

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

Draft Initial Study / Negative Declaration

December 2019

Prepared for:
Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts

Prepared by:
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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Figures.....	iv
List of Tables	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviations	vi
1 Chapter 1 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Regulatory Information.....	1-1
1.2 Document Format	1-1
2 Chapter 2 Project Description	2-1
2.1 Project Background and Objectives.....	2-1
2.1.1 Project Title.....	2-1
2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address	2-1
2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number	2-1
2.1.4 Project Location.....	2-1
2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude.....	2-1
2.1.6 General Plan Designation and Zoning.....	2-1
2.1.7 Description of Project.....	2-2
2.1.8 Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Setting.....	2-2
2.1.9 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required	2-2
2.1.10 Consultation with California Native American Tribes	2-2
3 Chapter 3 Impact Analysis	3-1
3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2 Aesthetics.....	3-2
3.2.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-2
3.2.2 Regulatory Setting.....	3-2
3.2.3 Impact Assessment.....	3-2
3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources	3-4
3.3.1 Environmental Setting	3-4
3.3.2 Regulatory Setting.....	3-5
3.4 Air Quality.....	3-9
3.4.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-9
3.4.2 Impact Assessment.....	3-11
3.5 Biological Resources	3-12
3.5.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-12

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

3.5.2	Impact Assessment	3-15
3.6	Cultural Resources	3-16
3.6.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-16
3.6.2	Impact Assessment	3-16
3.7	Energy	3-17
3.7.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-17
3.7.2	Impact Assessment	3-17
3.8	Geology and Soils	3-18
3.8.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-18
3.8.2	Impact Assessment	3-21
3.9	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	3-23
3.9.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-23
3.9.2	Impact Assessment	3-24
3.10	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	3-25
3.10.1	Environmental Setting	3-25
3.10.2	Regulatory Setting	3-26
3.10.3	Impact Assessment	3-26
3.11	Hydrology and Water Quality	3-28
3.11.1	Impact Assessment	3-28
3.12	Land Use and Planning	3-32
3.12.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-32
3.12.2	Impact Assessment	3-32
3.13	Mineral Resources	3-33
3.13.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-33
3.13.2	Regulatory Setting	3-33
3.13.3	Impact Assessment	3-33
3.14	Noise	3-35
3.14.1	Regulatory Setting	3-35
3.14.2	Impact Assessment	3-35
3.15	Population and Housing	3-37
3.15.1	Regulatory Setting	3-37
3.15.2	Impact Assessment	3-37
3.16	Public Services	3-38
3.16.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-38
3.16.2	Regulatory Setting	3-38

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts
Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

3.16.3	Impact Assessment.....	3-39
3.17	Recreation.....	3-40
3.17.1	Impact Assessment.....	3-40
3.18	Transportation.....	3-41
3.18.1	Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions.....	3-41
3.18.2	Impact Assessment.....	3-41
3.19	Tribal Cultural Resources.....	3-42
3.19.1	Impact Assessment.....	3-42
3.20	Utilities and Service Systems	3-44
3.20.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-44
3.20.2	Impact Assessment.....	3-45
3.21	Wildfire	3-47
3.21.1	Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions	3-47
3.22	CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance	3-49
3.22.1	Impact Assessment.....	3-49
3.23	Determination: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)	3-51
Appendix A.....		1
Cultural Resources.....		1
Appendix B.....		1
Soil Report.....		1

List of Figures

Figure 2-1 Regional Location.....	2-1
Figure 2-2 Topographic Quadrangle Map, Wildwood School, Dunnigan, and Zamora Quads.....	2-2
Figure 2-3 Topographic Quadrangle Map, Fruto NE Quad	2-3
Figure 2-4 General Plan Land Use Designation Map, Dunnigan	2-4
Figure 2-5 Zone District Map, Dunnigan	2-5
Figure 2-6 General Plan Land Use Designation Map, Orland-Artois.....	2-6
Figure 2-7 Zone District Map, Orland-Artois.....	2-7
Figure 3-1 Farmland Designation Map, Dunnigan Water District.....	3-7
Figure 3-2 Farmland Designation Map, Orland-Artois Water District.....	3-8
Figure 3-3 FEMA Map, Dunnigan Water District	3-30
Figure 3-4 FEMA Map, Orland-Artois Water District.....	3-31

List of Tables

Table 2-1 General Plan Designation and Zone District.....	2-1
Table 3-1 Aesthetics Impacts.....	3-2
Table 3-2 Agriculture and Forest Impacts	3-4
Table 3-3 Air Quality Impacts	3-9
Table 3-4 Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation	3-10
Table 3-5 Biological Resources Impacts	3-12
Table 3-6 CNDDDB Search of Threatened and Endangered Species Identified within the APE.	3-13
Table 3-7 Cultural Resources Impacts.....	3-16
Table 3-8 Energy Impacts	3-17
Table 3-9 Geology and Soils Impacts.....	3-18
Table 3-10. Soils of the Project site, Orland-Artois Area	3-19
Table 3-11. Soils of the Project site, Dunnigan Areas	3-20
Table 3-12 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts.....	3-23
Table 3-13. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts.....	3-25
Table 3-14 Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts	3-28
Table 3-15 Land Use and Planning Impacts	3-32
Table 3-16 Noise Impacts	3-35
Table 3-17 Population and Housing Impacts.....	3-37
Table 3-18 Public Services Impacts	3-38

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts
Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

Table 3-19 Recreation Impacts..... 3-40

Table 3-20 Transportation Impacts 3-41

Table 3-21 Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts..... 3-42

Table 3-22 Utilities and Service Systems Impacts 3-44

Table 3-23 Wildfire Impacts..... 3-47

Table 3-24 Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts..... 3-49

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
AFY	Acre Feet per year
AL-20	Limited Agricultural
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH ₄	Methane
CNDDB	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Districts	Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control
DWD	Dunnigan Water District
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EDP	ethylene dibromide
EIR	Environmental Impact Report

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM.....	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FMMP.....	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GC	Government Code
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
IPaC	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Information for Planning and Consultation system
IS	Initial Study
IS/ND	Initial Study/Negative Declaration
MBTA.....	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCL.....	Maximum Contaminant Level
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program
MMT.....	Million Metric Tons
MRZ.....	Mineral Resource Zones
MT CO ₂ e.....	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NAAQS.....	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
ND	Negative Declaration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOX.....	Nitrogen Oxide
NPDES.....	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS.....	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O ₃	Ozone
OAWD	Orland-Artois Water District
Pb	Lead
PC	Production-Consumption
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
Project.....	Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations
RCRA.....	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

SHC	Streets and Highways Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SR	State Route
SWRCB.....	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP.....	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TCP	1,2,3-trichloropropane
TPY	Tons Per Year
USACE.....	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey
WC	Water Code

Chapter 1 Introduction

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group (Provost & Pritchard) has prepared this Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) on behalf of the Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts to address the environmental effects of the Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations (Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.* The **Dunnigan Water District** is the CEQA lead agency for this proposed Project.

The site and the proposed Project are described in detail in the **Chapter 2 Project Description**.

1.1 Regulatory Information

An Initial Study (IS) is a document prepared by a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 14 (Chapter 3, Section 15000, *et seq.*)-- also known as the CEQA Guidelines-- Section 15064 (a)(1) states that an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the proposed Project under review may have a significant effect on the environment and should be further analyzed to determine mitigation measures or project alternatives that might avoid or reduce project impacts to less than significant levels. A negative declaration (ND) may be prepared instead if the lead agency finds that there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. An ND is a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed Project, not otherwise exempt from CEQA, would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why it would not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a ND or *mitigated* ND shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

- a. The IS shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
- b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:
 1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed MND and IS is released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur is prepared, and
 2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project *as revised* may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 Document Format

This IS/ND contains four chapters and four appendices. **Chapter 1 Introduction**, provides an overview of the proposed Project and the CEQA process. **Chapter 2 Project Description**, provides a detailed description of proposed Project components and objectives. **Chapter 3 Impacts Analysis** presents the CEQA checklist and environmental analysis for all impact areas, mandatory findings of significance, and feasible mitigation measures. If the proposed Project does not have the potential to significantly impact a given issue area, the relevant section provides a brief discussion of the reasons why no impacts are expected. If the proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact on a resource, the issue area discussion provides a description of potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures and/or permit requirements

Chapter 1 Introduction

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level. **Chapter 3** concludes with the Lead Agency's determination based upon this initial evaluation.

The Cultural Resources Information and NRCS Soil Resource Report are provided as technical **Appendix A, and Appendix B**, respectively, at the end of this document.

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Background and Objectives

2.1.1 Project Title

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts: Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

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2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

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(559) 636-1166

2.1.4 Project Location

The Project is located in Glenn and Yolo Counties in California, approximately 85 and 33 miles northwest of Sacramento (see **Figure 2-1**), respectively. The proposed site of Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations is located approximately 1,449 acres, 837 of which are in Yolo County and 612 in Glenn County.

2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude

The centroid of the Project area is 39°09'40.8"N 122°05'25.6"W.

2.1.6 General Plan Designation and Zoning

Table 2-1 General Plan Designation and Zone District

Water District	APN	General Plan Designation	Zone District
Dunnigan	051-140-035	Agriculture (AG)	A-X (Agricultural Extensive)
	051-140-037	Agriculture (AG)	A-N (Agricultural Intensive)
	052-010-006	Agriculture (AG)	A-N (Agricultural Intensive)
	052-100-004 (portion)	Agriculture (AG)	A-X (Agricultural Extensive)
	052-110-001	Agriculture (AG)	A-N (Agricultural Intensive)
	054-020-014	Agriculture (AG)	A-X (Agricultural Extensive)
Orland-Artois	024-220-020	Intensive Agriculture	AP-80 (Agricultural Preserve)
	024-220-023	Intensive Agriculture	AP-80 (Agricultural Preserve)

2.1.7 Description of Project

2.1.7.1 Project Background and Purpose

DWD is an independent special district formed in 1956 by landowners in the Dunnigan area to access CVP water through the proposed Tehama-Colusa Canal. However, 28 more years passed before delivery of water began in 1983. DWD's initial contract with USBR for CVP water was executed in 1963. The last segment of the Tehama-Colusa Canal, Reach 8, was completed in 1980. The DWD distribution system connecting the Tehama-Colusa Canal to DWD lands through an underground pipeline system was completed in 1981. The 1963 CVP contract expired in 1995. DWD contract renewals with USBR since then have maintained the original 19,000 acre-feet per year CVP allocation.

Form in 1953 as a unit of the Central Valley Project, the OAWD began delivering water in 1977. By 1983, the District was completed, delivering water throughout its service boundary. OAWD serves approximately 29,000 acres using 110 miles of pipeline and over 300 metered deliveries from five (5) diversions off of the Tehama Colusa Canal.

2.1.7.2 Project Description

The Dunnigan Water District (DWD) seeks to amend its Sphere of Influence to include six (6) new properties, totaling 837 acres, and annex them into the DWD.

The Orland-Artois Water District (OAWD) seeks to annex two (2) properties, as well as abutting portions of the Wilson Creek right-of-way, totaling 612 acres, into the OAWD.

No construction, nor are any operational or maintenance changes proposed with this project at this time.

