



# County of Yolo

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Taro Echiburú, DIRECTOR

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## COUNTY OF YOLO CEQA DETERMINATION

Pursuant to Section 21166 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15164 of the California Administrative Code, the **County of Yolo** does prepare, make, declare, and publish this CEQA Determination for the project described below.

**PROJECT TITLE:** Teichert Schwarzgruber Reclamation Plan Minor Modification (ZF#2021-0003)

**PREVIOUSLY CERTIFIED FEIR:** *Environmental Impact Report for Teichert Aggregates Schwarzgruber Mining and Reclamation Project*, SCH #2011122025, certified November 13, 2012.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Teichert proposes to modify the approved Schwarzgruber reclamation plan to provide for more riparian habitat. The proposed reclamation plan revisions would result in the reclamation of the off-channel portion of the Project Site to include an additional approximately 7.5 acres of riparian habitat and a corresponding reduction in the area reclaimed to grasslands.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Project Site is located approximately two miles west of the City of Woodland, in unincorporated Yolo County. The Project Site consists of a single parcel (APN 025-350-038) of approximately 132.3 acres. The site is bounded by Cache Creek to the north and west, the unimproved right-of-way for County Road 96 to the east, and the Woodland Plant and Magnolia Canal to the south.

**NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT:** County of Yolo, County Administrator's Office, Natural Resources Division

**CONTACT PERSON:** Elisa Sabatini, Manager of Natural Resources  
(530) 406-5773, [Elisa.Sabatini@yolocounty.org](mailto:Elisa.Sabatini@yolocounty.org)

**NAME OF ENTITY OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT:** Teichert Aggregates

### FINDINGS/ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF ADDENDUM:

Pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, the County of Yolo has reviewed the previously certified project-level EIR that is relevant to the proposed Project.

Based on the substantial evidence provided in the attached CEQA Initial Study Checklist and analysis the County has determined that no changes or additions are necessary, and none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

As directed in the CEQA Guidelines, no further action is necessary. The proposed minor modifications fall within the scope of the previously certified FEIR. The attached Initial Study Checklist and analysis support this CEQA Determination. This FEIR may be viewed at the following websites:

Volume I - <https://www.yolocounty.org/home/showpublisheddocument?id=68277>  
Volume II - <https://www.yolocounty.org/home/showpublisheddocument?id=68279>

The Yolo County, County Administrator's Office, Natural Resources Division will consider this CEQA Determination, initial study checklist and analysis, and the previously certified FEIR prior to making a decision on the project.

The reasons for the County's decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 are as follows:

- There are no proposed changes in the project that would result in new significant impacts or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, and therefore no revisions to the analysis in the prior FEIR is required.
- There are no changes in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken that would result in new significant impacts or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, and therefore no revisions to the analysis in the prior FEIR is required.
- There is no new important information that was not previously known at the time of the prior EIR. There are no related new significant impacts, more substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, previously dismissed mitigation that is now feasible, previously dismissed alternatives that are now feasible, different more effective mitigation, or different more effective alternatives that have emerged or become known.
- Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not require changes to the previously conducted impact analysis.

The approval document and all related project documents are available for public review online at [www.yolonaturalresources.org](http://www.yolonaturalresources.org), or in-person at the Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department (292 W. Beamer Street, Woodland, CA 95695) during regular business hours. Questions may be directed to Elisa Sabatini, Manager of Natural Resources, at [Elisa.Sabatini@yolocounty.org](mailto:Elisa.Sabatini@yolocounty.org) or (530) 406-5773.

**MITIGATION MEASURES/CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:** Previously approved CEQA mitigation measures and conditions of approval apply to the project. New conditions of approval for the Minor Modification have been identified.



Elisa Sabatini, Manager of Natural Resources  
Yolo County Natural Resources Division

02/18/2021

Date

County of Yolo  
Department of Community Services



**Teichert Schwarzgruber Reclamation Plan  
Minor Modification**

**CEQA Initial Study Checklist and Analysis**

**February 18, 2021**

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**APPENDICES** (please click on links below to review each documents):

[Biological Resources Technical Memorandum, Bumgardner Biological Consulting, February 16, 2021.](#)

[Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum, Peak & Associates Consulting Archeology, January 15, 2021.](#)

[Geotechnical Evaluation, Geocon Consultants, Revised February 16, 2021.](#)

[Groundwater Evaluation, Luhdorff & Scalmanini, February 16, 2021.](#)

[Stability, Erosion, and Pit Capture Evaluation, Cunningham Engineering, February 17, 2021.](#)

## CEQA INITIAL STUDY PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME:	<b>Teichert Schwarzgruber Reclamation Plan Minor Modification</b>	DATE: February 18, 2021
SITE ADDRESS:	16550 County Road 96, Woodland California	APNs: 025-350-038
APPLICANT:	Teichert Aggregates	PHONE: (916) 484-3317
PROPERTY OWNER:	Teichert Aggregates	Previously Certified FEIR: SCH #: 2011122025
PREPARED BY:	Yolo County Natural Resources Division	
PREPARED FOR:	County of Yolo Department of Community Services 292 West Beamer Street Woodland, CA 95695 (530) 666-8041  Contact: Elisa Sabatini Manager of Natural Resources (530) 406-5773	
<p><b>Referenced documentation is available for Public Review at:</b></p> <p>County of Yolo                  Department of Community Services                  292 West Beamer Street                  Woodland, CA 95695</p> <p>Or online at: <a href="http://www.yolonaturalresources.org">www.yolonaturalresources.org</a></p>		

### INTRODUCTION:

Teichert Aggregates (“Teichert”) proposes a minor modification to the reclamation plan for its approved Schwarzgruber aggregate mining property (“Project Site”) for the purpose of enhancing proposed habitat reclamation on the Project Site.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The Project Site is located approximately two miles west of the City of Woodland, in unincorporated Yolo County (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project Site consists of a single parcel (APN 025-350-038) of approximately 132.3 acres. The site is bounded by Cache Creek to the north and west, the unimproved right-of-way for County Road 96 to the east, and the Woodland Plant and Magnolia Canal to the south. Land uses in the vicinity of the Project Site consist of active and former aggregate mining operations, agriculture, and some farm residences.

### BACKGROUND:

The Project Site has been mined since 1938. Prior to its purchase by Teichert in 2012, the Project Site was mined by Schwarzgruber & Sons under a surface mining permit and reclamation plan that were approved in the early 1980s. That reclamation plan was based upon a 50-foot mining setback from the creek and passive reclamation consisting of notching the levee and allowing

flood flows to periodically inundate the site. The prior operation preceded modern requirements to stockpile top soils for reclamation purposes, and the lack of topsoil to support a vigorous reclamation of the site was a recognized existing condition at the time of Teichert's permit approval.

In 2012, Teichert purchased the Project Site from Schwarzgruber & Sons after obtaining approvals from the Yolo County Board of Supervisors for a mining permit, reclamation plan, and development agreement for the Project Site. The prior vested mining rights were relinquished and new conditional mining and reclamation permits were approved pursuant to the Cache Creek Area Plan (CCAP). The mining permit incorporated a 700-foot mining setback from the creek and authorized mining of up to 4 million tons sold of aggregate material from the Project Site for a 15-year period ending January 1, 2028. Teichert commenced mining the Project Site in 2017.

The approved reclamation plan addressed the entire off-channel portion of the Project Site, including areas previously mined under the prior Schwarzgruber & Sons entitlements, and additional acreage needed for visual screening of the Project Site. The reclamation plan called for reclamation of the site to habitat uses consisting of seasonal pond, riparian wetland, riparian enhancement, oak riparian woodland, visual landscape buffer, grasslands, and grassland slopes, as shown in Figure 2 (Existing and Proposed Reclamation Plan Modification) and Table 1 below.

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Acreage</b>
Seasonal Pond	32.4
Riparian Wetland	2.5
Riparian Enhancement	4.5
Oak Riparian Woodland	1.7
Visual Landscape Buffer	1
Grasslands	35.2
Grassland Slopes	14
Existing Pond	3.9
Existing Riparian Vegetation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>

Source: *Schwarzgruber Reclamation Plan*, November 2013.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

As part of the 2012 Teichert Schwarzgruber approval, the operator was precluded from mining any closer than 700-feet, and agreed to reclaim the area within the 700-foot setback to modern revegetation standards at the conclusion of mining (see Paragraph 2.2.8(ii) of Development Agreement 12-152). To this end, conditions #24 and #53 of the 2012 approval required the following:

- 24. The applicant shall place a minimum of one-foot of soil on all reclaimed slopes and land surfaces consistent with the reclamation plan. If a topsoil shortage occurs, importation will be as necessary to meet the reclamation standard. This may require additional approvals which will be the responsibility and expense of the applicant.

53. Mitigation Measure 4.2-2b (Reclamation Plan Enhancement). The Reclamation Plan shall be revised to provide for additional wetland and riparian enhancement around the shoreline of the reclaimed pond and existing ponds, consistent with the intent of Action 6.4-2 of the OCMP. Specifically:

- Additional wetland and riparian habitat shall be created by installing terraces at appropriate elevations along the western and northern edge of the seasonal pond, modifying the locations and configurations of the proposed riparian wetland nodes, and installing terraces at appropriate elevations along portions of the edge of the existing ponds, as illustrated in Figures 4.2-2 and 4.2-3. The terraces (labeled “Riparian Enhancement” on Figure 4.2-2) and revised riparian wetland nodes shall be similar in elevation and function under similar conditions as the three “Riparian Wetland” nodes depicted in Figure 4 of the Proposed Reclamation Plan.

In addition to the enhancements shown on Figures 4.2-2 and 4.2-3, Teichert shall ensure that the southwest and southeast corners of the mining pit are reclaimed with more fanning, scalloping, and more gradual slopes than depicted. Implementation of the mining plan variation shown in the inset of Figure 4.2-2 would accomplish this in the southeast corner. Planting plans, success criteria and monitoring provisions for these areas shall be revised from “Grassland” to “Riparian Wetland.” Target acreages for created “Grassland” and “Riparian Wetland” habitat shall be adjusted accordingly in Table 1 in Section 4.0 of the Reclamation Plan. Slopes in one or two locations along the expanded terraces around the reclaimed pond shall be gentle enough to allow for future pedestrian access to the shoreline of the reclaimed pond. The additional wetland and riparian habitat areas shall be engineered so that they do not increase the potential for pit-capture during major flood events, given their location within the 700-foot setback area called for in the OCSMO.

