attract private industrial and commercial development because of its size, potential for industrial zoning, access to transportation, proximity of utilities, as well as a history of Town of Clay efforts to facilitate industrial development at the property.

The 2012 DGEIS prepared by OCIDA evaluated three (3) different site layouts for WPCP: 1) a layout that provided 1 million sf of development while avoiding all State-mapped wetlands; 2) a layout that provided 1.5 million sf of development that balanced approximately 4.2 acres of wetland impacts against the additional benefits from the larger size of development; and 3) a layout that provided over 2 million sf balanced against additional impacts to wetlands. OCIDA identified the third alternative as the "preferred alternative" in the 2012 DGEIS based on the overall economic returns versus the degree of environmental impacts. The DGEIS also included a 2012 engineering report evaluating three (3) options for extending sanitary sewer service to the Proposed Project Site: 1) use of Verplank Road north of NYS Route 31; 2) use of the NYS Route 31 right-of-way; and 3) use of the Metropolitan Water Board (now OCWA) right-of-way south of NYS Route 31. The 2012 engineering report built from a 2003 feasibility study, the *Semi-NY Sewer Route Feasibility Study*, that evaluated five (5) sanitary sewer line routing options. OCIDA selected the third option for extension of sanitary sewer service to the Proposed Project Site as the preferred alternative.

The 2021 Final Supplemental GEIS prepared by OCIDA revisited the question of whether WPCP was the preferred alternative to attract industrial and commercial development to Onondaga County, and compared it to the same alternative candidate sites that were assessed in the 2012 DGEIS, concluding that "[n]one of the previously considered alternative locations would be able to accommodate the large-scale industrial use that the [White Pine Commerce] Park is promoting due to size limitations and proximity to services and necessary infrastructure." The 2021 SGEIS further concluded that significant expansion of WPCP was feasible and more likely to attract leading edge manufacturing, such as semiconductor manufacturing. The 2021 SGEIS assessed the additional potential significant adverse impacts from a larger facility (up to 4 million sf of manufacturing space) and increase in size of the development parcel to approximately 1,250 acres. OCIDA indicated in the SEQRA Findings Statement that "consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations from among the reasonable alternatives available, the action is the one that avoids or minimizes adverse impacts to the maximum extent practicable, and that adverse impacts will be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable by incorporating as conditions to the decision those mitigation measures that were identified as practicable."

The DEIS will include a summary of the prior Onondaga County site selection process, but will not include detailed impact assessment of any of the candidate sites included in that prior process.

4.3 ALTERNATIVES TO BE ANALYZED IN THE DEIS

4.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative WPCP would remain vacant land. However, OCIDA's 2021 SGEIS concluded that development of up to 4 million sf of manufacturing space would avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

4.3.2 The Build Alternative

Micron intends to build a semiconductor manufacturing facility campus (the "Micron Campus") at the expanded WPCP, which will be built-out over an approximately 20-year period with four Fabs. It is expected that Fabs will be continuously fit-out and construction on the next Fab will be in sequence as the prior Fab finishes fit-out. The DEIS will analyze an interim analysis year of 2030 with Fab 1 in operation and Fab 2 under construction and anticipated completion of major off-site transportation improvements,[6] 2036 with Fab 1 and Fab 2 operating and construction of Fab 3 underway, as well as a final analysis year of 2041 for the with all four Fabs in operation with on-going fit-out of Fab 4).

[6] The 2030 interim year analysis will evaluate any traffic, air quality, noise, and construction impacts for what is projected to be a peak of operations and construction employment. For other areas of impact analysis, the 2036 analysis year representing completion of Fab 1 and Fab 2 will be used to reflect the larger amount of project completion at that time.

4.3.3 Reduced Scale Micron Proposed Project Alternative

The DEIS will consider an alternative development site plan reflecting a reduced scale of the Micron Proposed Project, which would comprise only the first two Fabs, as described above. All of the same off-site improvements would be considered as part of the Reduced Scale Micron Proposed Project and while the improvements would be scaled to the requirements of the smaller project, the areal extent of disturbance to construct those conveyances would be substantially similar to that required for the Proposed Project.