2.1.8 Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

See [Figure 2-4](#), [Figure 2-5](#), [Figure 2-6](#), and [Figure 2-7](#) below for the general plan and zoning designations, respectively.

2.1.9 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

- Glenn County LAFCo
- Yolo County LAFCo
- United States Bureau of Reclamation

2.1.10 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, *et seq.* (*codification of AB 52, 2013-14*) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it will undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inquire whether the Tribe wishes to initiate request formal consultation. Tribes have 30 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement will be made.

Dunnigan and Orland-Artois Water Districts have not received any written correspondence from a Tribe pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 requesting notification of proposed Project.

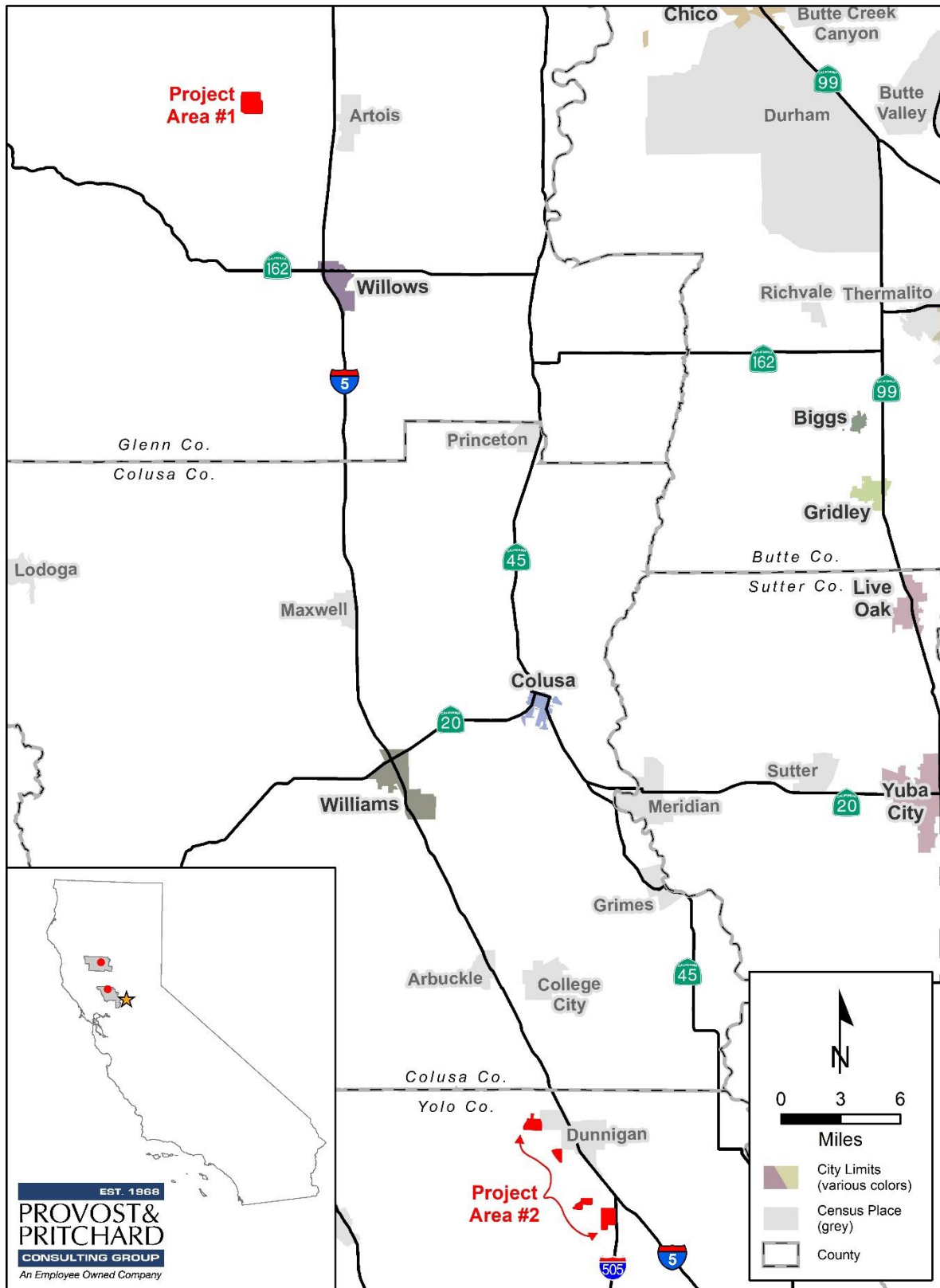


Figure 2-1 Regional Location

Chapter 2 Project Description

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

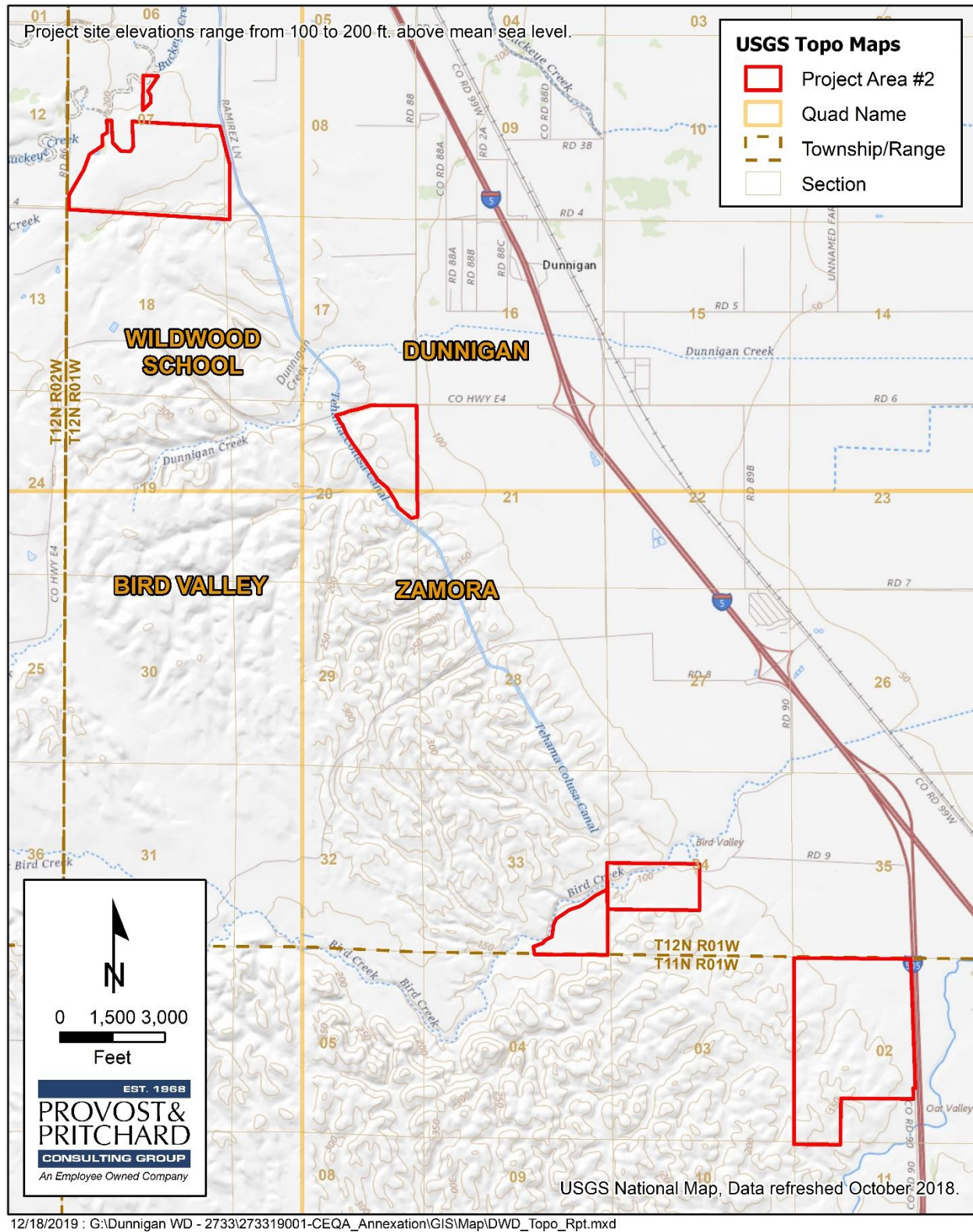
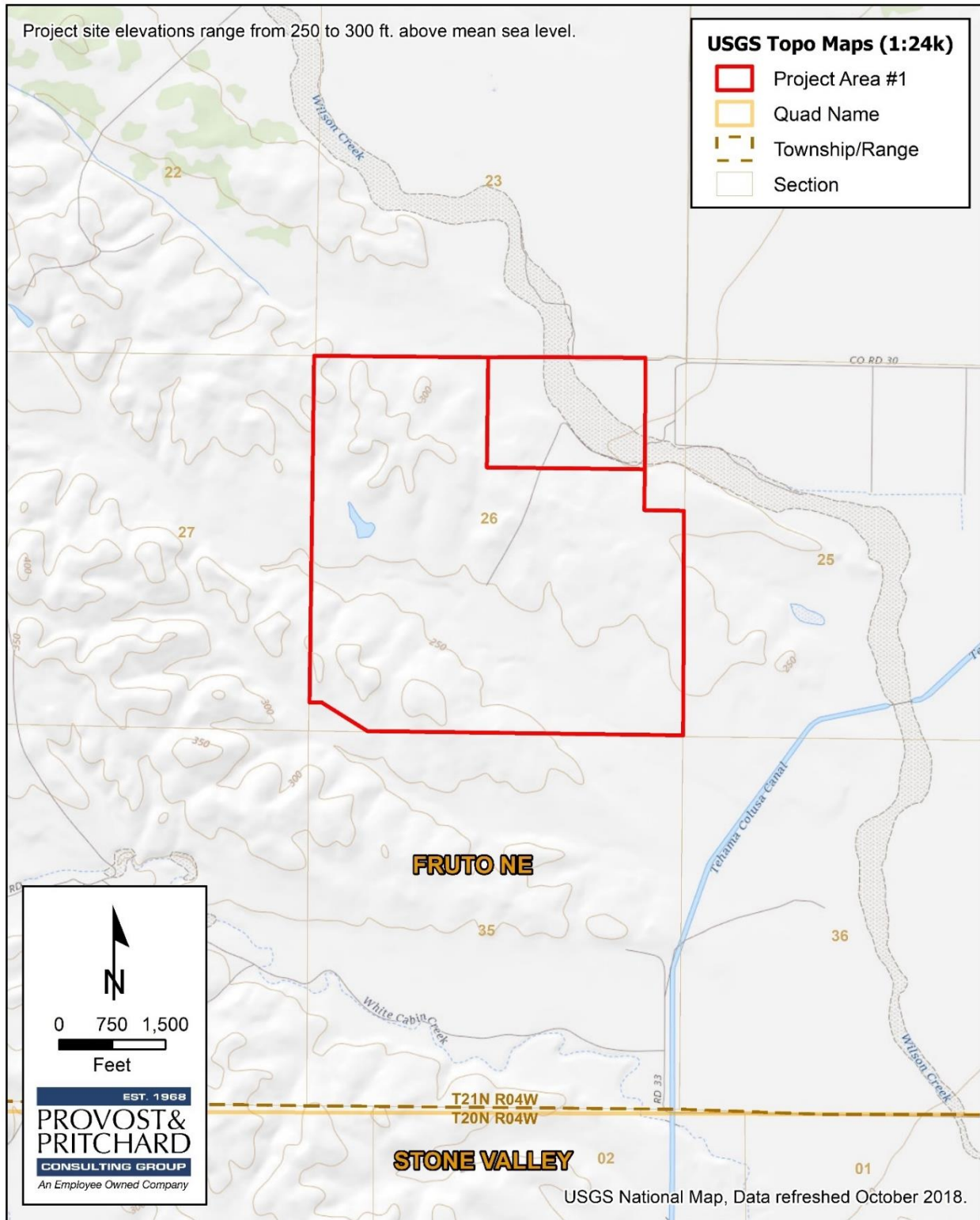