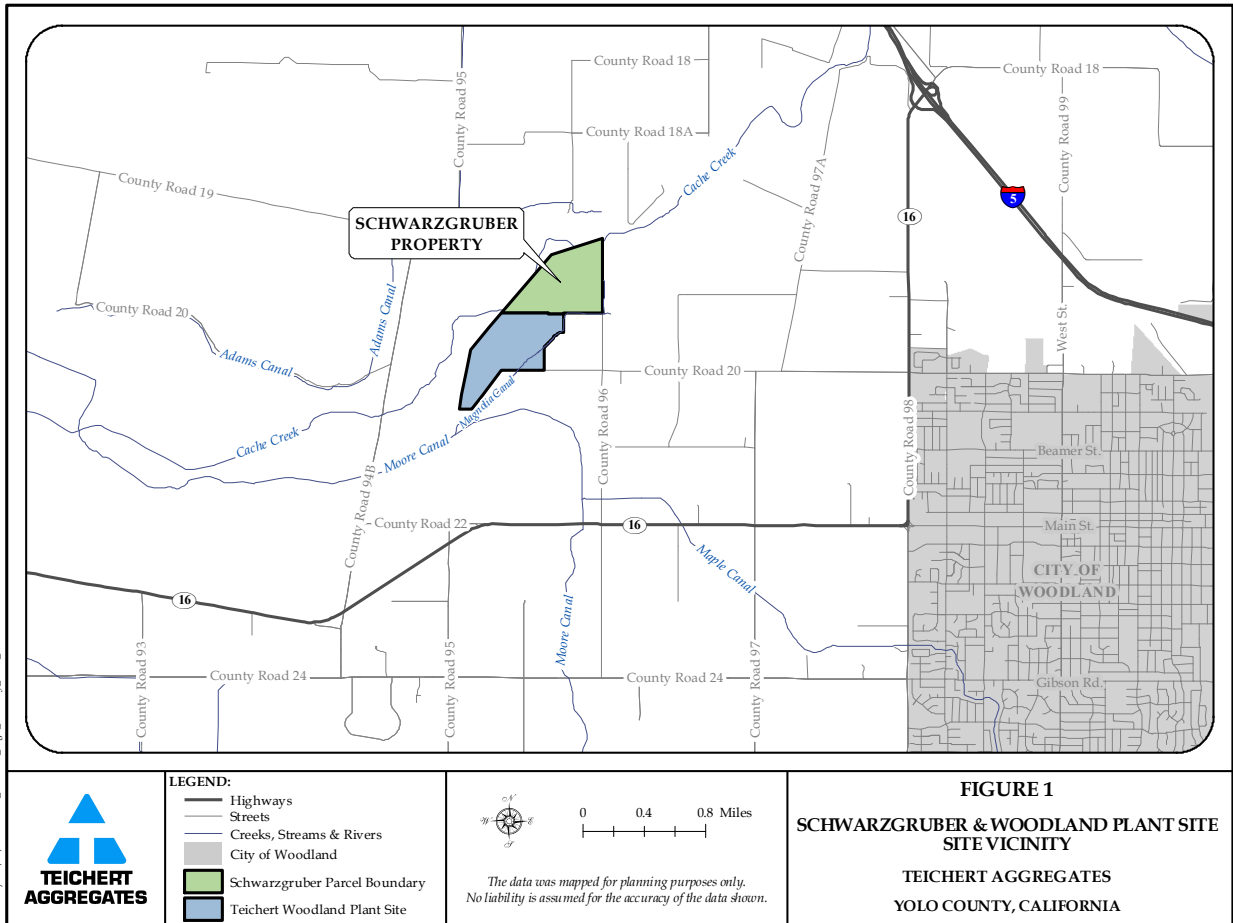
- An oak woodland landscaped buffer shall be created within the upland area along the eastern shore as shown on Figure 4.2-2 and 4.4-7. This oak woodland landscaped buffer, which shall be more densely planted than typical oak woodland elsewhere at the Project Site, shall be installed and maintained consistent with the objectives of creating a visual screen and managed according to the Vegetation and Maintenance Plan described in Mitigation Measure 4.4-1.

The approved Reclamation Plan reflects implementation of these conditions. Recently, in the process of concluding mining at the site and preparing to undertake reclamation pursuant to the 2012 approval, the operator determined more processing fines were available from the Woodland processing facility than originally anticipated. The operator is proposing to expand the area of enhanced riparian reclamation in the 700-foot setback area by an additional 7.5 acres, and to deepen the vertical extent of reclaimed soil in those areas to between 10 and 20 feet, in order to improve the success rate and longevity of revegetation. Minor modification of the approved Schwarzgruber reclamation plan and narrative to reduce grassland habitat by 7.5 acres, is required to allow for this change.

Pursuant to the reclamation plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 13, 2012, the end uses for the entire property including both the mining area and 700-foot setback area will be: 36.3 acres of open water lake and ponds, 44.9 acres of habitat, and 15 acres of landscaped buffers and slopes. The proposed minor modification will result in no changes to these end use acreages as demonstrated in Table 2 below.

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Change in Acreage</b>
Seasonal Pond (Open Water Lake)	32.4	0
Riparian Wetland	2.5	0
<b>Riparian Enhancement</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
Oak Riparian Woodland	1.7	0
Visual Landscape Buffer	1	0
<b>Grasslands</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
Grassland Slopes	14	0
Existing Pond	3.9	0
Existing Riparian Vegetation	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>0</b>

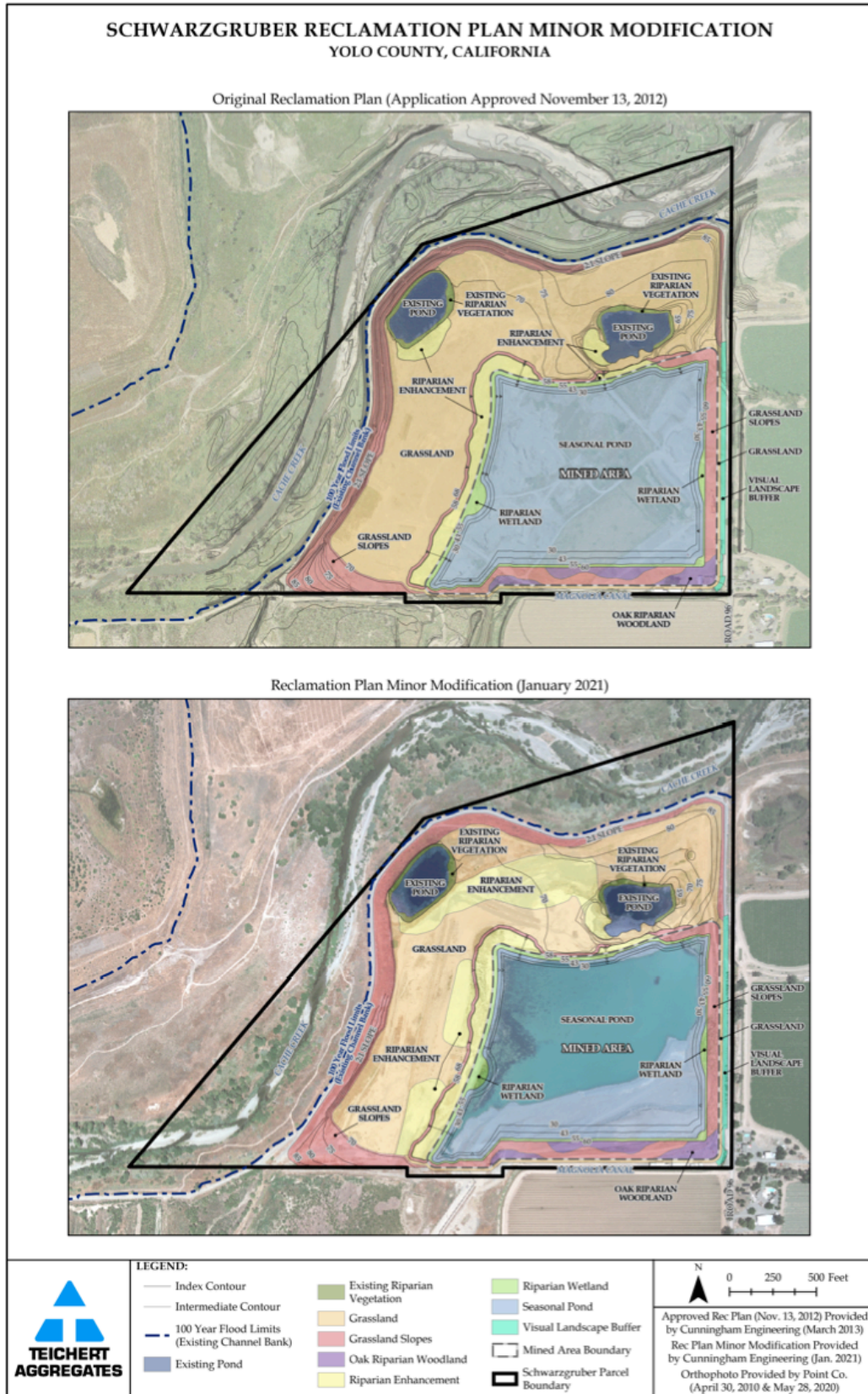
**Figure 1 (Project Location)**



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Figure 2 (Existing and Proposed Reclamation Plan Modification)



## CEQA INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST AND ANALYSIS

This modified CEQA Initial Study Checklist (Checklist) has been prepared to analyze the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project and determine the appropriate CEQA document. The Checklist has been prepared consistent with CEQA Guidelines and the standard Yolo County Initial Study format. Pursuant to PRC Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a), the Checklist focuses on whether the proposed minor modifications to the Teichert Schwarzgruber project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Substantial changes in the project, subject to a 3-part test:
  - a. Result in new significant effects, or
  - b. Result in substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant effects, and
  - c. Require major revisions of the relevant EIRs
- 2) Substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, subject to a 3-part test:
  - a. Result in new significant effects, or
  - b. Result in substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant effects, and
  - c. Require major revisions of the relevant EIRs
- 3) New information, subject to the following multi-part test:
  - a. The new information is of substantial importance, and
  - b. It was not known and could not have been known (with the exercise of reasonable diligence) at the time of the prior EIRs, and the new information shows any of the following:
    - i. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the prior EIRs, or
    - ii. Significant effects examined in the prior EIRs will be substantially more severe, or
    - iii. Mitigation measures previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project but the applicant has declined to adopt them, or
    - iv. Alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project but the applicant has declined to adopt them, or
    - v. Mitigation measures considerably different from those analyzed in the prior EIRs would substantially reduce one or more significant effects but the applicant has declined to adopt them, or
    - vi. Alternatives considerably different from those analyzed in the prior EIRs would substantially reduce one or more significant effects but the applicant has declined to adopt them.