The purpose of this alternative is to assess significant adverse effects from a reduced scale project and compare such effects to the effects of the Build Alternative.

5 Analysis Framework

This section outlines the analytical framework that will be used to complete the DEIS. It describes the reasoning behind the chosen analysis year(s) and study area(s) and outlines the methodology used to establish baseline conditions from which the environmental effects will be analyzed.

5.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Preparation of the DEIS will conform to 6 NYCRR Part 617.9(b). The Proposed Project will be evaluated for potential significant adverse effects to the Project Site and applicable study areas for all relevant environmental technical categories in accordance with applicable SEQRA requirements. The DEIS will consider direct and indirect short-term (construction) and long-term (operational) effects of the Proposed Project. Cumulative impacts will also be addressed, as applicable. The DEIS will identify proposed mitigation for any significant adverse environmental impacts. The DEIS shall include a list of all Involved and Interested Agencies to which copies of the DEIS and supporting material will be distributed.

Consistent with those regulations, the DEIS technical chapters are proposed as shown below. Appendices of the DEIS will contain any detailed technical studies used to complete the DEIS.

- Cover Sheet (see below)
- Table of Contents
- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need
- Chapter 2 – Project Alternatives and Description of the Proposed Project
- Chapter 3 – Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy
- Chapter 4 – Community Facilities, Open Space and Recreation
- Chapter 5 – Socioeconomic Conditions
- Chapter 6 – Environmental Justice
- Chapter 7 – Historic and Cultural Resources
- Chapter 8 – Visual Impacts and Community Character
- Chapter 9 – Geology, Soils, and Topography
- Chapter 10 – Natural Resources
- Chapter 11 – Solid Waste & Hazardous Materials
- Chapter 12 – Transportation
- Chapter 13 – Air Quality
- Chapter 14 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change
- Chapter 15 – Noise and Vibration
- Chapter 16 – Utilities and Infrastructure
- Chapter 17 – Use and Consumption of Energy

- Chapter 18 – Construction
- Chapter 19 – Indirect and Cumulative Impacts
- Chapter 20 – Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
- Chapter 21 – Growth Inducing Aspects
- Chapter 22 – Irreversible & Irretrievable Commitment of Resources
- Chapter 23 – Mitigation
- Appendices

Consistent with 6 NYCRR Part 617.9(b)(3), the DEIS Cover Sheet shall:

(i) identify the document as a DEIS;
(ii) identify the name of the Proposed Project;
(iii) identify the location of the Proposed Project;
(iv) identify the name and address of the Lead Agency and the contact information of a person at the agency who can provide further information;
(v) identify the names of individuals and organizations that prepared any portion of the DEIS;
(vi) identify the date the DEIS was accepted as complete with respect to the Final Scope by the Lead Agency; and
(vii) identify the date of the DEIS Public Hearing and the closing of the Public Comment Period.

5.2 ANALYSIS YEARS

The following analysis years (build years) will be included in the DEIS for the Proposed Project. Selection of analysis years is based on Micron's projected operations and construction employment and peak levels of activities:

- 2030 — Interim analysis year with Fab 1 in operation and Fab 2 under construction and anticipated completion of major off-site transportation improvements[7];
- 2036 — Interim analysis year with Fab 1 and Fab 2 operating and construction of Fab 3 underway; and
- 2041 — All four Fabs in operation with on-going fit out of Fab 4.

Specific study areas for technical evaluations will be established and described in each chapter as appropriate (i.e., traffic intersections for analysis).

[7] The 2030 interim year analysis will evaluate any traffic, air quality, noise, and construction impacts for what is projected to be a peak of operations and construction employment. For other areas of impact analysis, the 2036 analysis year representing completion of Fab 1 and Fab 2 will be used to reflect the larger amount of project completion at that time.