Figure 2-2 Topographic Quadrangle Map, Wildwood School, Dunnigan, and Zamora Quads

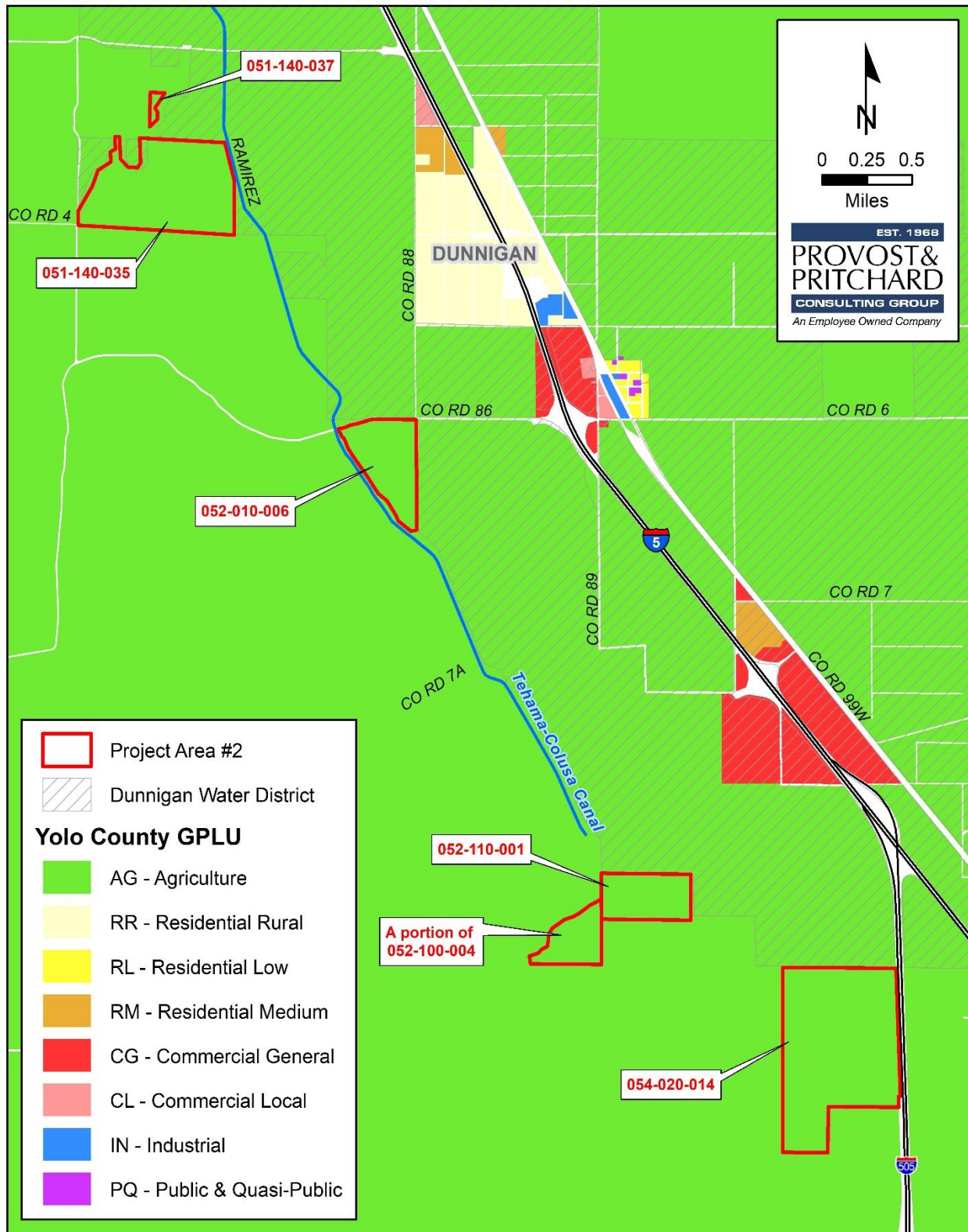


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Figure 2-3 Topographic Quadrangle Map, Fruto NE Quad

Chapter 2 Project Description

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations



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Figure 2-4 General Plan Land Use Designation Map, Dunnigan