This checklist examines the conclusions reached in this FEIR, for each CEQA impact category identified in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. For each CEQA impact area, a brief discussion of the impact and the relevant conclusions of the prior FEIR is provided, a description of the contribution of the proposed project to impacts in the category is given, and conclusions are reached regarding whether any of the considerations identified in Section 15162(a) would occur in the given impact area as a result of implementing the proposed project.

A “no” answer in the table summary for impact area does not necessarily mean that there are no project changes or new information relative to the environmental impact category, but rather that the project changes or new information does not rise to the level that triggers a subsequent EIR or supplement to an EIR. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15093, a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with the certification of each of the previous EIRs, that accepted the possibility of unmitigable impacts in some of the impact categories regardless of whether feasible mitigation measures were identified. Where relevant, this is identified in the analysis discussion. As discussed for relevant impact categories, this does not preclude a determination that project changes or new information fail to reach a level that would require a subsequent EIR or supplement to an EIR.

### **Explanation of Environmental Impact Categories**

Previous EIR Conclusion: This column provides the conclusion reached by the three relevant prior EIRs including a parenthetical reference to the relevant volume and page number(s) for the EIR. A more detailed assessment for each FEIR is provided in the text under the same heading. The following abbreviations are used:

- N/A = Not Addressed;
- NI = No Impact;
- LS = Less-than-Significant;
- LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; and
- SU = Significant and Unavoidable.

Question #1 Substantial Changes in the Project: Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the changes resulting from the proposed project as compared to the original project would result in significant new impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, and as a result would require major revisions of the prior FEIR.

Question #2 Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?: Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether the changes in circumstances under which the project would be undertaken as compared to originally assumed conditions would result in significant new impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, and as a result would require major revisions of the prior FEIR.

Question #3 Important New Information Not Previously Known: Pursuant to Section 15162(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, this column indicates whether new information of substantial importance has been identified, that was not known (and could not have been known)<sup>1</sup> at the time, is available and would result any of the following: new significant impacts not previously addressed; substantially more severe impacts; new feasible or additional effective mitigation measures rejected by the applicant; or new feasible or additional effective alternatives rejected by the applicant. Question #3 would also apply to any new regulations that might change the nature of analysis or the requirements of a mitigation measure (pursuant to Section 15162(a)(d)). However, if additional analysis is conducted as part of this assessment, and the environmental conclusion remains the same, no new or additional mitigation is necessary. If the analysis indicates that a mitigation requires

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<sup>1</sup> *Citizens of Responsible Equitable Development v. City of San Diego* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 515.

modifications, no additional environmental documentation is needed if it is found that the modified mitigation achieves a reduction in impact to the same level as originally achieved.

Discussion: This section contains more detailed analysis in support of the conclusions is provided. The discussion provides information about the particular environmental issue, how the project relates to the issue, and the status of any mitigation that may be required or that has already been implemented.

Conclusions: This section provides overall conclusions regarding the impact category and the effects of the proposed project. Identified changes, if any, to mitigation measures are summarized here.

<b>I. AESTHETICS.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

### Previous FEIR Conclusions

The project site is not visible from any unique or locally significant scenic area, vista, or view designated by Yolo County or any other public entity. Therefore, the Project would not block a unique or locally-significant scenic area, vista, or view and would have **no impact** on a scenic vista. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.1-1.)

### Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** on a scenic vista.

- b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

### Previous FEIR Conclusions

There are no state scenic highways in Yolo County. The project site is located ten or more miles from County-designated scenic roadways (County Road 117 and Old River Road to the east and State Route 16 to the west). The Project Site is not visible from either of these

scenic roadways. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on scenic resources within a scenic highway. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.1-1.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** on scenic resources within a scenic highway.

- 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 a 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?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The EIR identified the following significant visual impacts from the project:

- Impact 4.4-1: The views of farm dwellings adjacent to the Project Site could be adversely affected during mining operations. This is a significant impact.
- Impact 4.4-2: The Project proposed the minimum allowed setback under Section 10-4.429c of 50 feet from the existing right-of-way but does not proposed the required landscape buffer along the entire area potentially causing an aesthetic impact. This is a significant impact.

Mitigation Measures 4.4-1 and 4.4-2, requiring the preparation and implementation of a Vegetation and Maintenance Plan for the landscape buffer, were proposed to mitigate these impacts to a less-than-significant level. (DEIR, pp. 4.4-11 to 4.4-15.) This mitigation was imposed as conditions of approval on the project and were satisfied prior to the commencement of mining.

### **Discussion**

The proposed modifications to the reclamation plan would not change mining or processing related activities. Proposed revisions to reclamation activities would remain consistent with the assumptions in the EIR. Thus, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Under the Project, all nighttime lighting would be arranged and controlled so as not to illuminate public rights-of-way or adjacent properties as required by the OCSMO (Section 10-4.420). Therefore, mining-related light and glare is a **less-than-significant impact**. Reclamation activities would not occur at nighttime and therefore, there would be **no impact** from light and glare to views from nearby residences associated with reclamation activities. The Teichert-Woodland plant already processes aggregates intermittently at night. The proposed Project would not result in any changes to existing conditions.

Therefore, the project would have **no impact** with respect to processing-related light and glare. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.1-3 to 3.1-4.)

## **Discussion**

The proposed minor modification to the reclamation plan would not change mining or processing related activities. Proposed revisions to reclamation activities would remain consistent with the assumptions in the EIR. Thus, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the EIR's conclusion that the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to light and glare.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to aesthetics beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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))?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The Project Site and the Teichert-Woodland plant site are mapped as “Other Land” on the Yolo County Important Farmland 2008 map1 prepared under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Act. Therefore, no farmland mapped as Prime, Unique, or of Statewide Importance would be disturbed as part of this project. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.2-2.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** on Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.



- b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The Project Site is designated as AG with a Mineral Resource Overlay in the 2030 Countywide General Plan with a Mineral Resource Overlay; it is zoned A-1 with a Special Sand and Gravel Combining Zone. The General Plan designation and zoning allow for the proposed use of the Project Site. Neither the Project Site nor the Teichert-Woodland plant site is under Williamson Act contract and, therefore, no conflicts or cancellations of a Williamson Act contract would occur. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact** with respect to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.2-2, 3.10-1.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to conflicts with existing agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract.

- c,d. 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))? Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

There are no forest or timberland resources at the project site, nor is the site designated as such. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact** to forest or timberland resources. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.2-2.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to forest or timberland resources.

- 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?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The project site and the Teichert-Woodland plant are highly disturbed mining and aggregate processing facilities; no agricultural operations occur at either location. Therefore, no conversion of agricultural soils to non-agricultural use would occur under the proposed project. In addition, there are no activities that are proposed at the project site that would impact off-site agricultural operations. There are no forest or timberland resources at the project site, nor is the site designated as such. Therefore, the project

would result in **no impact** with respect to changes in the environment that could result in the conversion of farmland or forest land to other uses. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.2-3.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to the conversion of farmland or forest land to other uses.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to agriculture and forestry resources beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

### III. AIR QUALITY.

*Would the project:*

		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? 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?

#### Previous FEIR Conclusions

The proposed project would not increase regional production of aggregate since the current source of aggregate for the Teichert-Woodland operation will be exhausted and the aggregate mined under the proposed project (and processed at the Teichert-Woodland plant) would represent a continuation of mining and processing activity already accounted for in the AQAP. From the perspective of regional air emissions, the level of activity related to mining and processing would not substantially change, and in fact would decrease slightly because of the elimination of the Schwarzgruber processing and sales. Therefore, the mining activities proposed for the project site have been accounted for under the various air quality plans and the proposed project would not conflict with air quality plans, policies, and regulations of other agencies where such conflict would result in an adverse physical change in the environment. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** with respect to consistency with the AQAP. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.3-1 to 3.3-2.)

#### Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to consistency with the AQAP. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Proposed emissions associated with changes to reclamation activities would be consistent with past and on-going reclamation activities on Teichert's mining sites.

- 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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining. ROG, NOx, and PM10 emissions at the Project Site would increase due to the increase in mining activity. However, regional emission would decrease because mining activities at the Storz site would cease prior to initiation of mining at the Project Site (i.e., the two existing mining operations would be replaced by one operation with a lower total annual mining limit). PM10 emission would decrease at the project site (and regionally) due to the cessation of aggregate processing at the project site. The estimated changes in mining-related ROG, NOx and PM10 emissions were calculated to be below YSAQMD's thresholds of significance. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Processing. The proposed project requires no changes to the equipment, processing methods, hours of operation, or production amounts at the Teichert-Woodland operation; therefore, the processing of aggregate would not result in an increase in emissions relative to existing conditions. Potential air emissions impacts from processing would be less than significant.

Reclamation. The evaluation indicates that the emissions of ROG, NOx, and PM10 from implementation of the project's reclamation plan would not exceed the YSAQMD thresholds of significance.

The evaluation indicates that the emissions of ROG, NOx, and PM10 from the project's mining, processing, and reclamation related activities would not exceed the YSAQMD thresholds of significance. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.3-2 to 3.3-7.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **a less-than-significant impact** related to compliance with ambient air quality standards or contribution to existing or project violations of such standards. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Proposed emissions associated with changes to reclamation activities would be consistent with past and on-going reclamation activities on Teichert's mining sites.

- c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining and Reclamation. The model year of the existing off-road equipment being used for mining at the project site ranges from 1939 to 1986. The emissions of PM from these pieces of equipment are as much as twice as high as off-road diesel equipment manufactured since 2000. Off-road equipment engines manufactured later than 2004 have emission rates 80 percent lower than these older equipment models. The equipment that Teichert would use for mining at the project site would be model years 2004 or newer. Also, since Teichert is considered a large fleet operator, it would be required to meet state-mandated fleet emission standards in 2014. Therefore, even with the increase in mining activity, the emissions of DPM at the project site would be lower than existing conditions.