5.3 METHODOLOGIES FOR TECHNICAL ANALYSES

5.3.1 Technical Studies

The environmental review will include evaluations of the full range of technical areas needed to comply with SEQRA. The following bullets identify the key environmental topics that could result in potential adverse impacts that will be studied. If environmental analysis reveals any significant adverse impacts, the document will identify any reasonable measures to minimize or mitigate those impacts. To the extent applicable, prior studies completed by OCIDA as part of its generic environmental impact statements will be referenced in the site-specific assessments completed as part of the current environmental impact statement.

- LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY: This analysis will assess land use, zoning, and public policy, including relevant New York State policy related to Green CHIPS. This analysis will also identify reasonably foreseeable development projects (projects known or likely to be built within the time horizon of the Proposed Project in the study area) based on information obtained from the Town of Clay, Town of Cicero, and Onondaga County. Changes in land use and/or zoning that may result from the Proposed Project, either directly or indirectly, will be described and evaluated. Consistency with any applicable local or regional policies, including the SMTC 2050 Long Range Transportation Plan, Onondaga County Comprehensive Plan, Onondaga County Sustainable Development Plan, Onondaga County Climate Action Plan, Town of Clay Comprehensive Plan, Town of Clay Northern Land Use Study, Town of Clay Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) (for proposed modifications to the Oak Orchard WWTP), Town of Cicero Comprehensive Plan, and City of Oswego LWRP (for proposed improvements to water supply infrastructure) will be evaluated.
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES/OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION: The police, fire, and emergency service providers, and school district(s) that serve the Proposed Project will be identified and the impacts to each service will be analyzed with potential mitigation identified where significant adverse impacts are identified. The relevant Town of Clay and Town of Cicero departments will be consulted regarding the existing staffing of emergency services; planned changes to staffing levels, service levels, equipment and/or facilities; and how those departments would respond to emergency situations at the site. The DEIS will assess potential impacts of the Proposed Project on staffing levels, service levels, equipment and/or facilities on- and off-site. The chapter will discuss separation distance between buildings, proposed fire access, and construction in accordance with applicable building and fire codes. The chapter will also describe and map existing parks and recreational resources on-site and within the study area, including walking paths and trails. Using information made available by the State/County/Town parks agencies, the assessment will include a discussion of planned changes to existing parks and recreational resources, and/or development of new parks and recreational resources anticipated to occur in the future without the Proposed Project. Potential direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Project on parks and recreational facilities will be assessed. Operations of the Proposed Project may result in new residential

populations that may generate additional school children. The DEIS will identify enrollment trends for school districts within the study area and will identify where any school districts may require capacity enhancements.

- SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS: This analysis will examine the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Project on population, housing, and economic activities within local and regional study areas. The local study area will be the Town of Clay, and the regional study area will include Onondaga County and surrounding counties in the Central New York region (the area from which most Micron employees would reside). The analysis will use a variety of data sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, New York State Department of Labor, Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC), OCIDA, Empire State Development (ESD), and study area municipalities to present: existing demographic and workforce characteristics; changes that are expected to occur in the future independent of the Proposed Project; and the potential impacts of the Proposed Project. The impact assessment will consider changes in demographics and housing costs, changes in labor supply and effects on existing businesses, and municipal costs generated by the Proposed Project. In addition to considering potential adverse effects, the analysis will describe anticipated social and economic benefits such as jobs, economic and workforce development opportunities, and municipal and state tax revenues. This is necessary to issue findings where agencies must balance social and economic considerations against environmental impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated.
- ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: Pursuant to the Laws of New York (2022) ECL § 8-0113(2)(b), this analysis will consider the direct or indirect impacts of the Proposed Project on any identified low-income, minority, or "disadvantaged communities" (as defined in ECL § 75-0101(5)), including whether the Proposed Project may cause or increase a disproportionate pollution burden on those communities. This analysis will also follow Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad," and Executive Order 14096, "Revitalizing our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All," to determine whether the Proposed Project will result in any disproportionate and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations. This analysis will also describe the public outreach undertaken to inform and involve minority and low-income populations who may be affected by the Proposed Project.
- HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES: This analysis will document the Proposed Project's impact on historic and cultural resources consistent with Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 42, "Contact, Cooperation, and Consultation with Indian Nations." An Area of Potential Effects (APE) will be defined, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) will be consulted to identify if there are any known listed or eligible structures within the APE. Additionally, any previously unidentified historic resources in the APE will be identified and evaluated. The evaluation will assess the potential of the

Proposed Project to affect historic and cultural resources in the APE including buried archaeological resources through consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It is anticipated that Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance would be completed by a Federal agency as part of federal permitting for the Proposed Project.