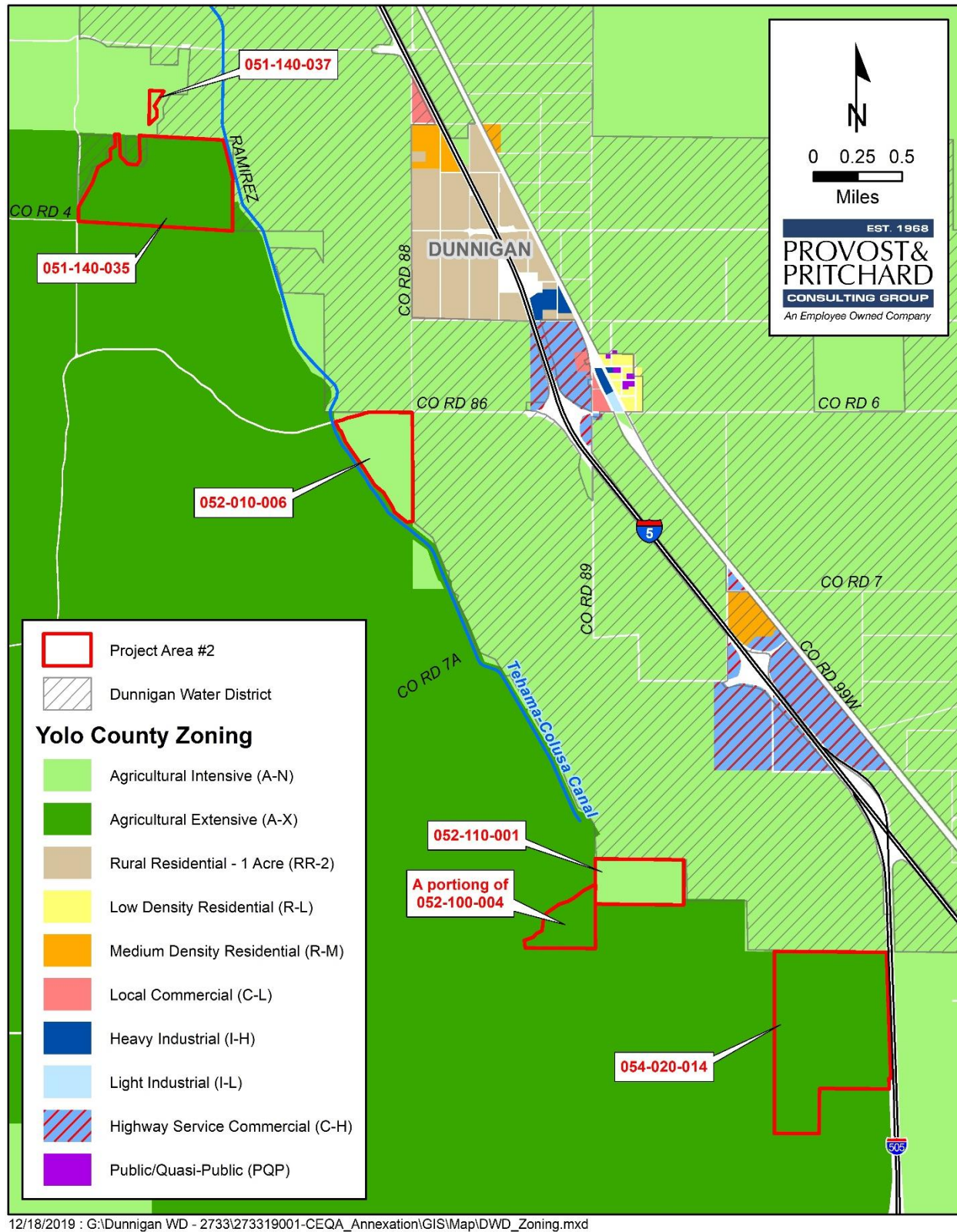


Figure 2-5 Zone District Map, Dunnigan

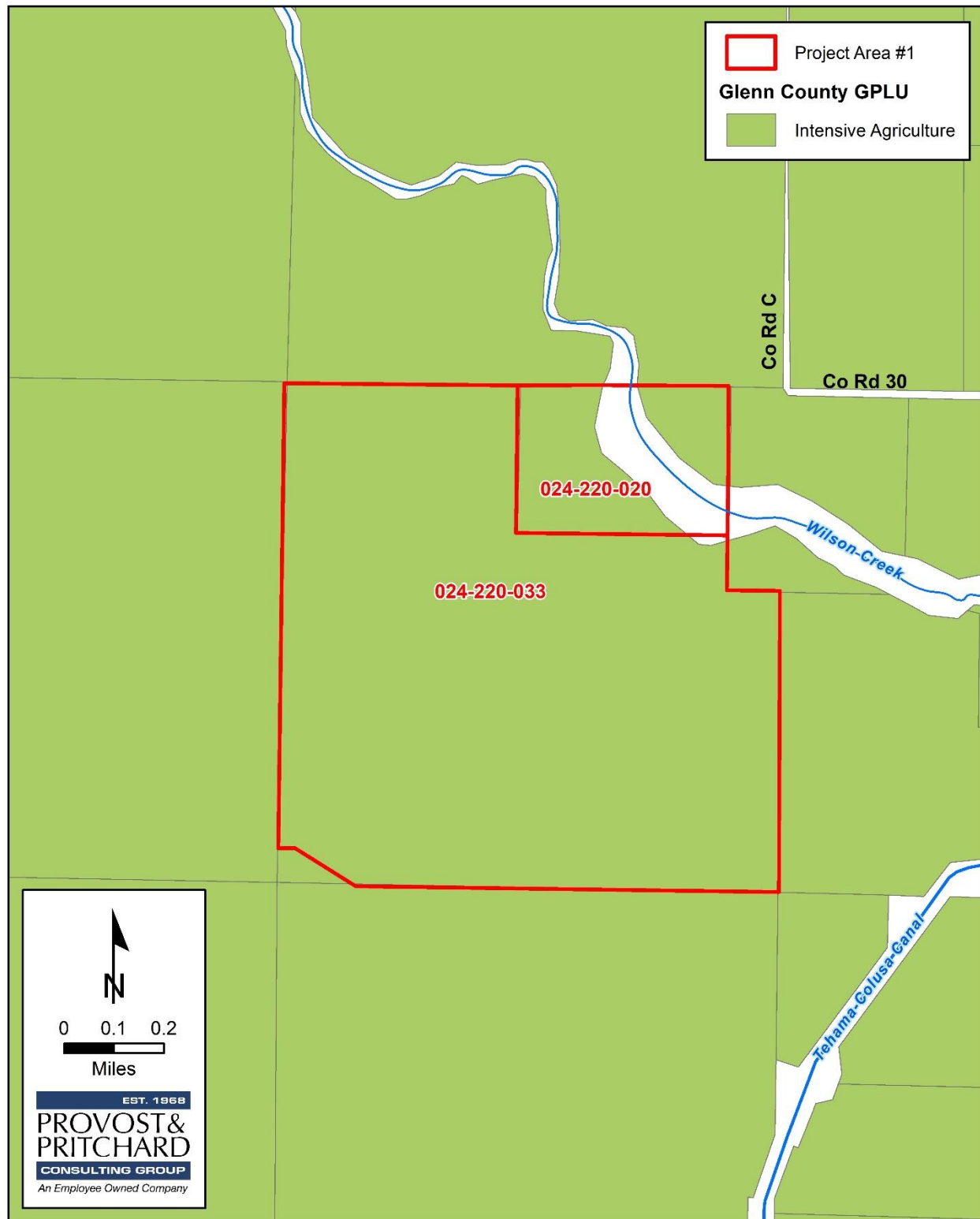
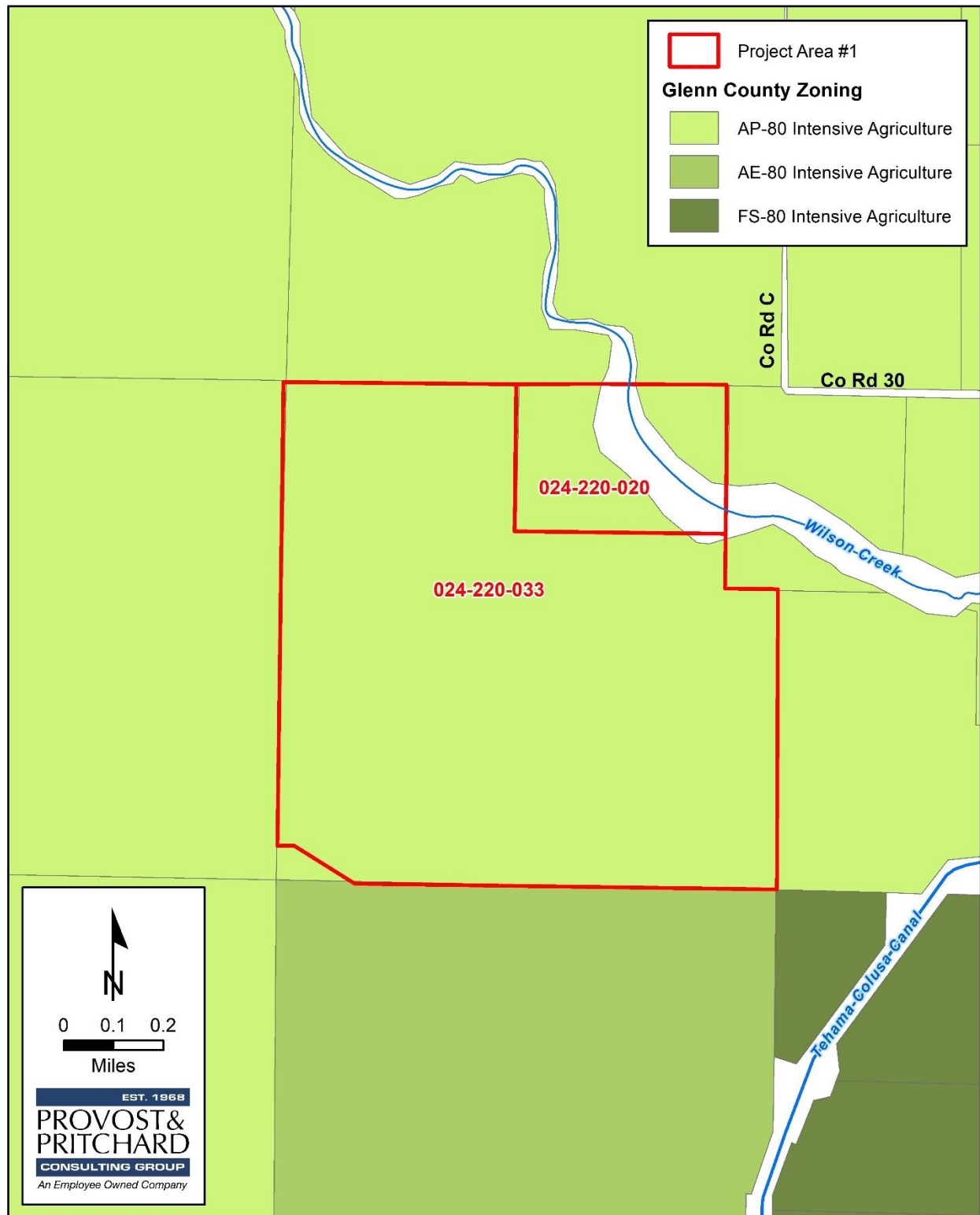


Figure 2-6 General Plan Land Use Designation Map, Orland-Artois



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Figure 2-7 Zone District Map, Orland-Artois

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Chapter 3 Impact Analysis

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

As indicated by the discussions of existing and baseline conditions, and impact analyses that follow in this Chapter, environmental factors not checked below would have no impacts or less than significant impacts resulting from the project. Environmental factors that are checked below would have potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. Mitigation measures are recommended for each of the potentially significant impacts that would reduce the impact to less than significant.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

The analyses of environmental impacts here in **Chapter 3 Impact Analysis** are separated into the following categories:

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s), and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less Than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the proposed Project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. “No Impact” answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis)

3.2 Aesthetics

Table 3-1 Aesthetics Impacts

Aesthetics Impacts				
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.2.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The proposed Project is located in northern Glenn and Yolo Counties. Lands in the Project vicinity consist of relatively flat, irrigated farmland. Agricultural practices in the vicinity consist of row crop, field crop, and orchard cultivation. Additionally, the immediate vicinity contains rural roadways, canals, water retention basins and other infrastructure typical of rural agricultural areas along the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor in the Sacramento Valley.

3.2.2 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with aesthetics that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.2.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. A scenic vista is generally defined as a public vantage point with an expansive view of a significant landscape feature. The proposed Project site is farmland and grazing land located on relatively flat land. The proposed Project would include the annexation of existing lands. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have an impact on a scenic vista.

b) Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. According to the California Department of Transportation mapping of State Scenic Highways,¹ there are no officially designated State Scenic Highways located in Glenn or Yolo Counties. One eligible State Scenic is located in Colusa County, approximately 22 miles away from the Dunnigan Water District. Since there are no eligible or officially designated State scenic highways within the immediate vicinity of the Project Site, the Project would not impact a designated state scenic highway. Furthermore, the eligibility of the State Scenic Highway, scenic resources located within the highway segments or its viewshed would not be impacted by the proposed Project. Therefore, no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur as a result of the proposed Project.

c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?(Public view are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No Impact. The Project Site is currently used as farmland and grazing land. The proposed Project would include the annexation of properties into water districts. Therefore, as there would be no change to the lands, the Project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and thus the proposed Project would have no impact.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No Impact. The Project Site is located in a rural area, not subject to preexisting exterior lighting from surrounding development and existing street lighting often found in urban areas. The proposed Project would not introduce new sources of light and glare to the area in the form of exterior safety and security lighting, and thus there is no light and glare impacts.

¹ California Department of Transportation, List of eligible and officially designated State Scenic Highways, <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/design/documents/2017-03desigandeligible-a11y.xlsx>, (accessed on November 18, 2019).

3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Table 3-2 Agriculture and Forest Impacts

Agriculture and Forest Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

Agriculture is the most extensive land use in Glenn County and the most significant component of the county's economy. Two-thirds of Glenn County's 1,317 square miles are comprised of agricultural croplands and pasture. With the exception of range land acreage, rice is by far the largest crop in both production acreage and valuation. In 1990, rice accounted for more than one-fourth of total agricultural value generated in the county. Almonds, prunes and alfalfa hay are also large cash crops; each accounting for more than \$10 million in value in 1990. It is important to note that both agricultural production and its value vary significantly from year to year. This can be due to a variety of factors including climatic variations, rainfall, and market conditions.² A wide range of commodities are grown in Glenn County, with major production of almonds, rice, walnuts, livestock, and alfalfa³.

² Glenn County Environmental Setting Technical Paper. 1993.

<https://www.countyofglenn.net/sites/default/files/images/3%20Environmental%20Setting%20Technical%20Paper%20Glenn%20County%20GP%20Vol.%20III%20Reduced%20Size.pdf>. Accessed 15 December 2019.

³ Glenn County 2018 Annual Agriculture Report. 2019.

<https://www.countyofglenn.net/sites/default/files/Agriculture/Crop%20Report%202018.pdf>. Accessed 15 December 2019.

Yolo County primary production crops include almonds, tomatoes, wine grapes, sunflower seed, nursery productions, and cattle.⁴

3.3.2 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state, or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with agriculture and forestry resources that are applicable to the proposed Project.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP): The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts to California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status; the best quality land is called Prime Farmland. The maps are updated every two years with the use of a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field reconnaissance.

The California DOC's 2012 FMMP is a non-regulatory program that produces "Important Farmland" maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The Important Farmland maps identify eight land use categories, five of which are agriculture related: prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, and grazing land – rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. Each is summarized below⁵:

- **PRIME FARMLAND (P):** Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply

needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- **FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE (S):** Farmland similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture.

Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- **UNIQUE FARMLAND (U):** Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non- irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- **FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (L):** Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

- **GRAZING LAND (G):** Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. The minimum mapping unit for Grazing Land is 40 acres.

- **URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND (D):** Land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.

⁴ Yolo County Agricultural Crop Report 2018. <https://www.yolocounty.org/home/showdocument?id=59219>. Accessed November 18, 2019.

⁵ California Department of Conservation. FMMP – Report and Statistics. <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx>. Accessed November 18, 2019.

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis - Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

• **OTHER LAND (X):** Land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry or aquaculture facilities; strip mines, borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres. Vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land.

• **WATER (W):** Perennial water bodies with an extent of at least 40 acres.

FMMP farmland designations are shown in **Figure 3-1** and **Figure 3-2**.