Processing. Health risks from stationary source mining emissions are regulated under YSAQMD Regulation 3, Permit Systems, which provides a procedure for the review of new sources of air pollution and of the modification and operation of existing sources through the issuance of permits. Mining operations in Yolo County are subject to the regulation, which ensures health risks to sensitive receptors from stationary sources, such as the Teichert-Woodland plant, are minimized to a less-than-significant level. In addition, there will be less aggregate processing overall because two processing facilities are operating now and only one would be operating under the Proposed Project.

For the reasons stated above, the project-related health risk from exposure to DPM are considered a **less-than-significant impact**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.3-7 to 3.3-10.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Proposed emissions associated with changes to reclamation activities would be consistent with past and on-going reclamation activities on Teichert's mining sites.

- d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

YSAQMD identified one odor complaint for the Teichert-Woodland operation, which was registered on June 15, 2011. A resident complained that they had noticed the odor of asphalt during evening hours. When the inspector went to the plant, he was advised that asphaltic concrete was being made for the California Department of Transportation and that the work was being done at night to avoid traffic on Interstate 5. The project was to last approximately 4 to 5 weeks. The facility's annual inspection by YSAQMD was completed on May 20, 2011, and at which time no problems were identified. The complainant was advised of the findings and the complaint was closed. No other odor complaints have been filed against either facility during the ten-year period. Based on the lack of multiple or ongoing odor complaints related to existing operations, and that proposed operations would be of a similar nature, impacts related to odors are considered **less than significant**. (DEIR, pp. 3.3-10 to 3.3-11.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to odors. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Proposed emissions associated with changes to reclamation activities would be consistent with past and on-going reclamation activities on Teichert's mining sites.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to air quality beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The EIR identified a **significant impact** with respect to impacts on special-status species, including the following:

- Sanford’s arrowhead;

- Western pond turtle;
- Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB);
- White-tailed kite;
- Swainson's hawk;
- Burrowing owl;
- Loggerhead shrike;
- Bank swallow;
- Raptors and other nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

The following mitigation measures were identified and incorporated into the project as conditions of approval:

- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1a (VELB);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1b (Nest avoidance for non-listed migratory birds protected under the MBTA, including raptors and burrowing owls);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1c (Nest avoidance for Swainson's hawk);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1d (Loss of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1e (Avoidance of bank swallow nests);
- Mitigation Measures 4.2-1f (Western pond turtle nest avoidance);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-1g (Sanford's arrowhead avoidance).

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, the EIR concluded that project impacts on these special-status species would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level. (DEIR, pp. 4.2-18 to 4.2-24.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to special status species. The proposed modifications to the reclamation plan would not change mining or processing related activities. Proposed revisions to reclamation activities would remain consistent with the assumptions in the EIR. Thus, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact. The technical memorandum also confirms that no special status species currently occupy the site.

- b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The portion of the project site where mining activities are proposed has been extensively disturbed by past mining and no sensitive natural communities remain within the area. Limited areas of riparian and freshwater marsh occur around the two existing ponds on the site, and could qualify as sensitive natural community types, although there are very limited in extent and have formed naturally around the abandoned mining ponds. As currently proposed, no modifications would occur to these features because they are located outside the footprint of proposed mining activities and would not be directly



affected. Riparian natural communities also occur along the natural Cache Creek corridor on the creek-side of the levee, but no mining activities are proposed on this portion of the site, and no adverse impacts are anticipated. The proposed project would implement reclamation activities over the entire portion of the site on the mining side of the levee. As currently proposed, this includes establishment of grassland and reclaimed pond over most of the site, with smaller areas of oak riparian woodland along the southeastern edge and fingers of riparian wetland extending into the mined area. The existing ponds and associated riparian and wetland vegetation would be retained as part of the reclamation plan. No additional riparian enhancement is currently proposed around the existing ponds, margins of the reclaimed pond to be created in the mined area, or along the creek-side side of the levee road along the Cache Creek corridor. Additional enhancement could be accommodated around portions of the perimeter of these features to improve overall habitat on the site as part of reclamation activities, while still avoiding areas of established riparian and wetland habitat, as recommended in Mitigation Measure 4.2-2b. Reclamation activities in the vicinity of the existing ponds have been designed to avoid the existing riparian habitat, as would any additional enhancement with riparian and wetland habitat, and potential impacts would be **less than significant**. (DEIR, pp. 4.2-14 to 4.2-15.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. In fact, the proposed reclamation plan modification would increase the amount of riparian enhancement consistent with the recommendation in Mitigation Measure 4.2-2b, which would be considered a beneficial impact, as noted in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

No jurisdictional wetlands occur within the portion of the site where mining and reclamation activities have been proposed. No surface waters would be discharged directly into nearby Cache Creek, and appropriate Best Management Practices would be implemented to control erosion and sedimentation during mining and reclamation activities on the site. These include grading the site so that runoff is directed toward the mining pit and installation of perimeter berms and v-ditches. Potential impacts on jurisdictional waters would be **less than significant** as a result of mining, reclamation, and/or processing activities. (DEIR, p. 4.2-15.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to state and federally protected wetlands. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The portion of the project site proposed for mining and reclamation activities has only limited habitat value and does not serve as an important native wildlife movement corridor or native wildlife nursery area, and no adverse impacts are anticipated. The Cache Creek corridor supports important natural habitat, and serves as an important movement corridor for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species, but would remain undisturbed as part of the proposed project. Appropriate pre-mining surveys and construction disturbance restrictions would be implemented during the nesting season to ensure avoidance of any active nests, as required under Mitigation Measures 4.2-1b, c, e, and f. No other adverse impacts are anticipated, and with implementation of these pre-mining surveys and construction disturbance restrictions, potential impacts on native wildlife movement and native nursery areas would be **less than significant**. (DEIR, p. 4.2-15.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to wildlife movement and nursery sites. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The EIR identified a **significant impact** with respect to the project's potential inconsistency with some aspects of the OCMP, OCSMO, and SMRO. The following mitigation measures were identified in the EIR and imposed as conditions of approval of the project:

- Mitigation Measure 4.2-2a (Reclamation Plan implementation);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-2b (Reclamation Plan enhancement);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-2c (Reclamation Plan invasive species controls);
- Mitigation Measure 4.2-2d (Tree protection)

The EIR concluded that implementation of this mitigation would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level. The reclamation plan was revised to incorporate these mitigation measures in 2013, prior to the commencement of mining activities on the site in 2017.

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to biological resources. The proposed modifications to the reclamation plan would not change mining or processing related activities. Proposed revisions to reclamation activities would remain consistent with the assumptions in the EIR. Thus, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Because the YNHP has not been formally adopted, no significant conflicts with an adopted NCCP/HCP would occur and there would be **no impact** under this significance criterion. However, the temporary loss of suitable foraging habitat has been determined to be a potentially significant impact, as discussed below under significance criterion 3.c.(1). Mitigation Measure 4.2-1d addresses this potential impact.

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Bumgardner Biological Consulting, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to biological resources. The Yolo County HCP/NCCP was adopted in 2019, several years after the certification of the EIR in 2012 and the commencement of mining activities on the project site in 2017. However, Teichert would be required to comply with all applicable HCP/NCCP provisions for any impacts that occur after it became effective. Moreover, mitigation measures identified in the EIR and incorporated as conditions of approval would ensure consistency with the HCP/NCCP. For these reasons, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to conflicts with the HCP/NCCP.

## Conclusions

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to biological resources beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

*Would the project:*

		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
c.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Peak & Associates completed archival research, consultation, oral interviews and a field study with the objective of identifying cultural resources within the Project Site eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The work was undertaken by individuals meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior for archaeology, history, and architectural history. No previously reported cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site. Archival research did not identify any potential historic resources within the project site. One previous cultural resources compliance report that included the project site was negative for the presence of both prehistoric and historic resources. No evidence of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological resources or potentially significant architectural resources was observed during the field visit conducted by Peak & Associates aside from various buildings associated with the current mining operation and a branch of Moore’s Ditch. These resources were determined to be not historically significant. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on the significant of a historical resource. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.5-1 to 3.5-5.)

**Discussion**

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Peak & Associates, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project’s impacts with respect to historical resources. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

No previously reported cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site. Archival research did not identify any potential historic resources within the project site. One previous cultural resources compliance report in 1978, that included the project site, was negative for the presence of prehistoric and historic resources. No ethnographic villages and/or contemporary Native American resources in or adjacent to the project site were identified either through archival research or consultation. No evidence of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological resources was observed during the field visit conducted by Peak & Associates at the project site. However, it is possible that archeological resources (e.g., skeletal remains) could be uncovered during mining operations proposed by the Project. Compliance with the OCSMO, Section 4-410(b) would ensure that this impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.5-5 to 3.5-6.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Peak & Associates, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to archeological resources. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

No previously reported cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site. No ethnographic villages and/or contemporary Native American resources in or adjacent to the Project Site were identified either through archival research or consultation. However, it is possible that archeological resources (e.g., skeletal remains) could be uncovered during mining operations proposed by the proposed project. Compliance with the OCSMO, Section 4-410(b) would ensure this impact is mitigated to a **less-than-significant** level.

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Peak & Associates, the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to disturbance to human remains. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to cultural resources beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**VI. ENERGY.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	N/A	No	No	No
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	N/A	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a,b. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?  
 Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Energy impacts were not addressed in the prior EIR. These topics were not a part of the Initial Study checklist used for the prior EIR.

**Discussion**

While the EIR did not address energy impacts, no significant effects would occur with respect to energy. As discussed in the EIR, the proposed project would not result in an increase in population, employment, or rate of aggregate production. Therefore, no additional demand for electricity or natural gas would be created by the project with or without the proposed reclamation modifications. This would be considered **no impact**.

**Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to energy beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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 based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
iv. Landslides?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No



**VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

ai,ii,iii. 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 based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42; (ii) Strong seismic ground shaking; or (iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Rupture of a known earthquake fault. No portion of the proposed project site is within the established Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (A-PEFZ),<sup>1</sup> and no active faults have been mapped on the project site by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) or the California Geological Survey (CGS). Fault rupture of the surface typically occurs along existing faults that have ruptured the surface in the past. The closest A-PEFZ is the zone delineated for the Hunting Creek-Berryessa Fault, located approximately 33 miles west of the project site. Since faults with known surface rupture have been mapped in California, and none are known to occur at or near the project site, the potential for impacts to the proposed project due to fault rupture are **less than significant**.