- VISUAL IMPACTS AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER: This analysis will evaluate the Proposed Project for potential visual and community character impacts. This section of the DEIS will detail the existing aesthetic characteristics of the WPCP and surrounding area through descriptive text and representative photographs including a description of prevalent land-forms and vegetative cover. Potential changes in views of the Proposed Project and its surroundings will be evaluated through comparisons of post-development conditions to the existing conditions and to the established aesthetic character of the surrounding area. The analysis will identify and describe significant views into the existing WPCP from a range of representative publicly accessible vantage points and aesthetic resources. The visual and architectural character of the Proposed Project, with special attention to the site lighting and off-site visibility of buildings and structures will be assessed. Assessment of impacts shall be based on the NYSDEC Program Policy document "Assessing and Mitigating Visual and Aesthetic Impacts" last revised December 13, 2019.
- GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND TOPOGRAPHY: This analysis will identify the major geologic and soil conditions on the property, focusing on suitability of the property for development and stormwater management purposes. The analysis will use information readily available from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (e.g., soil survey) as well as the property survey to complete this chapter. Any soils on the property classified as prime agricultural soils will be identified. The assessment will also include a slope map and discussion of proposed modifications to site topography including categories of 0-10%, 10-15%, 15-25% and 25% or greater. A summary of the geotechnical investigation and cut and fill analysis will also be included.
- NATURAL RESOURCES: This analysis will address the potential impacts to natural resources present on the Project Site including threatened and endangered species, vegetated habitat, and waterbodies and wetlands. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPAC) and New York State Natural Heritage Program database will be queried for any known or potential threatened or endangered species within the study area. Consultation with NYSDEC and USFWS to develop protocol for assessing presence of habitat for any identified species and protocol for assessing potential impacts to any identified species will be undertaken. Wetlands will be delineated using the three-part standard outlined in the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers delineation manual, with the boundaries verified through the Jurisdictional Determination process. The Proposed Project's location with respect to any floodplain would also be documented. New York State regulated wetlands will also be delineated pursuant to the standards set forth at Article 24 of the Environmental Conversation Law and NYSDEC's freshwater wetlands regulations set fort at 6 NYCRR Part 663. Any such

resources will be characterized and any potential adverse impacts to them will be assessed and potential mitigation identified. While specific impacts and mitigation measures are not known at this time, impacts to wetlands from the Proposed Project are likely. Wetland mitigation could include on-site or off-site wetland enhancements approved by USACE and NYSDEC.

- SOLID WASTE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: This analysis will describe the proposed generation of solid waste by the Proposed Project and how that material will be handled, stored, and transported. This analysis will describe Micron's proposed measures to reduce generation of solid waste through reuse or recycling. This analysis will describe Onondaga County's Solid Waste Management Plan and how the Proposed Project would comply. The assessment of hazardous materials will include Phase I environmental site assessments compatible with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards (E1527-21) to identify potential areas of concern within areas where construction of the Proposed Project would occur. Phase II environmental sampling would be conducted as needed and to the extent practicable. The chapter will identify any hazardous materials (including any chemical or petroleum bulk storage) that would be used, stored, transported, or generated by the Proposed Project and measures to protect against releases to the environment. Any warranted remedial approaches for addressing identified or potential contaminated materials would be described.
- TRANSPORTATION: Construction and operation of the Proposed Project can be expected to generate a substantial number of new vehicular trips on the local and regional highway network including local roads and Interstate 81 and NYS Route 481. The DEIS will describe the existing transportation network, project conditions in the future with and without the Proposed Project and will assess potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project, such as changes to intersection and roadway capacity and Levels of Service as well as access to existing and anticipated uses along key highway corridors serving the Project Site. In consultation with NYSDOT, New York State Thruway Authority, and Onondaga County Department of Transportation, automatic traffic recorder (ATR), turning movement counts (TMC), and vehicle classification counts (VCC) will be conducted. See Appendix A for additional information on proposed traffic data collection methods. Analysis will consider the effects of Proposed Project operations and construction, including during times when both operations and construction overlap. The DEIS will also describe the site driveways, internal circulation roadways, and parking facilities that will be part of the Proposed Project and designed to accommodate peak employee demand and on-going construction activity. The regional travel demand model developed by the Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC), the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the area serving the Project Site, will be used to identify existing and projected travel patterns on area roadways. A sub-area section of SMTC's model will be used to provide the analysis foundation for a Visum transportation planning model to assign routing through the regional study area. Micro-simulation modeling of roadways and intersections within the study area will be