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

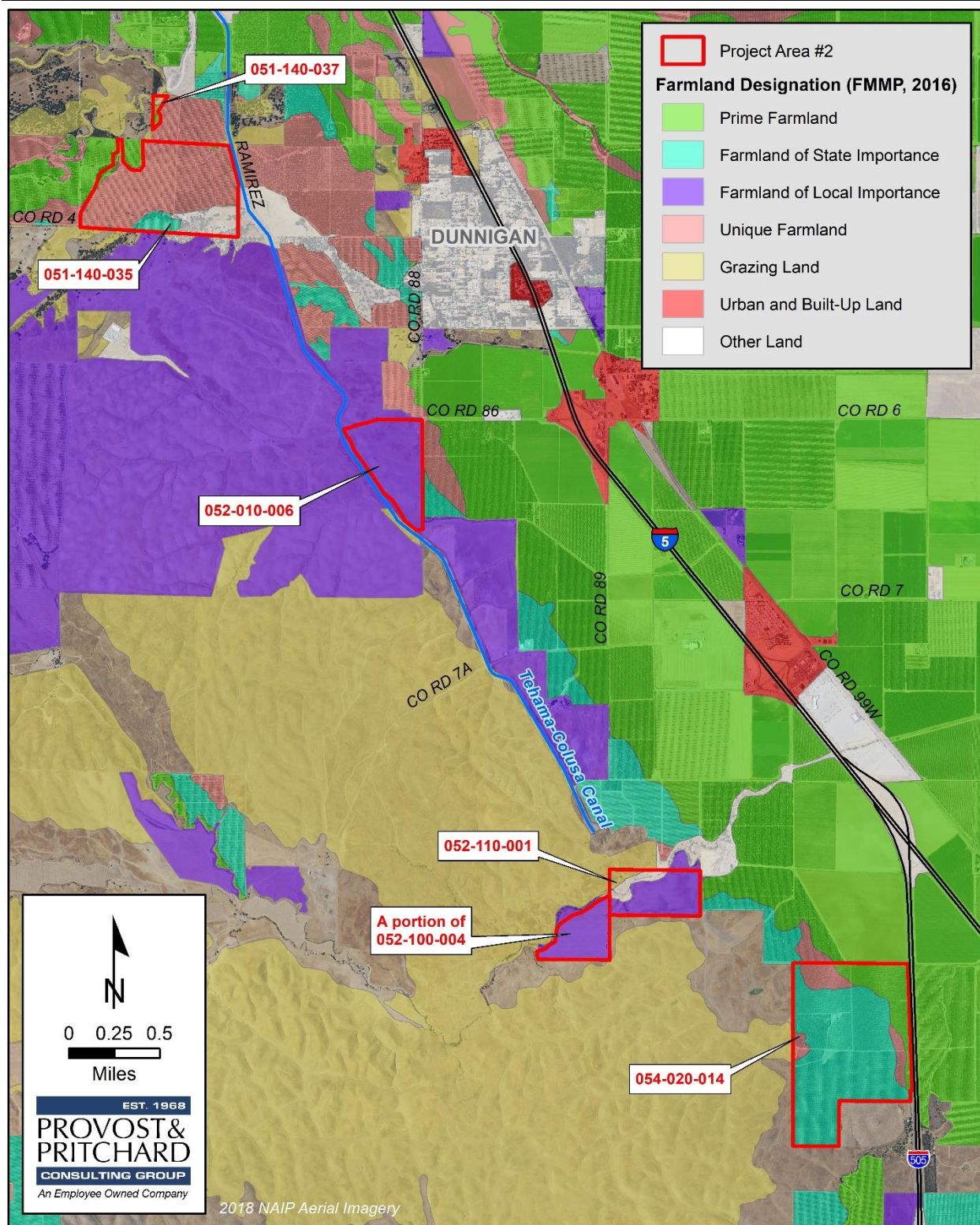
b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The subject properties are of varying levels of agricultural land quality, as depicted in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2 below, ranging from Grazing Land to Prime Farmland. The Project seeks to annex existing farmland, and zoned appropriately so, into a Water District. No construction or operational changes are proposed at this time. As a result, there will be no impact to agricultural resources.



12/18/2019 : G:\Dunnigan WD - 2733\273319001-CEQA_Annexation\GIS\Map\DWD_Farmland.mxd

Figure 3-1 Farmland Designation Map, Dunnigan Water District

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

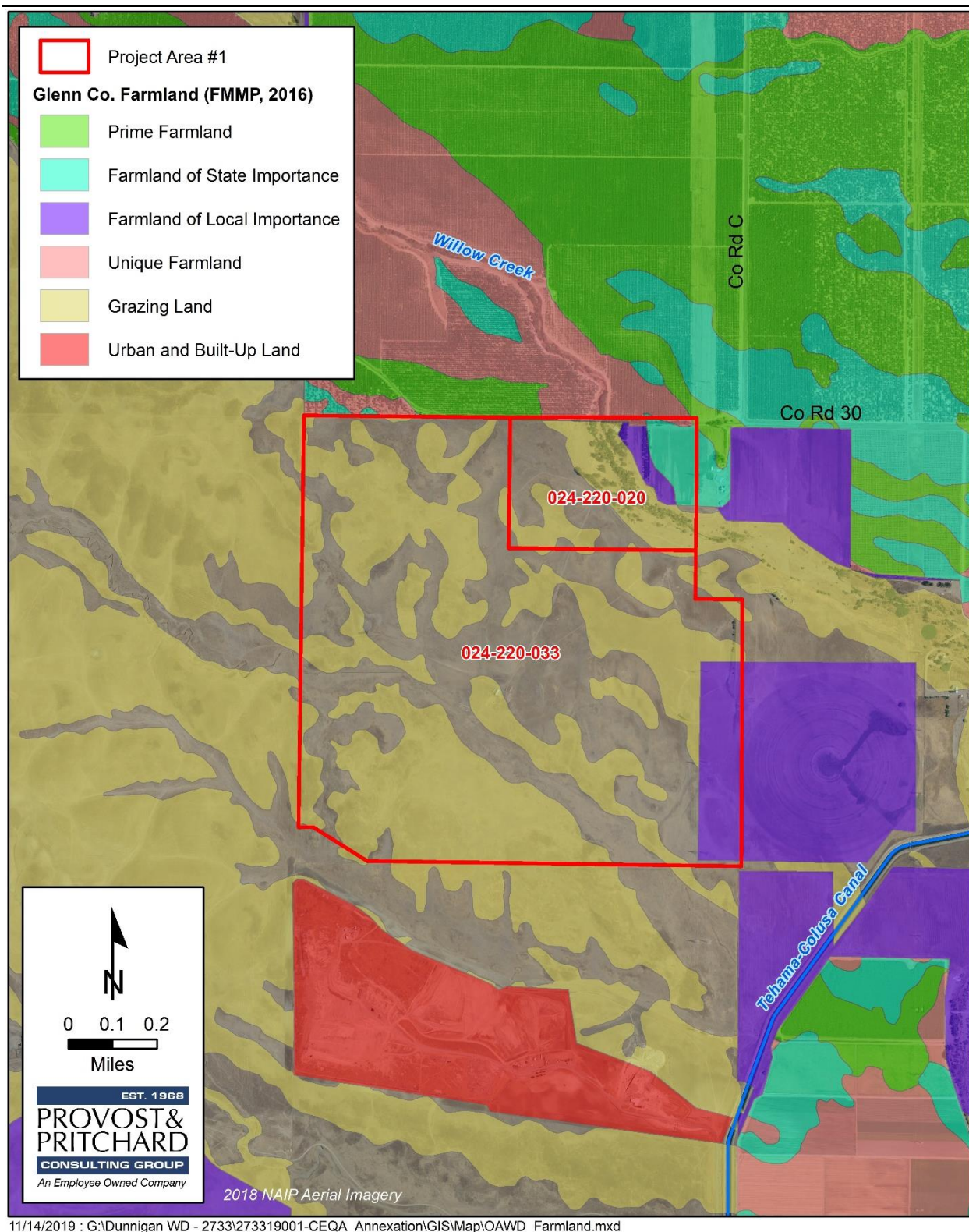


Figure 3-2 Farmland Designation Map, Orland-Artois Water District

3.4 Air Quality

Table 3-3 Air Quality Impacts

Air Quality Impacts				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.4.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project is located within Glenn and Yolo Counties, within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the jurisdiction of the Glenn County Air Pollution Control District (GCAPCD) and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD) for their respective counties. Air quality in the SVAB is influenced by a variety of factors, including topography, local, and regional meteorology.

3.4.1.1 Regulatory Attainment Designations

Under the CCAA, the CARB is required to designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified with respect to applicable standards. An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the applicable standard in that area. A “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the applicable standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. Depending on the frequency and severity of pollutants exceeding applicable standards, the nonattainment designation can be further classified as serious nonattainment, severe nonattainment, or extreme nonattainment, with extreme nonattainment being the most severe of the classifications. An “unclassified” designation signifies that the data does not support either an attainment or nonattainment designation. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

The EPA designates areas for ozone, CO, and NO₂ as “does not meet the primary standards,” “cannot be classified,” or “better than national standards.” For SO₂, areas are designated as “does not meet the primary standards,” “does not meet the secondary standards,” “cannot be classified,” or “better than national standards.” However, the CARB terminology of attainment, nonattainment, and unclassified is more frequently used. The EPA uses the same sub-categories for nonattainment status: serious, severe, and extreme. In 1991, EPA assigned new nonattainment designations to areas that had previously been classified as Group I, II, or III for PM₁₀ based on the likelihood that they would violate national PM₁₀ standards. All other areas are designated “unclassified.”

Table 3-4 Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation

Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards & Attainment Designation					
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards*		National Standards*	
		Concentration*	Attainment Status	Primary	Attainment Status
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hour	0.09 ppm	Nonattainment/ Severe	–	No Federal Standard
	8-hour	0.070 ppm	Attainment	0.075 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	AAM	20 µg/m ³	Nonattainment	–	Unclassified
	24-hour	50 µg/m ³		150 µg/m ³	
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	AAM	12 µg/m ³	Attainment	12 µg/m ³	Attainment/ Unclassified
	24-hour	No Standard		35 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm	Unclassified	35 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified
	8-hour	9 ppm		9 ppm	
	8-hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm		–	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	AAM	0.030 ppm	Attainment	53 ppb	Attainment/ Unclassified
	1-hour	0.18 ppm		100 ppb	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	AAM	–	Attainment	--	Attainment/ Unclassified
	24-hour	0.04 ppm		--	
	3-hour	–		0.5 ppm	
	1-hour	0.25 ppm		75 ppb	
Lead (Pb)	30-day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Attainment	–	No Designation/ Classification
	Calendar Quarter	–		--	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–		0.15 µg/m ³	
Sulfates (SO ₄)	24-hour	25 µg/m ³	Attainment	No Federal Standards	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Unclassified		
Vinyl Chloride (C ₂ H ₃ Cl)	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Attainment		
Visibility-Reducing Particle Matter	8-hour	Extinction coefficient: 0.23/km-visibility of 10 miles or more due to particles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.	Unclassified		

* For more information on standards visit: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf>
Source: CARB 2015

3.4.2 Impact Assessment

- a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
- b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?
- c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
- d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. The Project consists of the expansion of a Sphere of Influence and the annexation of land into Water Districts. No construction nor operational changes are proposed with the Project, thus there is no impact.

3.5 Biological Resources

Table 3-5 Biological Resources Impacts

Biological Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.5.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) search was run on November 15, 2019 to identify federally threatened or endangered species within the APE as well as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) determinations of Species of Special Concern (SSC) and species identified on the Watch List (WL). The results are presented below in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6 CNDDB Search of Threatened and Endangered Species Identified within the APE.