Strong seismic ground shaking. The closest known active faults to the project site are the Great Valley Fault System and a segment of the Dunnigan Hills Fault, both located about 9 miles to the west and northwest, respectively. In the event of a major earthquake along these faults or other faults in the area, the project site could be subject to seismic ground shaking. Peak ground acceleration, a measure of an earthquake’s ability to cause ground motion, has been estimated for the site. Maximum expected acceleration at the project site ranges from 0.21g to 0.29g (with a 10 percent chance of exceedance in 50 years), depending on soil type. This range of ground acceleration would be considered very strong (under the Modified Mercalli scale) and the related damage to typical structures would be moderate. The proposed mining and aggregate processing land uses would not be particularly susceptible to seismic ground shaking, and therefore direct impacts related to seismic shaking are **less than significant**.

Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Regional liquefaction hazard maps have not been developed for Yolo County. The CGS recommends designating areas underlain by late Holocene alluvial sediments (current river channels and their historical floodplains) potentially subject to 0.1g seismic shaking, or greater, and with an anticipated

depth to saturated soil less than 40 feet as “liquefaction zones of required investigation.” Seismic acceleration at the project site is expected to range from 0.21g to 0.29g during a large earthquake on a regional fault, and groundwater has been reported to range from 10 to 35 feet below ground surface. Therefore, the project site could be susceptible to liquefaction. However, the proposed land uses at the site, surface mining and post-mining reclamation to open space, are not particularly susceptible to liquefaction hazards, and therefore impacts related to liquefaction are **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.6-2 to 3.6-3.)

## Discussion

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Geocon Consultants, Inc., the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project’s impacts with respect to exposure of people or structures to risks associated with earthquakes, strong seismic ground shaking, and seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

aiv,c,d. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: (iv) Landslides? 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? Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Landslides and unstable soils. A project-specific slope stability analysis has been completed to evaluate the potential for slope failures on the project site. The factors of safety (FOS) determined by the slope stability analysis for static mining conditions (i.e., the period of time in which an earthquake is not occurring) ranged from 1.2 to 2.1, indicating the mining slopes “should be globally stable during the mining period provided unanticipated conditions are not encountered.” The FOS for the seismic mining conditions (i.e., the period of time during an earthquake) was calculated to range from 0.9 to 1.5, indicating that some slopes (those with factors of safety less than 1.0) could fail during a “design-level” earthquake. However, the mining slopes associated with the lower factors of safety (i.e., those below 1.0) would be restricted to shallow surface failures and would be exposed for less than a year based on the proposed mining plan. The likelihood of a design-level earthquake occurring during this one-year period is low, and therefore the risk of seismically-induced failure is considered to be low. Calculated static and seismic FOS for the long-term reclamation condition exceed 1.5 and 1.2, respectively. These FOS values meet the performance standards for reclaimed slopes set by Section 10-5.530 of the SMRO. The slope stability technical study prepared for the proposed project has addressed all of the requirements of Section 10-4.431 of the OCSMO and Section 10-5.530 of the SMRO. Conformance with these requirements reduces the potential impact from unstable slopes to a **less-than-significant level**.

Expansive soil. Much of the soil and overburden at the Project Site have been removed, exposing sand and gravel deposits. Remaining soils are not characterized as expansive. In addition, no structures, utilities, or roadways that could be susceptible to damage from expansive soil conditions are proposed in the portion of the Project Site where mining would take place. Therefore, potential impacts related to adverse soil conditions are **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.6-3 to 3.6-7.)

## **Discussion**

As indicated in the attached memorandum from Geocon Consultants, Inc., the proposed reclamation plan modification would not change the approved project's impacts with respect to landslides, unstable soils, and expansive soil. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. The technical memorandum concludes that slope heights for the proposed reclamation enhancement would be on the order of 30 feet or less in height and result in low potential for slope instability within the 700-foot setback area. The report further concludes that the proposed reclamation activities will not adversely affect the stability of the existing levee/bank or increase the potential for pit capture. This conclusion is confirmed in a second analysis of stability, erosion, and pit capture conducted by Cunningham Engineering. The Cunningham analysis notes that the riparian enhancement will not adversely affect the stability of the levee/bank nor increase the potential for levee/bank erosion, thus having no adverse effect on the potential for pit capture during major flood events. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

## **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

### Mining and Reclamation

Most of the vegetation has been removed from the project site in the past as part of previous mining operations and much of the topsoil is no longer present. The proposed project would further disturb on-site remaining soils and overburden at the project site by mining and removal of substantial quantities of aggregate material. However, the proposed Project would operate under the requirements of the OCSMO and the SMRO, which require erosion control and topsoil management practices to be implemented. Compliance with the requirements of the OCSMO and the SMRO related to erosion control and topsoil management, construction of perimeter berms and v-ditches, and excavation of slopes in accordance with the proposed mining plan would reduce impacts related to erosion and loss of topsoil to a less-than-significant level.

### Processing

There would be no change to soil or erosion control management conditions at the Teichert-Woodland operation as a result of the project. Therefore, there would be no impacts. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.6-4 to 3.6-6.)

## Discussion

Similar to the approved project, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to disturbance to soil erosion and loss of topsoil. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The proposed project does not call for the installation of septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems, and therefore there would be **no impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.6-7.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to having soils incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. As with the original project, the proposed reclamation plan modifications do not require the installation of septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining and Reclamation. The project site is underlain by Holocene (last 10,000 years) riverine deposits. The lower Cache Creek basin contains fossil-bearing geologic formations including the gravels along Cache Creek. However, the fossil locations are scarce and are not predictable. Identified fossils include disarticulated mammoth skeletons transported downstream from other locations by Cache Creek. It is possible that paleontological resources could be encountered during mining activities at the project site. Compliance with the OCSMO, Section 10.4-410 would reduce the impact to paleontological resources to a **less-than-significant** level.

Processing. Processing of mined materials from the project site would occur at the existing Teichert-Woodland plant. The processing of the materials from the Project Site would not result in any additional soil disturbances at the Teichert-Woodland plant. Therefore, this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.5-6.)

## **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to paleontological resources. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to geology and soils beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a,b. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed project could result in GHG emissions from the operation of mining equipment, worker vehicle trips, and reclamation activities. The proposed project would also result in a temporary short-term increase in GHG emissions during preparation of the project site for mining activities. However, this would be offset by the termination of the Schwarzgruber mining and processing operation during this period. During operation, the proposed project would result in a long-term decrease in GHG emissions, because two mining and processing operations (Teichert’s mining at the Storz site and operation of the Teichert-Woodland plant and the Schwarzgruber mining and processing operation) would be replaced with only one operation (Teichert mining at the project site and processing at the Teichert-Woodland plant) with a lesser total maximum production limit. Reclamation activities would be limited and temporary and would not be expected to generate substantial amounts of GHGs. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

GHG emissions from the mining and aggregate processing activities at the project site were estimated for GHGs carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. GHG emission sources included off-road vehicles, aggregate processing for the Schwarzgruber mining and processing operation, and electricity. The estimation of existing GHG emissions were based on Schwarzgruber’s entitled production rate and the proposed mining emissions were based on the proposed maximum annual production rate. The evaluation estimated for the Schwarzgruber mining and processing operation were 165.3 metric tons per year expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e). The proposed project GHG emissions were estimated at 140.4 metric tons per year CO<sub>2</sub>e. GHG emission from reclamation activities was estimated to be 38.5 metric tons per year CO<sub>2</sub>e. This evaluation indicates that by consolidating the aggregate processing at the Teichert- Woodland operation, the emissions of GHGs would be reduced by as much as 15 percent. Actual percentage decreases would depend on market demand and the amount of aggregate processed. Mobile equipment used in mining for the proposed project would utilize alternative fuels if mandated by future legislation. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs and this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.7-1 to 3.7-4.)

## **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to greenhouse gases. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to greenhouse gas emissions beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Based on the requirements of existing hazardous material regulations and enforcement of these regulations under the Unified Program, the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials at the project site would have a **less-than-significant impact** on the public or the environment. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-2.)



## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. No changes are proposed to the nature of mining, processing, and reclamation related activities with respect to the transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Compliance with existing hazardous material regulations under the Unified Program and hazardous materials requirements of the OCSMO and the SMRO reduces the potential occurrence of hazardous materials releases and associated impacts the public or the environment to a **less-than-significant** level. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.8-3 to 3.8-4.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to the potential for releases of hazardous materials. No changes are proposed to the nature of mining, processing, and reclamation related activities with respect to potential for releases of hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

There are no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the project site. In addition, the construction and operation of the proposed project would not store or use any acutely hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed project would have **no impact** to existing or proposed school facilities from the emission or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-4.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to potential hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school. There are still no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the project site. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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?

### Previous FEIR Conclusions

Based on a review of regulatory databases from the State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Toxic Substances Control, there are no known or potential releases of hazardous materials from past or current land uses at the project site; this includes listed sites with solid/hazardous waste disposal or hazardous materials releases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, the proposed project would not disturb land affected by solid/hazardous waste disposal or hazardous materials releases and, thereby, would have no impact related to these land use conditions on the public or the environment. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-4.)

### Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to being a listed hazardous materials site. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this 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?

### Previous FEIR Conclusions

Yolo County Airport. The Yolo County Airport, located approximately 8.5 miles south of the project site, is the only public use airport in Yolo County. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments, which is the designated Airport Land Use Commission for Yolo County has adopted Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) height restriction policies to protect navigable airspace around Yolo County Airport. The height restriction policies apply to any construction more than 200 feet above ground level or construction within 20,000 feet of the closest airport runway. Mining equipment and structures for the proposed project would not exceed 200 feet above ground level and the project site is located more than 20,000 feet from the nearest Yolo County Airport runway. Since the proposed project would not exceed FAA height restriction policies, the proposed project would have **no impact** on airport safety operations for Yolo County Airport.