conducted with either Vissim or Synchro traffic analysis modeling tools to analyze potential impacts of the Proposed Project following methodologies in NYSDOT's *The Environment Manual (TEM)*. Additional evaluations of existing crash patterns related to addressing safety, signal functionality, signing and striping, roadway lighting, and ITS systems will be completed to propose future improvements designed to increase safety and service in the area. While specific impacts and mitigation measures are not known at this time, impacts to area roadways due to additional traffic (during construction and during operations) from the Proposed Project are likely. Traffic mitigation may include improvements to area roadways or construction of new roadways.

- AIR QUALITY: This analysis will assess mobile source and stationary source air emissions from the Proposed Project, including the increased vehicular traffic on the local and regional roads and highways. The mobile source air quality analyses will be performed in accordance with the procedures found in the NYSDOT TEM, the USEPA guidance on project-level analyses, and the FHWA's current guidance on Mobile Source Air Toxic (MSAT) analysis. Potential air quality effects associated with construction activities will also be assessed. Overall, transportation conformity is not applicable to projects in Onondaga County. Consistent with the Clean Air Act and the Final Transportation Conformity Rule, the assessment will determine whether any regional or localized impacts to air quality (beneficial or detrimental) will result from the Proposed Project, including whether the Proposed Project would cause or contribute to any new violation of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in any area or increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any NAAQS in any area, or delay timely attainment of any NAAQS or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area.

  The Proposed Project will require a stationary source air pollution control permit for the new manufacturing facilities. The air pollution control permit application will include evaluation of pollutants subject to NAAQS, New York air toxic control and ambient air requirements, and a Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) greenhouse gas evaluation. The DEIS will summarize these detailed air quality modeling and impact assessment analyses that will be prepared to support the air pollution control permitting process.
- GREENHOUSE GAS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: This analysis will estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and will describe anticipated facility design features that will minimize energy consumption and GHG emissions. This analysis will use the Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES). Following the rule of reason (*Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in National Environmental Policy Act Reviews*), MOVES can be used for calculation of mobile source GHG emissions as inputs are available from use in the NAAQS related analysis. The GHG assessment will also follow applicable standards or guidance from the New York State CLCPA.
- NOISE AND VIBRATION: The Proposed Project will have the potential to increase noise levels based on construction activities and operation of the proposed facility. The increase in vehicular traffic is also likely to result increase in noise levels both on- and off-site. Noise standards as

available from applicable local, state, and federal will be reviewed and used to establish impact thresholds and criteria. Traffic noise measurement and modeling methodology will use the NYSDOT TEM, Section 4.4.18, "Noise Analysis Policy and Procedures" (or "NYSDOT Noise Policy") and will use FHWA Traffic Noise Model (TNM) 2.5 to perform the traffic noise analyses. The assessment of potential noise impacts will also be conducted following the NYSDEC guidance document, "Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts" (DEP-00-1, Revised February 2, 2001).

- UTILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE: As noted in the Proposed Project description, there are substantial off-site infrastructure improvements that will be required to support the Proposed Project. The DEIS will identify and describe these required improvements and assess if the Proposed Project, with improvements, has the potential to adversely affect the larger community in terms of potential impacts to water, stormwater, and sanitary sewer infrastructure. The analysis will also note connections to electrical and telecommunications infrastructure, and capacity of those systems, as applicable.
- USE AND CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY: This analysis will describe the Proposed Project's use and consumption of energy and measures that Micron intends to pursue to reduce energy consumption and use of renewable sources.
- CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS: This analysis will address impacts arising from the primary construction activities for the Proposed Project, such as construction traffic on surrounding streets, noise and vibration, air quality (e.g., emissions from construction equipment), effects on adjacent historic structures, dewatering activities, and any hazardous materials that may be disturbed by construction activities. This assessment will also qualitatively discuss potential human health impacts associated with noise, air quality, water quality, and traffic impacts from construction of the Proposed Project.
- INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: This chapter will summarize indirect and cumulative impacts of the Proposed Project. This analysis will summarize the Proposed Project's indirect (secondary) effects or impacts in each of the technical areas of evaluation. In addition, indirect impacts such as growth-inducing effects and changes in patterns of land use, as well as cumulative impacts, will be discussed.
- UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS: This chapter will identify any impacts that are unavoidable and that cannot be reasonably mitigated.
- GROWTH INDUCING ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT: This chapter will focus on whether the Proposed Project will have the potential to induce new development within the surrounding area. As noted, one of the purposes of the Project will be to create both direct and indirect employment opportunities in Central New York. The DEIS will evaluate the impacts that arise from such economic enhancements.
- IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES: This chapter will include a discussion of any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources; this assessment typically entails use of building materials and energy that are committed to construction of a project.

- MITIGATION: This chapter will summarize any mitigation measures required to avoid, minimize or mitigate identified significant adverse effects. Mitigation measures will be described in detail in the technical analyses. While specific impacts and mitigation measures are not known at this time, impacts to wetlands and area roadways due to additional traffic (during construction and during operations) from the Proposed Project are likely. Wetland mitigation could include on-site or off-site wetland enhancements approved by USACE and NYSDEC. Traffic mitigation could include physical enhancements to area roadways, railways, and/or signal timing changes approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), NYSDOT or Onondaga County.

6 Agency and Public Coordination

Agency and public coordination are an integral component at all stages of planning and project development, including in this SEQRA scoping process.

6.1 AGENCY COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

The agency coordination process will include coordination with various Federal, State, and local agencies (see Table 1, "Preliminary List of SEQRA Lead, Involved, and Interested Agencies" and Table 2, "Preliminary List of Federal Agencies").

OCIDA, as the lead agency for the Proposed Project, has coordinated with Micron to identify Involved and Interested Agencies to be informed and involved throughout the environmental review.

An "Involved Agency" means "an agency that has jurisdiction by law to fund, approve or directly undertake an action. If an agency will ultimately make a discretionary decision to fund, approve or undertake an action, then it is an 'involved agency' notwithstanding that it has not received an application for funding or approval at the time the SEQR process is commenced. The lead agency is also an 'involved agency'" (6 NYCRR 617.2(t)).

An "Interested Agency" means "an agency that lacks the jurisdiction to fund, approve or directly undertake an action but wishes to participate in the review process because of its specific expertise or concern about the proposed action. An 'interested agency' has the same ability to participate in the review process as a member of the public" (6 NYCRR 617.2(u)).