Quads	Species	Status	Habitat
Wildwood School	western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.
Dunnigan, Fruto NE, Wildwood School, Zamora	tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	CT, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.
Wildwood School	golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	CFP, CWL	Inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. They are primarily in hilly and mountainous regions, but also in rugged deserts, on the plains, and in tundra. The golden eagle prefers cliffs and large trees with large horizontal branches and for roosting and perching.
Fruto NE, Wildwood School, Zamora	burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by burrowing mammals, most often ground squirrels.
Dunnigan, Fruto NE, Wildwood School, Zamora	Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.
Dunnigan, Zamora	mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	CSC	Breeds on open plains at moderate elevations. Winters in short-grass plains and fields, plowed or fallow fields, and sandy deserts. Prefers flat, bare ground with burrowing rodents.
Dunnigan	white-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	CFP	Nests in tall shrubs and trees, forages in grasslands, agricultural fields, and marshes.
Dunnigan	Crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	CCE	Occurs throughout coastal California, as well as east to the Sierra-Cascade crest, and south in to Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.
Zamora	American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	CSC	Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Most abundant in drier open spaces of shrub and grassland. Burrows in soil.
Dunnigan	western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Biological Resources

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

Quads	Species	Status	Habitat
			with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.
Dunnigan, Zamora	giant gartersnake (<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>)	FT, CT	Occurs in marshes, sloughs, drainage canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and adjacent uplands. Prefers locations with emergent vegetation for cover and open areas for basking. This species uses small mammal burrows adjacent to aquatic habitats for hibernation in the winter and to escape from excessive heat in the summer.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School, Zamora	California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT, CT, CWL	Requires vernal pools or seasonal ponds for breeding and small mammal burrows for aestivation. Generally found in grassland and oak savannah plant communities in central California from sea level to 1500 feet in elevation.
Fruto NE	vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT	Occupies vernal pools, clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	Ferris' milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i>)	1B	Found in vernal mesic meadows and seeps. Blooms April – May.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	palmate-bracted bird's-beak (<i>Chloropyron palmatum</i>)	FE, CE, 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley in alkaline soils (usually Pescadero silty clay) in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations below 500 feet. Blooms June – August.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	San Joaquin spearscale (<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>)	1B	Found in alkali wetlands, sinks, and scrublands in the San Joaquin Valley and Delta-Bay region of California. Associated with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , and other scrub species at elevations below 1,150 feet. Blooms April – September.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	1B	Found in salt marshes, playas, and vernal pools at elevations below 3200 feet. Blooms April – May.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	Colusa layia (<i>Layia septentrionalis</i>)	1B	Found in sandy, serpentinite valley and foothill grassland. Blooms April – May.
Zamora	Heckard's pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>beckardii</i>)	1B	Found alkaline Valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms March – May.
Dunnigan, Wildwood School	Baker's navarretia (<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>)	1B	Found in Meadows, seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Blooms April – July.
Dunnigan	Wright's trichocoronis (<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>)	2	Found in Meadows, seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Blooms May – September.

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| • FE | <i>Federally Endangered</i> | • CCE | <i>California Endangered (Candidate)</i> |
| • CE | <i>California Endangered</i> | • CR | <i>California Rare</i> |
| • FT | <i>Federally Threatened</i> | • 1A | <i>Plants Presumed Extinct in California</i> |
| • CT | <i>California Threatened</i> | • 1B | <i>Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere</i> |
| • CFP | <i>California Fully Protected</i> | • 2 | <i>Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere</i> |
| • FC | <i>Federal Candidate</i> | | |
| • CSC | <i>California Species of Special Concern</i> | | |
| • CWL | <i>California Watch List</i> | | |

3.5.2 Impact Assessment

- a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
- d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
- e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
- f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The Project proposes to expand a Sphere of Influence and annex existing farmland and grazing land into a Water District. No construction nor operational changes are proposed at this time, and thus there is no impact.

3.6 Cultural Resources

Table 3-7 Cultural Resources Impacts

Cultural Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.6.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

An Extended CHRIS Records Search was performed by the Northwest and Northeast Information Centers, at CSU Chico and Sonoma State University, respectively.

For the DWD and OAWD sites, no prehistoric nor historic resources have been recorded in the Project area or in a one-mile vicinity of the sites.

3.6.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in §15064.5?

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

No Impact. As the Project consists of the expansion of a Sphere of Influence and annexation of existing farmland and grazing land into a Water District, and the lack of any ground-disturbing construction activities nor operational changes, there will be no impact to historical or archeological resources.

3.7 Energy

Table 3-8 Energy Impacts

Energy Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.7.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electricity and natural gas to the Project areas, as well as most of northern California. All of the project properties currently pump groundwater for their irrigation operations.

At the local level, Glenn County's 1993 Energy Element includes the following policies:

- 3.7(b) – Evaluate methods to increase the efficiency of agricultural water pumping, including the possibility of increasing the use of surface water delivery systems and establishing a regional or basin-wide irrigation return system.

3.7.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. The Project consists of the expansion of a sphere of influence and annexation of the subject properties. As there are no construction activities nor operational changes proposed at this time, there would be no impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, nor would the Project have any impact on state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

3.8 Geology and Soils

Table 3-9 Geology and Soils Impacts

Geology and Soils Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.8.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Although most of Glenn and Yolo Counties are situated within an area of relatively low seismic activity by comparison to other areas of the state, the faults and fault systems that lie along the eastern and western boundaries of the county, as well as other regional faults, have the potential to produce high-magnitude earthquakes throughout the county. The principle earthquake hazard is groundshaking. Older buildings constructed before building codes were established and newer buildings constructed before earthquake-resistant provisions were included in the building codes are the most likely to be damaged during an earthquake.

Using the USDA NRCS soil survey of the Project site, an analysis of the soils onsite was performed **Appendix B**.

Table 3-10. Soils of the Project site, Orland-Artois Area

Soils of the Study Area				
Soils Series	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Hydric?	Percentage of Project site
Altamont clay, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Residuum weathered from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	36.9%
Altamont-Shedd association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Residuum weathered from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	0.1%
Arbuckle gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	0.0%
Arbuckle gravelly loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 percent slope	Alluvium derived from conglomerate	Well drained	No	0.0%
Corning gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Gravelly alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	2.3%
Corning gravelly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Gravelly alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	12.8%
Cortina very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Gravelly alluvium	Somewhat excessively drained	No	0.2%
Hillgate loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	1.7%
Myers clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Clayey alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Moderately well drained	No	0.1%
Newville gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Gravelly alluvium	Well drained	No	4.5%
Newville gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Gravelly alluvium	Well drained	No	9.4%
Riverwash	Gravelly alluvium	Excessively drained	Yes	5.3%

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Geology and Soils

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

Soils of the Study Area				
Soils Series	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Hydric?	Percentage of Project site
Shedd silty clay loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Residuum weathered from calcareous shale	Well drained	No	4.7%
Shedd silty clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, MLRA 15	Residuum weathered from sandstone and shale	Well drained	No	13.6%
Shedd-Altamont association, 10 to 30 percent slopes	Residuum weathered from calcareous shale	Well drained	No	0.5%
Tehama silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Fine-silty alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	7.8%

Table 3-11. Soils of the Project site, Dunnigan Areas

Soils of the Study Area				
Soils Series	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Hydric?	Percentage of Project site
Arbuckle gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	1.1%
Corning gravelly loam, 0 to 12 percent slopes, MLRA 17	Old alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	27.5%
Hillgate loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, eroded	Mixed alluvium	Well drained	No	3.8%
Rincon silty clay loam	Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	6.9%
Riverwash	Mixed sandy and gravelly alluvium	Excessively drained	Yes	0.1%
Sehorn-Balcom complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Calcareous residuum weathered from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	44.9%
Sehorn-Balcom complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Calcareous residuum weathered from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	2.8%
Tehama loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, loamy substratum, MLRA 17	Mixed fine-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Well drained	No	12.8%

3.8.1.1 Liquefaction

The potential for liquefaction, which is the loss of soil strength due to seismic forces, is dependent on soil types and density, depth to groundwater, and the duration and intensity of ground shaking. No specific liquefaction hazard areas have been identified in Glenn and Yolo Counties. No structures will be constructed as part of this Project. Liquefaction hazards would be negligible.

3.8.1.2 Soil Subsidence

Subsidence occurs when a large land area settles due to over-saturation or extensive withdrawal of ground water, oil, or natural gas. These areas are typically composed of open-textured soils, high in silt or clay content, that become saturated.

3.8.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a-i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

a-iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

a-iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The nearest fault zones are Lakes Pillsburg and Bangor, approximately 40 and 47 miles to the southwest and southeast, respectively. The DWD areas are located in a Low Landslide Susceptibility area⁶. Due to the nature of the Project, to annex properties into a Water District, which would result in no construction or ground disturbance, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

No Impact. As the Project does not propose construction, nor the disturbance of any soil, there would be no impact.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

No Impact. As described in the project description and 3.8.1 above, the Project does not propose construction or any ground disturbance. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

No Impact. As the Project does not propose construction or any ground disturbance, there would be no impact to any expansive soils.

⁶ <https://www.yolocounty.org/home/showdocument?id=55805>.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. As the project does not propose to use septic tanks, nor generate any waste water, due to the nature of the Project, there would be no impact.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

No Impact. The Project does not propose any construction or ground disturbance. Therefore, there is no impact.

3.9 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 3-12 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.9.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO₂ is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.

Methane (CH₄) is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O), also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.

Water vapor is the most abundant, and variable greenhouse gas. It is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere, it maintains a climate necessary for life.

Ozone (O₃) is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

Aerosols are suspensions of particulate matter in a gas emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. CFCs destroy stratospheric ozone; therefore, their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Of all the greenhouse gases, HFCs are one of three groups (the other two are perfluorocarbons and sulfur

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

hexafluoride) with the highest global warming potential. HFCs are human-made for applications such as air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere; therefore, PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture.

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

There are uncertainties as to exactly what the climate changes will be in various local areas of the earth, and what the effects of clouds will be in determining the rate at which the mean temperature will increase. There are also uncertainties associated with the magnitude and timing of other consequences of a warmer planet: sea level rise, spread of certain diseases out of their usual geographic range, the effect on agricultural production, water supply, sustainability of ecosystems, increased strength and frequency of storms, extreme heat events, air pollution episodes, and the consequence of these effects on the economy.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. About three-quarters of human emissions of CO₂ to the global atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. Atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O have increased 31 percent, 151 percent, and 17 percent respectively since the year 1750 (CEC 2008). GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH₄ has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 21 tons of CO₂. Therefore, CH₄ is a much more potent GHG than CO₂.

3.9.2 Impact Assessment

- a) **Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? and,**
- b) **Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?**

No Impact. The proposed Project seeks to increase a Water District's Sphere of Influence and to annex land into a Water District. No construction, ground disturbing activities, nor operational changes are proposed at this time. Thus, the Project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, nor would it conflict with any applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

3.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Table 3-13. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires,?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

3.10.1.1 Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code (GC) Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. DTSC's EnviroStor database provides DTSC's component of Cortese List data (DTSC, 2010). In addition to the EnviroStor database, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker database provides information on regulated hazardous waste facilities in

California, including underground storage tank (UST) cases and non-UST cleanup programs, including Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups (SLIC) sites, Department of Defense (DOD) sites, and Land Disposal program. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB Geotracker performed on November 15, 2019 determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project sites or immediate surrounding vicinity.