Watts-Woodland Airport. Watts-Woodland Airport, located approximately 1.75 miles (9,300 feet) southwest of the project site, is a privately-owned airport with a 3,600-foot long runway and is the only private airport in the vicinity of the Project Site. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments has adopted FAA height restriction policies to protect navigable airspace around Watts-Woodland Airport. For the project site, the FAA would require notification of any proposed construction above an imaginary surface extending outward 100 feet and upward one foot for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from all edges of the runway surface at Watts-Woodland Airport. Therefore, the FAA

considers any obstructions to the airspace above a height of approximately 120 feet at the project site to be a potential aviation hazard for the Watts-Woodland Airport. Construction equipment and structures for the Project Site would not exceed the applicable height restriction of 120 feet. The Watts-Woodland Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Airport Land Use Plan) identifies certain types of land uses that have been recognized as hazards to air navigation. These include land uses that attract large concentrations of birds within approach and departure zones. It is possible the reclaimed wet pit proposed by the project would attract birds to the vicinity of this airport. However, the Airport Land Use Plan specifies that this hazard may occur if the land uses that attract birds are located within the “Clear Zone” and/or the “Approach-Departure Zone.” Based on review of the mapping included in the Airport Land Use Plan, the project site is not located within these designated zones (and is more than one mile beyond the limits of these zones). Therefore, potential impacts to air navigation related to creation of new bird habitat at the Project Site are less than significant. The proposed Project would have a **less-than-significant impact** on airport safety operations for Watts-Woodland Airport. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.8-4 to 3.8-6.)

Airport Noise. The Watts-Woodland Airport at 17992 County Road 94B is the nearest airport to the project site, located about 2 miles to the southwest. The proposed project would not result in any increase in airport or aircraft noise. Noise contours developed for the airport operations indicate that the noise impact from the airport would be less than 55 dBA at the project site. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.12-8.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to airport hazards and noise. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for coordinating emergency response and evacuation in the event of a major disaster within Yolo County. The OES has identified general evacuation routes throughout the County, such as Interstate 5 and State Route 16 near the project site. The project site would not be expected to interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans because the proposed project implementation would not restrict access to Interstate 5 or State Route 16. Therefore, the proposed project would have **no impact** on emergency response or evacuation plans. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-6.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to interference with emergency response or evacuation plans. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change

this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Development within or adjacent to lands susceptible to wildland fires increases the risk for loss of life, property, and resources when wildland fire prevention measures are not applied. In 2007, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) mapped areas in Yolo County with significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. In accordance with Government Code Section 51175-5118, areas with "very high" potential for wildland fires to cause ignition of buildings must be identified by CAL FIRE so that public officials are able to identify and implement measures that will reduce the spread and intensity of wildland fires. No very high fire hazard severity zones were identified by CAL FIRE within or adjacent to the project site; therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to wildland fires. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-6.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to exposure to wildland fire risk. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to hazards and hazardous materials beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

<b>X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.</b>		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b.	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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:	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
i.	Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
ii.	Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
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	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
iv.	Impede or redirect flood flows?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
d.	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
e.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

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- a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

### Previous FEIR Conclusions

The project would not result in any new discharges to Cache Creek because all drainage from the mining area would be directed toward the mining pit. In addition, existing regulations included in the OCSMO regulate activities that could result in water quality degradation of groundwater in the wet mining pit. Implementation of the drainage plan and BMPs proposed by the project and the OSCSMO and SMRO water quality provisions would ensure that potential impacts to water quality and potential violation of water quality

standards would be less than significant. (DEIR, pp. 4.3-10 to 4.3-11, App. A, pp. 3.9-2 to 3.9-8.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less than significant impact** related to water quality. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining and Reclamation. Groundwater is an important resource in the project vicinity. There are five active water supply wells within 1,000 feet of the proposed mining area, all located to the south or southeast. Wet pit mining would result in evaporative loss of groundwater via the mining pit. Following reclamation, the pit would be a seasonal pond with areas of riparian wetlands, which would also allow groundwater loss via evaporation. The proposed placement of dried fines in the reclamation area may also reduce groundwater recharge, as uniform, fine-grained material would be less permeable than native soils and allow less storm water to percolate to the aquifer. In compliance with OCSMO Section 10-5.503, a groundwater study has been prepared to evaluate the potential impacts on water levels that may occur under the proposed project. The impacts on groundwater levels predicted by the numerical groundwater flow modeling indicate that the potential effects on water levels would be relatively small; groundwater level changes in nearby water supply wells were predicted at less than 0.03 feet. Therefore, potential impacts related to groundwater depletion and lowered water levels are **less than significant**.

Water supply for Site irrigation would be provided by an existing well near the southeastern corner of the project site. The on-site well supplies the existing Schwarzgruber operation needs for aggregate processing and dust suppression. This well would continue to supply water for irrigation of landscaping, but would no longer be used to supply water for dust suppression or processing. Water supply for dust control at the site would be provided by the Teichert-Woodland operation, as it is now for mining operations at the Storz mining site. All aggregate processing would be conducted at the Teichert-Woodland plant. Based on alternate water supply for dust suppression and the elimination of the on-site need for processing water, total water use at the Site would decrease relative to existing conditions. Therefore, potential impacts related to depletion of groundwater supplies from pumping of water would be **less than significant**.

The proposed pond would expose groundwater to evaporation. This would represent a loss of groundwater from the aquifer. However, Sec. 10-5.529 of the OCMP, which states "All permanent wet pits shall be reclaimed to include valuable wildlife habitat as a beneficial use of the water lost from wet pits due to evaporation" indicating that the evaporative losses provide a compensating beneficial impact in creation of new wildlife

habitat. Therefore, potential impacts related to evaporation of groundwater are **less than significant**.

Processing. Processing activities under the proposed Project would require groundwater from an existing water supply well at the Teichert-Woodland operation. As those activities would be similar to those currently taking place, no change in water use would be expected. Potential impacts to groundwater resources from processing activities are **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.9-8 to 3.9-9.)

## Discussion

As discussed in the attached technical memorandum from Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers, the proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any change in the project's impacts with respect to groundwater supply and recharge. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- ci. 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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining and Reclamation. Due to the mining area's 700-foot setbacks from the Cache Creek 100-year flood zone, no siltation or alteration to its course would occur. The potential for erosion and siltation to occur is discussed under Section Xa, above. This is a **less-than-significant impact**.

Processing. No changes in drainage patterns near the existing processing plant would be anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, potential impacts related to alteration of drainage patterns from processing activities are **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.9-9.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less than significant impact** related to erosion or siltation. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- cii,iv. 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: (ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site? (iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The project could increase flood elevations upstream and/or downstream by placing aggregate stockpiles in the floodplain where they could impede or redirect flood flows. The project proposes to conduct mining operations within the FEMA 100-year flood hazard zone. As part of mining activities, overburden would be removed from the area to be mined and stockpiled on-site to be used in post-mining reclamation activities. Teichert has estimated that approximately 300,000 cubic yards of overburden would be generated, but has not specified where this material would be stored. If the overburden is placed in the 100-year flood zone, it could displace flood storage capacity and/or redirect flood flows, incrementally increasing the flood water inundation levels upstream of the site. In addition, the mining plan includes placement of a 4-foot high berm around the mining pit in accordance with safety regulations. The construction of the berm would occur during the dry season (April 15 to October 15) of the first year of operation. Approximately 6,800 cubic yards of overburden would be used to construct the berm, most of which would come from outside the floodplain because very little overburden remains within the floodplain. Approximately 4,500 cubic yards (or roughly two-thirds of the length of the berm) would be located within the floodplain. The material that makes up the berm could displace flood water storage capacity in the floodplain, incrementally increasing flood elevations away from the site. The potential increase in flood water elevations on-site and offsite related to placement of fill in the floodplain is a **significant impact**.

The EIR identified the following mitigation to reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant** level:

- Mitigation Measure 4.3-1 (Ensure “no net fill” in the floodplain).

(DEIR, pp. 4.3-12 to 4.3-13.) This mitigation measure was implemented upon commencement of mining activities on the site in 2017.

## Discussion

As discussed, Mitigation Measure 4.3-1 was already implemented as part of the commencement of mining operations on the project site in 2017. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact, i.e., that it is less than significant after mitigation.

- ciii. 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: (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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The Project Site is not currently connected to a public stormwater drainage system, and is not anticipated to be connected in the future. No impacts related to existing or planned



storm drainage systems would therefore occur. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.9-10.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less than significant impact** related to stormwater drainage capacity. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The Project would conflict with OCSMO Section 10-4.416 by conducting mining operations within the 100-year flood hazard zone. This could cause impacts to water quality if flood waters entered the wet pit. The OCMP EIR recognized that if provided 100-year flood protection, flooding of the wet pits would be a low probability event and that there would be a temporary impact to shallow groundwater quality whether the pits were present or not. Therefore, the OCMP EIR determined the potential impact to be less than significant. Since the proposed Project would not provide 100-year flood protection of the wet pit, the potential severity (i.e., frequency) of the potential impact is increased. However, this potential impact would remain **less than significant** for the following reasons:

- Due to the presence of the levee, flooding of the proposed mining area remains a relatively infrequent event;
- Potential flooding effects to the water quality of local supply wells would remain essentially unchanged. If the new wet pit is inundated during a flood, it is likely that the nearby farm dwelling wells (which are at a similar elevation as the surrounding grade) would also be inundated. When flood waters inundate a domestic well, the standard procedure is to pump out and sanitize the well. This would need to be done whether the wet pit was present or not;
- The degradation of wet pit water quality would be temporary because natural processes (settling, sunlight, biological activity, and aquifer filtration) would act to "clean up" the water over a relatively short period of time.
- Groundwater modeling and domestic well capture zone analysis indicates that the length of time it would take water from the wet pit to reach the domestic wells during active pumping is more than a year, indicating that flood water within the pond, which may be temporarily degraded, would not pose a threat to the domestic wells.