TABLE 1 PRELIMINARY LIST OF SEQRA LEAD, COOPERATING, AND PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Agency	Potential Role	Responsibilities
Lead Agency		
Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency (State environmental review lead)	Lead Agency	SEQRA leadership and coordination, establishing final entitlement of White Pine Industrial Park and coordination of land development agreements. Sale of OCIDA property to Micron. Potential property condemnation pursuant to New York Eminent Domain Procedure Law.
Involved and Interested Agencies		
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Involved Agency	Title V air quality permitting, wetlands jurisdictional determination and permitting, consultation related to threatened & endangered species, SWPPP permits for on-site and off-site land disturbance, modification to existing SPDES discharge for Oak Orchard WWTP, Section 401 water quality certification, hazardous petroleum and chemical bulk storage, and SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.
New York State Empire State Development	Involved Agency	Approval of Green Chips Grant.
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)	Involved Agency	Consultation related to potential impact to historic and cultural resources. OPRHP serves as the New York SHPO.
New York State Department of Transportation	Interested Agency	Consultation in traffic impact evaluation and mitigation measures to address adverse transportation impacts on state routes and interstate highways.
Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC)	Interested Agency	General consultation and approval actions to add to official regional transportation plans.
Onondaga County Dept. of Transportation (OCDOT)	Interested Agency	Consultation in traffic impact evaluation and mitigation on county routes.
Town of Clay Planning Board	Involved Agency	Site Plan/Subdivision (re-subdivision of multiple parcels) approvals including MS4/SWPPP approval.
Town of Cicero Town Board	Interested Agency	Referral per General Municipal Law.
Town of Cicero Planning Board	Involved Agency	Subdivision Approval.
New York Power Authority	Involved Agency	Proving high-load factor energy allocation and ReCharge expansion energy allocation.
New York State Energy Research Development Authority	Interested Agency	Collaborating on Green Chips Grant.
Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection	Involved Agency	Enlarging wastewater treatment capacity and extending sewer lines to the Micron Campus; SPDES Industrial Pretreatment Permit
Onondaga County Water Authority	Involved Agency	Extending potable water lines to the Micron Campus.

TABLE 2 PRELIMINARY LIST OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Agencies	
US Dept. of Commerce	Approval of CHIPS Act funding application.
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Issue 404 Wetlands permit.
Federal Highway Administration	Consultation on the need and design of alterations to the national highway system and the interstate highway system to mitigate identified adverse traffic impacts.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	NEPA advisory role (i.e., Environmental Justice) and consultation related to the issuance of federally-delegated Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act permits to be issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	Consultation related to Section 4(f) of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation Act.
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Consultation on federal Endangered Species Act compliance.

Appendix A

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER (ATR) COUNTS

Continuous 24-hour, two-way Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) counts will be collected at 190 locations within the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) jurisdiction, collected at 65 locations within the Onondaga County Department of Transportation (OCDOT), and collected at 36 locations within the New York State Thruway Authority (NYSTA) jurisdiction, each for a total of 7 days. The ATR counts will be collected by a third-party vendor using traffic data collection cameras or pneumatic tubes. ATR volume data summaries will be summarized in 15-minute intervals by location. The proposed ATR count locations, for each jurisdiction, are shown in Figure A-1.

TURNING MOVEMENT COUNTS (TMC)

Turning Movement Counts (TMCs) will be collected at 25 signalized and 7 unsignalized intersections within the NYSDOT jurisdiction and at 3 signalized and 6 unsignalized intersections within the OCDOT jurisdiction. A high-resolution video technology will be used to record vehicle classification TMC counts and crosswalk pedestrian volumes for two 5-hour time periods. The classified TMC counts will be compiled on two representative mid-weekdays (Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday) during the ATR count period nearest their location. The time periods chosen for reduction will be subject to the ATR results but is currently anticipated to be 5AM to 10AM and 3PM to 8PM. The number of conflicting pedestrians and bicyclists will be counted simultaneously with vehicle turning movement counts. Traffic recorded in the TMCs will be sorted into four classifications: Autos, Buses (including non-articulated buses, articulated buses and jitneys), Medium Trucks, and Heavy Trucks. The proposed TMC count locations are provided in Figure A-2.

VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION COUNTS (VCC)

29 ATR locations have been identified within the NYSDOT jurisdiction and 4 ATR locations have been identified within the NYSTA jurisdiction for Vehicle Classification Counts (VCCs). VCC shall be collected to provide detailed vehicle classification data over a 24-hour period during one of the three representative mid- weekdays (Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday). The VCC volume data summary will be summarized by location in 15-minute intervals. Traffic recorded for the VCCs will be sorted into four vehicle classifications: Autos, Buses (which would include non-articulated buses, articulated buses and jitneys), Medium Trucks, and Heavy Trucks. The proposed VCC ATR count locations are provided in Figure A-3.