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state, or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with hazards and hazardous materials that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.10.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

No Impact. There would be no transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

No Impact. The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment as the Project would not discharge hazardous materials into the environment. There would be no impact.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. The Project involves no new construction and would not emit hazardous emissions, involve hazardous materials, or create a hazard to the schools in any way. There would be no impact.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. On November 15, 2019 an EnviroStor search was done in the Project area. According to that search the Project does not involve land that is listed as an active hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and is not included on a list compiled by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. There would be no impact.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?; and,

No Impact. The Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area as it will not result in any additional people residing or working in the Project area. There would be no impact.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Project occurs on existing waterways and would not interfere with the emergency response and evacuation procedures outlined in the Glenn County, CA Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and 2018

Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, as approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Mitigation Plans establish the Standardized Emergency Management System required by State law, and includes information on mutual aid agreements, hierarchies of command, and different levels of response in emergency situations. There would be no impact.

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map, the proposed Project site is not located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Therefore, the Project will not be exposed to risks from wildland fires. The proposed Project is not adjacent to urbanized areas or residences that are intermixed with wildlands. There will be no impact.

3.11 Hydrology and Water Quality

Table 3-14 Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.11.1 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

No Impact. Project does not involve any new construction, earthmoving activities or change in land use and would not violate any water quality standards nor would it impact waste discharge requirements. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project would impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

No Impact. The Project proposes the expansion of a sphere of influence for Water Districts and to annex properties into those water districts. As there are no operational changes or construction activities proposed, there is no impact.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

c-i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

c-ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;

c-iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

c-iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. No grading or construction would occur as a result of the Project; therefore, drainage patterns will not be altered. The Project proposes to utilize existing water conveyance facilities. There would be no impact.

f) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundations?

No Impact. Despite several locations being located in 100-year floodplains, annexing properties into a water district would not risk the release of pollutants from inundations. There would be no impact.

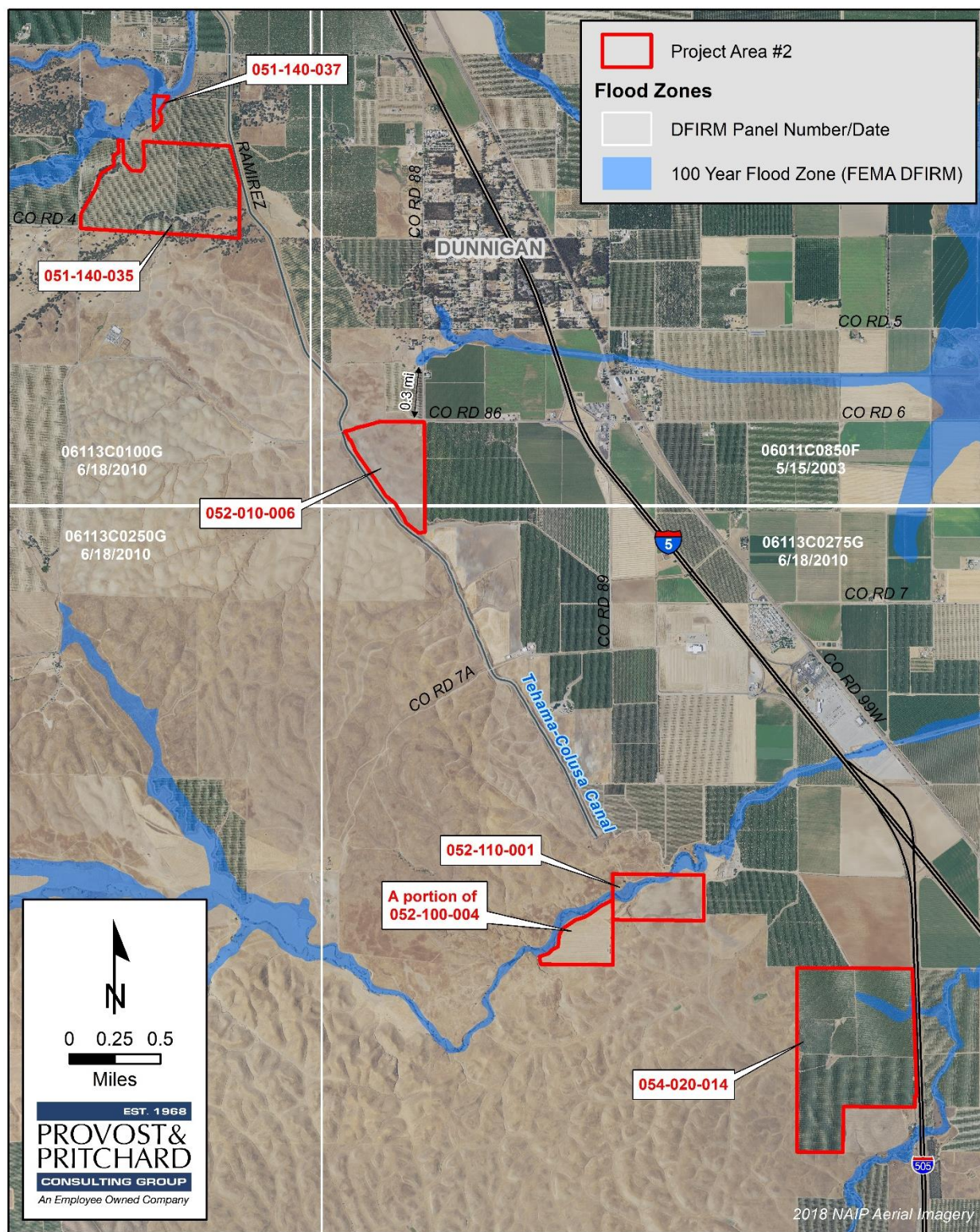
g) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. OAWD is located in the Glenn Groundwater Authority Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and DWD is located in the Yolo Subbasin GSA. In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), GSAs not located in areas in critical overdraft are required to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans by 2022. The GSA has initiated its working group for purposes of creating its Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), however the GSAs have not yet adopted plans.

While it is anticipated that the Project will be subject to and held in compliance with the GSPs and all applicable plans, the Project nevertheless proposes no operational changes, construction, or ground-disturbing. Therefore, there will be no impact.

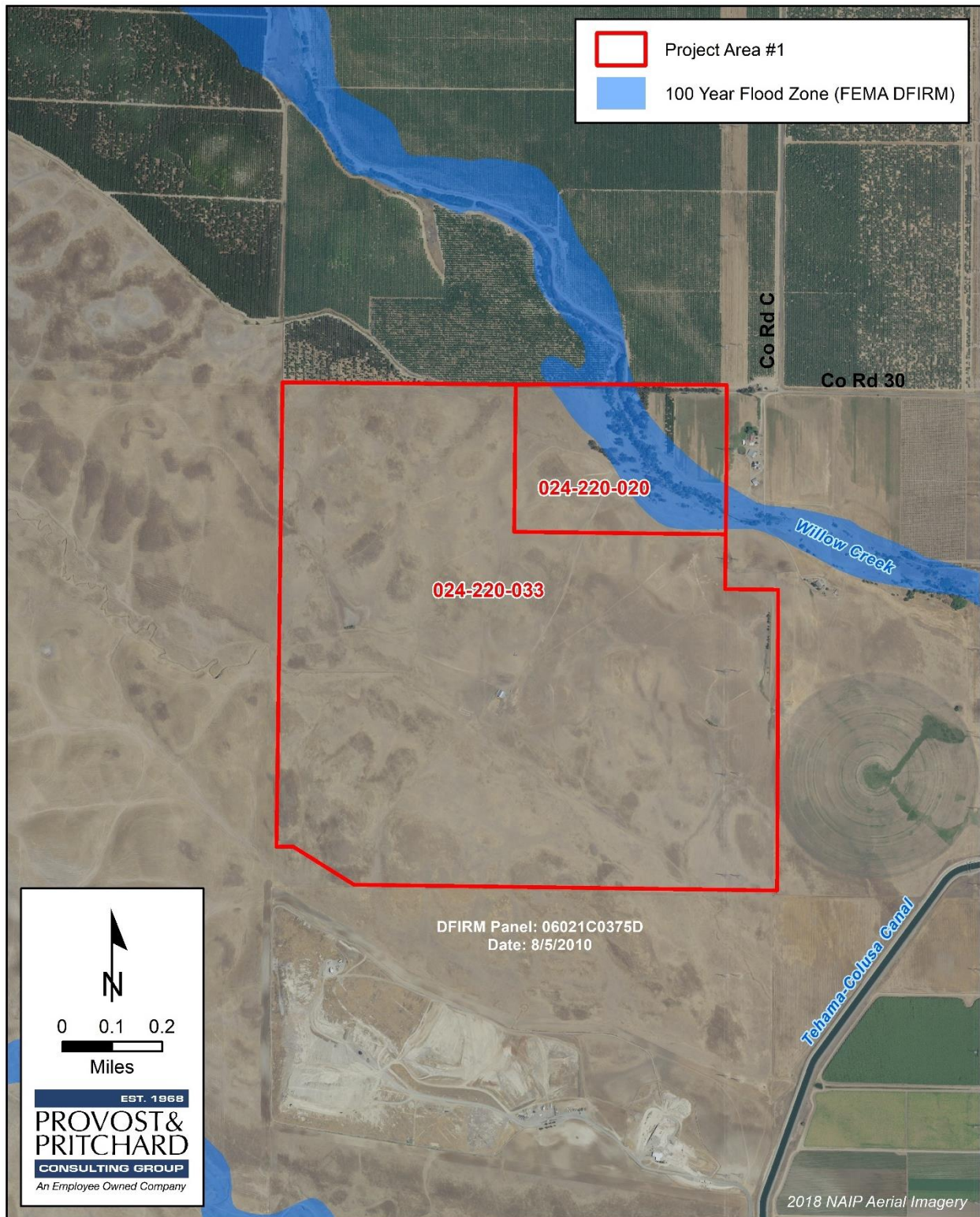
Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Hydrology and Water Quality

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations



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Figure 3-3 FEMA Map, Dunnigan Water District



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Figure 3-4 FEMA Map, Orland-Artois Water District

3.12 Land Use and Planning

Table 3-15 Land Use and Planning Impacts

Land Use and Planning Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.12.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

General Plan Land Use Designations and Zone Districts are illustrated in **Figure 2-4, Figure 2-5, Figure 2-6, and Figure 2-7**, respectively.

3.12.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project areas are surrounded by other properties designated Important Farmland, are designated by their respective General Plans as agriculture, and are accordingly zoned for agricultural uses. Furthermore, the annexation does not change the existing use of the properties, which is farmland and grazing land. Therefore, there is no impact.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. There are no applicable General Plan policies in each respective County that was adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect that this Project would cause. Therefore, there is no impact.

3.13 Mineral Resources

Table 3-16 Mineral Resources Impacts

Mineral Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.13.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Aggregate (i.e. sand and gravel) and natural gas resources are the primary mineral resources of economic importance in Glenn County. Current mining activities occur primarily within fluvial deposits along river and stream drainages⁷.