(DEIR, pp. 4.3-13 to 4.3-14.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less than significant impact** related to potential water quality impacts in the event of inundation. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances

that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

For the reasons discussed in Sections Xa and Xb above, the project would not have the potential to conflict with or obstruct a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less than significant impact** related to groundwater. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to hydrology and water quality beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

<b>XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING</b>		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a.	Physically divide an established community?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Physically divide an established community?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed mining and associated reclamation as well as the processing at the Teichert-Woodland plant would occur within areas already subject to mining and processing activities. There would be no new facilities constructed outside current boundaries and, therefore, there would be no disruption or physical division of established communities. Therefore, this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.10-1.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to physically dividing an established community. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Would the project 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The project site is designated as AG with a Mineral Resource Overlay in the 2030 Countywide General Plan with a Mineral Resource Overlay; it is zoned A-1 with a Special Sand and Gravel Combining Zone. The General Plan designation and zoning allow for the proposed use of the project site. The area surrounding the project site is also designated as AG in the 2030 Countywide General Plan. The land uses to the north and east and southeast consist of agricultural uses with several farm dwellings; the Teichert-Woodland plant abuts the project site to the southwest. The project site and the Teichert-Woodland operation are located within the OCMP area, a part of the Cache Creek Area Plan (CCAP). Off-channel mining and processing are allowed within the CCAP area in accordance with the requirements of the OCSMO and the SMRO. The proposed project is also subject to the requirements of SMARA regarding site reclamation activities. In addition, mitigation measures will be provided in the EIR for any project actions that are found to be inconsistent with the OCSMO, SMRO, or SMARA, and/or that result in

environmental impacts related to specific environmental topics. No conflicts have been identified related to land use, and therefore, this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.10-1 to 3.10-2.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to conflicts with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to land use and planning beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XII. MINERAL RESOURCES.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	LS	No	No	No
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?	LS	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Sand and gravel aggregate is an important mineral resource used for construction of buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure components. The project site is located within a geologic setting that is known to contain important and high-quality aggregate resources. The area of the proposed mining and reclamation is classified as MRZ-2. This classification indicates areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data demonstrate that significant measured or indicated economic resources are present. Further, these deposits contain Portland cement concrete (PCC)-grade aggregates. The material specifications for PCC-grade aggregate are more restrictive than the specifications for aggregate for other uses. For this reason PCC-grade aggregate is the scarcest and most valuable aggregate resource in the region. The loss of availability of this resource could occur, for example, if urbanization was allowed to encroach on the resource zone, eliminating access to the resource due to the presence of high-value improvements at the surface. The primary objective of the proposed Project is to obtain the appropriate permits and other approvals that would allow the applicant to mine approximately 4,650,000 tons of sand and gravel aggregate over a 3- to 15-year period. As a mining operation, the project would develop a known mineral resource, and would not cause the loss of the availability of the resource. The EIR for the OCMP determined that the mining of aggregate resource was not a significant impact on the availability of mineral resources. Therefore, the potential impact related to a loss of availability of a known mineral resource of regional value is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.11-1 to 3.11-2.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The Yolo County General Plan shows that the Project Site is located within a MRZ-2. Mining in Yolo County is regulated by the OCMP, which is a component of the CCAP. The CCAP is incorporated into the General Plan by reference. The focus of the CCAP is groundwater protection, agricultural preservation, restoration of Cache Creek, and limitation and regulation of mining. The EIR for the OCMP determined that the mining of aggregate resource was not a significant impact on the availability of mineral resources. Therefore, the potential impact related to loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource related to implementation of the proposed project is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.11-2.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to mineral resources beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XIII. NOISE.**

*Would the project result in:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The EIR identified the following **significant** noise impacts for the project:

- Impact 4.1-1: Noise from mining may expose persons to noise levels in excess of the OCSMO standards.
- Impact 4.1-2: Noise from mining during the nighttime may increase the sound levels over 5 dBA.
- Impact 4.1-3: The operation of heavy equipment such as scrapers, dozers, and trucks used during mining activities may generate noise in excess of the OCSMO noise standards if mining is performed at night.

The following mitigation measures were identified in the EIR and incorporated into the project as conditions of approval:

- Mitigation Measure 4.1-1a (Construct noise barrier, restrict nighttime mining, conduct noise monitoring, report results);
- Mitigation Measure 4.1-1b (Locate conveyor start-up alarms more than 800 feet from farm dwellings).

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce these impacts to a **less than significant** level. (DEIR, pp. 4.1-7 to 4.1-11.) The mitigation measures have already been implemented prior to the commencement of operations in 2017.

## Discussion

As discussed above, the noise mitigation measures identified in the EIR have already been installed prior to the commencement of operations in 2017. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The vibrations associated with the mining equipment that would be used at the project site would be less than the vibration significance nuisance criteria developed by the Federal Transit Administration at the nearest sensitive receptor. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, p. 4.1-7, App. A, pp. 3.12-5 to 3.12-7.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to groundborne vibration or noise levels. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The Watts-Woodland Airport at 17992 County Road 94B is the nearest public airport to the Project Site, located about 2 miles to the southwest. The proposed project would not result in any increase in airport or aircraft noise and noise contours developed for the airport operations indicate that the noise impact from the airport would be less than the ambient noise level at the project site. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, p. 4.1-7, App. A, p. 4.12-8.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to airport noise. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.



## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to noise beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed project would not induce growth in the area. The project site is currently being mined and would continue to be mined until reclamation occurs, albeit at a higher intensity than is currently occurring. The mined gravels from the project site would be processed off-site at the Teichert-Woodland plant which is already operating. Approximately 20 employees currently work at the Teichert-Woodland operation (it varies based on activity level and market demand). Under the proposed project, approximately the same number of employees would work at the Teichert-Woodland plant and the Project Site. No new roads or other infrastructure would be constructed as part of the proposed project. Following reclamation, there would be no employees at the project site or at the Teichert-Woodland plant. Therefore, this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.13-1.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to the inducement of population growth. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed project would not result in any displacement of existing housing units, since neither the Project Site nor the Teichert-Woodland operation contains any housing units. No people would be displaced as a result of implementation of the proposed project. The project site is currently being mined and would continue to be mined and the Teichert-

Woodland plant would continue to process aggregates. Reclamation activities would not include any displacement of people since reclamation activities would be confined to existing disturbed areas. Therefore, this is **not an impact**. (DEIR, pp. 3.13-1 to 3.13-2.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to the displacement of people or housing. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to population and housing beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XV. PUBLIC SERVICES.**

*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:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Fire protection?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b. Police protection?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
c. Schools?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
d. Parks?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
e. Other Public Facilities?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Fire protection at the Project Site is provided by the Willow Oak Fire Protection District. Mining, reclamation, and processing activities may require fire services in the case of an equipment malfunction, accident, or other incident. The proposed project would increase the rate of extraction of aggregate resources at the project site, which would allow the existing Teichert-Woodland operation to operate longer than it would if the proposed project were not approved. However, the proposed project would not be expected to increase the overall amount of extraction or processing in the proposed project vicinity or likelihood of fire. Due to the removal of the buildings from the project site, fire risk may be incrementally reduced relative to the existing condition. Reclamation would require less equipment and personnel and the demand for fire services would be expected to decrease. Any potential impact on fire protection would be considered **less than significant** as it would not increase demand beyond the current level. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.14-1.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to fire protection services. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. 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: police protection?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Police protection at the Project Site is provided by the Yolo County Sheriff's Department. Mining, processing, and reclamation activities under the proposed project may require police services due to trespassing and vandalism or theft of equipment. However, as the project site is currently used for aggregate extraction and processing, demands for police services would not be expected to increase beyond the current level. After mining is completed, removal of the processing plant and conveyors would reduce the potential for vandalism and theft. Any potential impact on police protection would be considered **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.14-2.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to police protection. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- c-e. 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 schools, parks, or other public facilities?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The proposed Project would not result in an increase in jobs or population. Therefore, no increase in demand for schools, parks, or other public facilities would occur as a result of the Project and **no impact** would occur. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.14-2.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to schools, parks, or other public facilities. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion.

Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to public services beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XVI. RECREATION.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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>NI</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed project would not result in any increases in jobs or population. Therefore, no increase in the use of parks or recreational facilities would result as a result of the proposed project, and **no impact** would occur. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.15-1.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to increasing the use of parks or facilities. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The project site is currently used for aggregate extraction and processing. Following completion of mining activities, the project site will be reclaimed to grassland, seasonal pond, riparian wetland, and oak woodland habitat. The proposed project does not include recreational facilities. The proposed project would not increase jobs or population, and therefore would not result in increased demand for construction or expansion of recreational facilities, and **no impact** would occur. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.15-1.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No changes

have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to recreation beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.



<b>XVII. TRANSPORTATION.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>		Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a.	Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
b.	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<b>N/A</b>	No	No	No
c.	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
d.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

- a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Traffic Circulation. Under the proposed project, sale and off-haul of aggregate and asphalt would continue to occur from the Teichert-Woodland plant at rates similar to existing conditions. These existing conditions range from a typical day (104 daily truck trips), as documented by traffic counts conducted in March 2011, to a “maximum day” during which the Teichert- Woodland plant operated at or near capacity (652 daily truck trips), as documented by the Teichert-Woodland plant records for a peak production period in June 2011 (Table 3.16-2). No substantial change in circulation routes is expected because the County regulates truck routes from mining facilities and no changes in access to the Teichert-Woodland plant are proposed and the demand for aggregate-based materials will continue to be primarily from the nearby urban centers and regional transportation network. Since existing and proposed Project conditions related to vehicle trips would be similar at the Teichert-Woodland plant, the potential impact to the circulation system and operational efficiency of intersections and roadways is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.16-1 to 3.16-4.)

The proposed Project would not result in increases in vehicle trips or alterations in project-related circulation routes relative to the existing conditions, and therefore no conflicts with congestion management programs or reduction in levels-of service would occur. This is a **less-than-significant impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.16-5.)

Transit, Bicycle, and Pedestrian Systems. The Yolo County Transportation District administers Yolobus, which provides limited daily service throughout Yolo County. Two routes, Cache Creek and Dunnigan, run on SR-16 in the vicinity of the proposed project site. According to the Yolo County Bicycle Transportation Plan, there are no existing bicycle facilities on any of the study area roadway segments. Pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of the project site are limited, typically consisting of roadway shoulders. The

proposed project proposes no changes in transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Further, the number of haul trucks using County Road 96 and County Road 20 under the proposed project would decrease slightly, thereby incrementally decreasing any conflicts related to truck traffic congestion. This is a **less-than-significant impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.16-6.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to traffic and circulation or consistency with plans and policies related to the circulation, transit, bicycle, or pedestrian systems. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b) requires the use of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) to analyze the significance of impacts from land use projects. This provision became effective on July 1, 2020. The prior EIR was prepared prior to that date and, as such, did not directly address VMT.

### **Discussion**

Although the EIR did not directly address VMT, it concluded that the project would not increase the number of vehicle trips or change the truck routes. In fact, the EIR noted that trips would be reduced slightly with the closure of the Schwarzgruber & Sons processing facility on the project site. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.16-1 to 3.16-4.) CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3(b) provides: "Projects that decrease vehicle miles traveled in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact." Based on the information provided in the EIR, the project would result in a slight decrease in vehicle trips based on the closure of the processing plant on the project site. Because the project would not change vehicle trip routes and would result in a slight decrease in trip generation associated with the closure of the processing plant on the project site, the project, as analyzed in the EIR, would result in decreased VMT from existing conditions. The proposed reclamation modifications would not change this conclusion. This would be considered a **less-than-significant impact**.