FIGURE A-1 AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER LOCATIONS

FIGURE A-2 TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT LOCATIONS

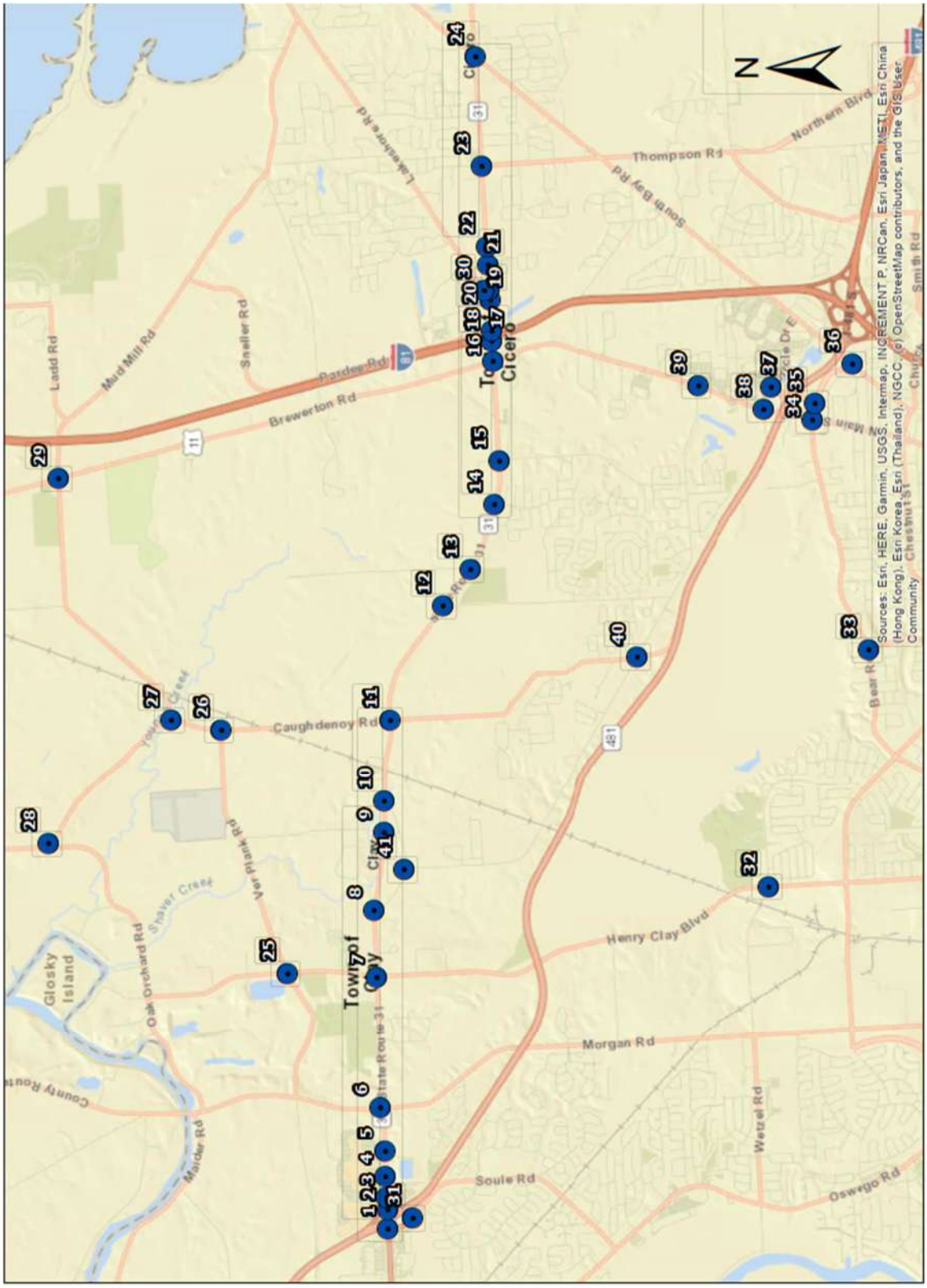


FIGURE A-3 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION COUNT LOCATIONS