Yolo County has two primary mineral resources, mined aggregate and natural gas. These resources are located throughout the County. There are six aggregate mines and 25 natural gas fields currently in operation in Yolo County.⁸

3.13.2 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with mineral resources that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.13.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in significant impacts associated with the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state, considering there will be no construction or earthmoving activities associated with implementation. Therefore, there is no impact.

⁷ Glenn County EIR. 1993. Page 3-34.

<https://www.countyofglenn.net/sites/default/files/images/4%20EIR%20Glenn%20County%20General%20Plan%20Vol.%20IV%20Reduced%20Size.pdf>. Accessed 15 November 2019.

⁸ Yolo County General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element. 2009. Page CO-43. <https://www.yolocounty.org/home/showdocument?id=14464>. Accessed 15 November 2019.

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact. The proposed Project seeks to annex existing farmland into a Water District's service boundary, and no construction nor operational changes are proposed. The subject properties are not located on any adopted land use plan that designates those areas as a locally important mineral resource recovery site. The Project does not propose to excavate the subject properties nor does it preclude the future recovery of any mineral resources. Therefore, there is no impact.

3.14 Noise

Table 3-16 Noise Impacts

Noise Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.14.1 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with noise that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.14.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

No Impact. The proposed Project consists of the expansion of a Sphere of Influence and annexation of existing farmland into a Water District's service boundary. No construction or earthmoving activities are proposed with the Project and accordingly, there would be no impact resulting from noise or vibration.

b) Would the project result in Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

No Impact. The proposed Project consists of the expansion of a Sphere of Influence and annexation of existing farmland into a Water District's service boundary. No construction or earthmoving activities are proposed with the Project and accordingly, there would be no impact resulting from noise or vibration.

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Noise Resources

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? and,

No Impact. In the OAWD, the nearest airports are Orland-Haigh Field and Willows-Glenn County Airport, approximately 8.8 and 9.5 miles away, respectively. In the DWD, the nearest airport is Sacramento International Airport, approximately 24 miles away. The proposed Project consists of the annexation of existing farmland into a Water District's service boundary. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working to an increase in noise levels. There would be no impact.

3.15 Population and Housing

Table 3-17 Population and Housing Impacts

Population and Housing Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.15.1 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with population and housing that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.15.2 Impact Assessment

- a) Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

No Impact. The proposed Project would utilize existing water conveyance facilities and does not propose any new construction or earthmoving activities. Lands wanting to receive surface water must currently be developed with an agricultural use in order to be able to participate in this Project, therefore no new lands will be placed into agricultural production as a result of the Project. The proposed Project would improve the reliability of farmland's existing water supply. Implementation of the proposed Project will not indirectly or directly induce population growth in the area. There would be no impact.

- b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. The Project does not propose any construction. No housing or people would be displaced, and no new housing would be constructed as part of the Project or required as a result of it. There would be no impact.

3.16 Public Services

Table 3-18 Public Services Impacts

Public Services Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.16.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Fire Protection: In the Dunnigan Water District, Fire Station 12 is approximately 3.2 miles away from the Project Sites. The Artois Fire District is approximately 5 miles away to the east.

Police Protection: In the Dunnigan Water District, the Yolo County Sheriff's Office is approximately 17.5 miles to the southeast. In the Orland-Artois Water District, the nearest sheriff station is 9.6 miles away in the City of Willows.

Schools: In the Orland Artois Water District, the closest schools are Fairview Elementary School and CK Price Middle School, both of which are approximately 7.5 miles northeast of the Project. In the Dunnigan Water District, the nearest school is Wildwood School, approximately 7.8 miles northeast of the Project, measured from the furthest point of the Water District annexation boundary.

Parks: Dunnigan Community Park is approximately 3.3 miles away. Vinsonhaler Park is the nearest park to the Orland-Artois Project Site, approximately 8.8 miles away to the northeast.

3.16.2 Regulatory Setting

There are no federal, state or local regulations, plans, programs, or guidelines associated with public services that are applicable to the proposed Project.

3.16.3 Impact Assessment

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

No Impact. As the proposed Project does not propose the construction of any structure or disturb soil, there would be no impact to public services.

3.17 Recreation

Table 3-19 Recreation Impacts

Recreation Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.17.1 Impact Assessment

- a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. The implementation of the Project will annex existing farmland and grazing lands into Water Districts. It would not increase the demand for recreational facilities or put a strain on existing recreational facilities. No population growth would be associated with the Project or be necessitated by the Project. Furthermore, the Project does not include recreational facilities. No construction or expansion of nearby recreational facilities would not be necessary. Therefore, there would be no impact.

3.18 Transportation

Table 3-20 Transportation Impacts

Transportation Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.18.1 Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions

The Project sites are within unincorporated areas of Glenn and Yolo counties. The Project vicinity is dominated by agricultural uses, sparse rural residential, and water infrastructure. There are no public improvements proposed along the annexation boundaries.

3.18.2 Impact Assessment

- a) Would the project conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?
- b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 Subdivision (b)?
- c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?
- d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. There is no population growth associated with the Project, nor will implementation of the Project result in an increase of staff or drivers utilizing roadways in the area. Therefore, implementation of the Project will not increase the demand for any changes to congestion management programs or interfere with existing level of service standards during the operational phase. Therefore, there would be no impact to transportation.

3.19 Tribal Cultural Resources

Table 3-21 Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.19.1 Impact Assessment

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a-i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)

a-ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

On November 7, 2019, a request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of its Sacred Lands File and contact information for local Native American representatives who may have information about the APE. The NAHC responded to the request on November 13 and 14, 2019, with negative findings for the Sacred Lands File search of the APE; however, they caution that the absence of information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC provided a list of tribal representatives for outreach to local tribal groups regarding any sites of cultural or spiritual significance in the APE. Contacts recommended by the NAHC include:

- *Chairperson Charlie Wright of Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Debe Band of Wintun Indians;*
- *Chairperson Gene Whitehouse of the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria;*
- *Chairperson Anthony Roberts of the Yocha Debe Wintun Nation;*
- *Chairperson Ronald Kirk of the Grindstone Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaik; and,*
- *Chairperson Andrew Alejandro of the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians.*

On November 21, 2019, outreach letters were delivered to each of the contacts identified by the NAHC and a log was kept of all responses. The outreach letter is standard best practices within cultural resource management and is not part of AB 52 or NHPA Section 106 government-to-government consultation. Follow-up phone calls were made on December 5, 2019. No responses from the Native American contacts have been received to date.

Despite the lack of negative findings from the NAHC-recommended contacts, the annexation of farmland and grazing land into a Water District would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. Therefore there would be a less than significant impact.

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

Table 3-22 Utilities and Service Systems Impacts

Utilities and Service Systems Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reductions goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.20.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Glenn County LAFCo adopted Municipal Service Review (MSR) and Sphere of Influence (SOI) Plan for the Orland-Artois Water District on April 9, 2019. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act requires that a Municipal Service Review (MSR) be conducted prior to, or in conjunction with, the update of an SOI. A MSR is a comprehensive analysis of service provision by each of the special districts, cities, and the unincorporated county service areas within the legislative authority of the LAFCo. It essentially evaluates the capability of a jurisdiction to serve its existing residents and future development in its SOI. The legislative authority for conducting MSRs is provided in Section 56430 of the CKH Act, which states “. . . in order to prepare and to update Spheres of Influence in accordance with Section 56425, LAFCOs are required to conduct a MSR of the municipal services provided in the County...”

OAWD maintains the following water storage infrastructure facilities:

Location Name (TCC Mile Location)	Type	Capacity
33.6	40' by 40' Steel Ground Tank	376,000 gal.
38.6	40' by 40' Steel Ground Tank	376,000 gal.
	40' Steel Elevated Tank	300,000 gal.
41.2	40' by 50' Steel Ground Tank	300,000 gal.
44.1	30' Steel Elevated Tank	100,000 gal.
Deep Well 2	15' Plastic Ground Tank	15,000 gal.

DWD's USBR contractual allocation is 19,000 acre-feet per year. DWD's last Municipal Service Review, adopted in November 2013, refers to the Dunnigan Specific Plan's Water/Recycled Water Technical Analysis, prepared by Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering, Inc. In it, it states that the Dunnigan Specific Plan had rights to 5,194 acre-feet per year of Tehama Colusa Canal water. As of February 21, 2017, the Yolo County Board of Supervisors voted to rescind the Dunnigan Specific Plan references from all General Plan documents, which reduced the allowed residential growth of Yolo County by approximately 8,108 dwelling units and 450 acres of commercial and industrial growth.

3.20.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. The proposed Project will not involve the relocation or construction of any new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities. No construction nor operational changes are proposed. Therefore, there will be no impact.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact. No new or expanded water entitlements would be required for the proposed Project. No water is utilized as part of the Project. Therefore, there is no impact.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not generate additional wastewater. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

No Impact. As the proposed Project would not generate solid waste, there would be no need for an increase in solid waste capacity for the Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. As discussed above, the Project would not generate solid waste. Therefore, there would be no impact to any statutes or regulations related to solid waste.

3.21 Wildfire

Table 3-23 Wildfire Impacts

Wildfire Impacts				
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.21.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

- a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- b) Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire?
- c) Would the project Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis – Wildfire

Dunnigan, Wildwood, Zamora, and Fruto NE Annexations

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact. The OAWD Project Area is in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) classified as Moderate Risk⁹ and is approximately 11 miles away from a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and portions of DWD Project Areas are classified in Moderate Severity Zones, located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA)¹⁰ approximately 5.5 miles away from a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Thus, neither are located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. Additionally, there are no structures being built as part of this Project, and no population increase because of this Project. Therefore, further analysis of the Projects potential impacts to wildfire are not warranted. Thus, there are no impacts.

⁹ California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection. Fire and Resource Assessment Program, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA* (adopted November 7, 2007) https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/6199/fhszs_map11.pdf. Accessed 15 December 2019.

¹⁰ California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection. Fire and Resource Assessment Program, *Draft Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA* https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/6423/fhszl06_1_map57.pdf. Accessed 15 November 2019.

3.22 CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance

Table 3-24 Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts

Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Significant than with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("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 probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.22.1 Impact Assessment

- a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

No Impact: As the Project on proposes to expand a Sphere of Influence, and annex properties into a Water District, the Project has no potential to substantially degrade the environment, reduce the habitat or population of fish or wildlife species, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or restrict, reduce, or eliminate endangered, rare or important plants, animals, or California history or prehistory.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“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 probable future projects)?

No Impact: Cumulatively considerable means that “the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future project.” The proposed Project involves the expansion of a sphere of influence, and the annexation of properties into Water Districts. Due to the lack of construction activities, additional vehicle trips, and emissions, the opportunity for cumulatively considerable effects or impacts is not available.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

No Impact: The proposed Project will not result in substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. With a lack of construction or any operational changes, there will be no Project impacts.

3.23 Determination: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☒ I find that the proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed Project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required.



Signature

William Vanderwaal - Manager DWD

Printed Name/Position

19 Dec 2019

Date

Appendix A

Cultural Resources

Appendix B

Soil Report