- c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed project does not call for any new design features that change the configuration of sharp curves or intersections at or near the project site. Under the proposed project, aggregate haul trucks would no longer access the project site. As a result, truck activity on County Road 96 would be reduced, resulting in a beneficial effect. However, as required by OCSMO Section 10-4.409, Teichert would continue to pay its fair

share for road maintenance on the OCMP planning area. This joint responsibility for pavement maintenance would continue under the existing Development Agreement. This is a **less-than-significant impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.16-5.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to traffic safety. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

- d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

The proposed Project calls for no physical changes in access to either the project site or the Teichert-Woodland operation. At the project site, haul trucks would no longer use the existing access route; this would be for mining and reclamation employees only. Further, the number of haul trucks using County Road 96 and County Road 20 under the proposed project would decrease slightly, thereby incrementally decreasing any emergency access issues related to truck traffic congestion. This is a **less-than-significant impact**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.16-6.)

### **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to emergency access. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

### **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to transportation beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

*Would the project 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:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. 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).	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
b. 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. In applying the 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.	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

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a,b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Historical Resources. Peak & Associates completed archival research, consultation, oral interviews and a field study with the objective of identifying cultural resources within the Project Site eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The work was undertaken by individuals meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior for archaeology, history, and architectural history. No previously reported cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site. Archival research did not identify any potential historic resources within the project site. One previous cultural resources compliance report that included the project site was negative for the presence of both prehistoric and historic resources. No evidence of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological resources or potentially significant architectural resources was observed during the field visit conducted by Peak & Associates aside from various buildings associated with the current mining operation and a branch of Moore’s Ditch. These resources were determined to be not historically significant. Therefore, the project would

have **no impact** on the significant of a historical resource. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.5-1 to 3.5-5.)

Other Tribal Resources. No previously reported cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site. Archival research did not identify any potential historic resources within the project site. One previous cultural resources compliance report in 1978, that included the project site, was negative for the presence of prehistoric and historic resources. No ethnographic villages and/or contemporary Native American resources in or adjacent to the project site were identified either through archival research or consultation. No evidence of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological resources was observed during the field visit conducted by Peak & Associates at the project site. However, it is possible that archeological resources (e.g., skeletal remains) could be uncovered during mining operations proposed by the Project. Compliance with the OCSMO, Section 4-410(b) would ensure that this impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.5-5 to 3.5-6.)

## **Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** on tribal cultural resources. No changes are proposed to the level of mining and processing related activities associated with the project. Moreover, although minor changes are proposed to the reclamation plan, those changes would not increase the area of disturbance assumed in the original reclamation plan and analyzed in the prior EIR. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to tribal cultural resources beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.**

*Would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	<b>NI (water, wastewater) LS (stormwater) N/A (electricity, natural gas, telecommunications)</b>	No	No	No
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
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?	<b>NI</b>	No	No	No
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 reduction goals?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<b>LS</b>	No	No	No

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- 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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Water. See the discussion in Section XIX(b) below. For those reasons, the project would result in **no impact** with respect to requiring or resulting in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing water facilities.

Wastewater. See the discussion in Section XIX(c) below. For those reasons, the project would result in **no impact** with respect to requiring or resulting in the construction of new wastewater facilities or expansion of existing wastewater facilities.

Stormwater. The proposed Project has been designed to capture storm water runoff from the project site in the proposed mining pit, where it would be allowed to evaporate or percolate to groundwater. Berms and/or v-shaped ditches would be constructed around the perimeter of the mining areas. Slopes of the mining pit have been designed so that runoff would be directed to the proposed mining pit. Creation of the slopes would occur during routine mining activities and would not result in significant environmental effects beyond those identified for the mining operation. Slopes would be maintained during reclamation activities. No off-Site storm water drainage facilities are proposed or would be necessary for the proposed Project, and therefore, this impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.17-2.)

Solid Waste. See the discussion in Section XIX(d) and (e) below. This impact is **less than significant**.

Electricity, Natural Gas, or Telecommunications. **Not addressed.** These topics were not a part of the Initial Study checklist used for the prior EIR.

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

While the EIR did not address electricity, natural gas, or telecommunications utilities, no significant effects would occur with respect to these utilities. As discussed in the EIR, the proposed project would not result in an increase in population, employment, or rate of aggregate production. Therefore, no additional demand for electricity, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities would be created by the project with or without the proposed reclamation modifications. This would be considered **no impact**.

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

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Mining. Water supply for site irrigation would be provided by an existing well near the southeastern corner of the project site. The on-site well supplies the existing Schwarzgruber operation needs for aggregate processing and dust suppression. Under the proposed project, this well would continue to supply water for irrigation of landscaping, but would no longer be used to supply water for dust suppression or processing. Water supply for dust control at the Site would be provided by the Teichert-Woodland plant, as it is now for mining operations at the Storz mining site. All aggregate processing would be conducted at the Teichert-Woodland plant. Based on alternate water supply for dust suppression and the elimination of the on-Site need for processing water, total water use at the Site would decrease relative to existing conditions. Also, based on an analysis of current and historic groundwater elevations, proposed mining, reclamation, and processing activities would not have significant effects on groundwater resources in the proposed Project vicinity. This impact is **less than significant**.

Reclamation. Water from the existing water supply well would be used temporarily during reclamation to provide drip irrigation to portions of the project site during the first one to three years of plant establishment. This irrigation would be monitored by a biologist or revegetation specialist and the amount of water used for irrigation would depend on soils, relative proximity to groundwater, and seasonal rainfall patterns. Water use would decline after the first year as the plants are weaned from irrigation water. This short-term use, which would occur after water demand from the mining operation has ceased, is not anticipated to significantly affect water supply at or near the project site. This impact is **less than significant**.

Processing. Water required for aggregate processing would be provided by an existing water supply well and bottled water would be provided for potable water requirements. As no change in aggregate production rate is proposed at the Teichert-Woodland plant, no increased water requirements would be anticipated during aggregate processing activities. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.17-2 to 3.17-3.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to water use and supply. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this 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?

## Previous FEIR Conclusions

The proposed Project does not propose new discharges to a wastewater treatment facility. Portable toilet facilities, which are currently used at the Teichert-Woodland operation, would be made available to workers at the Project Site. **No impact** related to wastewater treatment facilities would occur as a result of the proposed Project. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.17-1.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have **no impact** related to wastewater treatment. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

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



## Previous FEIR Conclusions

Most of the solid waste generated by the proposed project, fines from aggregate washing and processing, would be allowed to dry and returned to mining areas during the reclamation process. The proposed project would not result in an increase in population, employment, or rate of aggregate production. Therefore, no increase in solid waste disposal would be anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Disposal of solid wastes generated during the aggregate mining, reclamation, and processing activities would be subject to federal, state, and local waste management laws and regulations. One public disposal facility in Yolo County, the 722-acre Yolo County Central Landfill, accepts solid waste from businesses. The landfill is projected to be operational through December 31, 2080, well beyond the date of mining and processing operations for the proposed project, which will end by 2028. This impact is **less than significant**. (DEIR, App. A, pp. 3.17-3 to 3.17-4.)

## Discussion

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to solid waste generation and disposal. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## Conclusions

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to utilities and service systems beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XX. WILDFIRE.**

*If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:*

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	LS	No	No	No
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 uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	LS	No	No	No
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?	LS	No	No	No
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?	LS	No	No	No

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a-d. If located in or near State responsibility areas or on lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project: impair an adopted emergency evacuation/response plan; exacerbate wildfire risks or cause exposure to wildfire pollutants; require infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk or impact the environment; expose people/structures to risk.

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

Development within or adjacent to lands susceptible to wildland fires increases the risk for loss of life, property, and resources when wildland fire prevention measures are not applied. In 2007, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) mapped areas in Yolo County with significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors.<sup>10</sup> In accordance with Government Code Section 51175-5118, areas with “very high” potential for wildland fires to cause ignition of buildings must be identified by CAL FIRE so that public officials are able to identify and implement measures that will reduce the spread and intensity of wildland fires. No very high fire hazard severity zones were identified by CAL FIRE within or adjacent to the project site; therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to wildland fires. (DEIR, App. A, p. 3.8-6.)

**Discussion**

For the reasons stated in the EIR, the proposed reclamation plan modification would have a **less-than-significant impact** related to wildfires. No changes have occurred with

respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed reclamation plan modifications would not result in any new impacts, nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts, related to wildfire beyond what was analyzed in the prior EIR.

**XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.**

	Previous EIR Conclusion	Question #1: Substantial Changes in the Project?	Question #2: Substantial Changes in the Circumstances Under Which the Project will be Undertaken?	Question #3: Important New Information Not Previously Known?
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?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
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)?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<b>LS w/ MMs</b>	No	No	No

N/A = Not Analyzed; NI = No Impact; LS = Less-than-Significant; LS w/ MMs = Less-than-Significant with Mitigation; SU = Significant and Unavoidable; MM/COA = Mitigation Measure and/or Condition of Approval

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?

**Previous FEIR Conclusions**

See Section IV regarding biological resources and Section V regarding cultural resources. As discussed, the EIR identified some **significant** impacts, but all could be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level with identified mitigation.

**Discussion**

As discussed in Sections IV and V above, the EIR concluded that the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** after mitigation related to biological resources and cultural resources. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR’s conclusion with respect to this impact.

- 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)?

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

See Sections I through XX above. The EIR identified some **significant** cumulative impacts, but all could be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level with identified mitigation. (DEIR, p. 2-6.)

### **Discussion**

As discussed in Sections I through XX above, the EIR concluded that the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** after mitigation related to cumulative impacts. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.

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

### **Previous FEIR Conclusions**

See Sections I through XX above. The EIR identified some **significant** environmental effects, but all could be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level with identified mitigation. (DEIR, p. 2-6.)

### **Discussion**

As discussed in Sections I through XX above, the EIR concluded that the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** after mitigation related to all environmental effects. No changes have occurred with respect to the project or its circumstances that would change this conclusion. Therefore, the proposed reclamation modifications would result in no change to the prior EIR's conclusion with respect to this impact.