DRAFT

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

FEBRUARY 2025

Prepared for:

YUBA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
3301 East Onstott Road
Yuba City, California 95991
Contact: David L. Willis

Prepared by:

DUDEK

1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California 95811
Contact: Brian Grattidge

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH_4	Methane
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
LOS	Level of Service
MT	Metric Ton
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
O_3	Ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PM	Particulate Matter
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SB	Senate Bill
SEMS	California's Standard Emergency Management System
SFONA	Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WCC	Woodland Community College
YCCD	Yuba Community College District
YSAQMD	Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The proposed Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project (proposed project or project) is located on the Woodland Community College (WCC) campus in the City of Woodland (City), shown in **Figure 1, Project Location**. The major roads surrounding the WCC campus include Pioneer Avenue to the west, County Road 24/East Gibson Road to the north, Farmers Central Road to the south, and Tony Diaz Drive 102 to the east. State Route (SR) 113 is located further west, running north-south, while Interstate (I-) 5 is located north of the campus and runs east-west, connecting the City to Sacramento.

The proposed project includes construction of a new synthetic turf 75 x 120-yard soccer field and accessory structures in the southwest part of the WCC campus covering 2.2 acres. This proposed project will provide for a new facility to accommodate games and practices for the men's and women's soccer teams.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to projects carried out, funded or approved by state or local government agencies. The proposed project constitutes a project as defined by CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.). State CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 states that a "Lead Agency" is "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project." Therefore, the Yuba Community College District (YCCD) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA for the proposed project.

As lead agency for the proposed project, YCCD has prepared an Initial Study (IS) to determine if implementation of the proposed project would result in significant adverse environmental impacts. Based on the results of the IS, this proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared. CEQA Guidelines Section 15070 states that an MND can be prepared when "(a) the initial study shows that there is not substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or (b) the initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but (1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant, before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and (2) there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.3 Public Review Process

The proposed IS/MND shall be circulated for a public review period of at least 30 days. The review period is identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI) for the project. The NOI includes where to submit written or electronic comments on the proposed IS/MND.

In reviewing the IS/MND, affected public agencies and the interested public should focus on the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing the possible impacts on the environment, as well as the ways in which the significant effects of the project are proposed to be avoided or mitigated.

Following the public review period, prior to taking action on the proposed project, YCCD shall consider the proposed IS/MND together with any comments received during the public review process. YCCD shall adopt the proposed IS/MND if it finds on the basis of the whole record before it that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the IS/MND reflects YCCD's independent judgment and analysis.

2 Summary of Findings

2.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The discussion provided in Section 3 of this IS found that there would be potentially significant impacts related to biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and tribal cultural resources.

2.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to the proposed project:

MM-BIO-1 Preconstruction Surveys for San Joaquin spearscale. Prior to the start of construction, botanical field surveys in accordance with CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018) would need to be conducted in suitable habitat during the species' blooming period (April to September) to confirm the absence of San Joaquin spearscale from the development footprint. Should San Joaquin spearscale be documented within 50 feet of the construction footprint, the following actions will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to individual plants:

- Wherever feasible, adjustments will be made to the limits of grading boundaries to confine work to avoid populations of San Joaquin spearscale by at least 50 feet or as otherwise determined by a qualified botanist and in consideration of the type and extent of ground disturbance, potential for indirect impacts following ground disturbance activities, topography, and other factors.
- Prior to construction activities, a qualified botanist will flag or fence the location of San Joaquin spearscale populations and the corresponding avoidance setback. This flagging will be in addition to, and distinguished apart from, any required construction boundary fencing. The construction contractor will be responsible for maintaining the flagging through the duration of construction. The flagging (or similar) will be removed immediately following construction.
- If avoidance of San Joaquin spearscale is not feasible, a Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be prepared by a qualified botanist prior to implementation. The Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be approved by the County and/or CDFW and will include, at a minimum, the following components: identification of occupied habitat to be preserved and removed; identification of on-site or off-site preservation, restoration, enhancement, or translocation locations; methods for preservation, restoration, enhancement, and/or translocation; goals and objectives; replacement ratio and success standard of 1:1 for impacted to established acreage; a monitoring program to ensure mitigation success; adaptive management and remedial measures in the event that the performance standards are not achieved; and financial assurances and a mechanism for conservation of any mitigation lands required in perpetuity.

MM-BIO-2 Preconstruction Surveys and Nest Avoidance for Swainson's Hawk, Burrowing Owl, and other Nesting and Migratory Birds. To protect nesting Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and other nesting and migratory birds, tree and vegetation removal at the project site will be conducted

outside of the nesting season (February through September) as feasible. If not feasible, the following measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to nesting birds:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds no more than seven days prior to vegetation or structure removal or ground-disturbing activities conducted during the nesting season (February through September). The survey shall cover the limits of construction and suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet for raptors and 100 feet for other nesting birds, as feasible and accessible.
- If any active nests are observed during surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish a suitable avoidance buffer from the active nest. The buffer distance shall typically range from 50 to 500 feet and shall be determined based on factors such as the species of bird, topographic features, intensity and extent of the disturbance, timing relative to the nesting cycle, and anticipated ground-disturbance schedule. Limits of construction to avoid active nests shall be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers, and shall be maintained until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- If vegetation removal activities are delayed, additional nest surveys shall be conducted such that no more than seven days elapse between the survey and vegetation removal activities.
- If an active nest is identified in or adjacent to the construction zone after construction has started, work in the vicinity of the nest shall be halted until the qualified biologist can provide appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that the nest is not disturbed by construction. Appropriate measures may include a no-disturbance buffer until the birds have fledged and/or full-time monitoring by a qualified biologist during construction activities conducted near the nest.

MM-CUL-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Recommendations will be dependent upon the potential for the find to be considered significant under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082). If the discovery proves potentially significant under CEQA, the SOI-qualified specialist shall prepare an archaeological treatment plan, prioritizing avoidance or preservation in place.. Treatment, testing, or data recovery may be warranted and should be defined based on the conditions and nature of the find, with approval by the lead agency. Treatment, management, and disposition of tribal cultural resources and/or other resources of Native American origin, shall be determined by the lead agency, in consultation with the appropriate tribal organization.

MM-CUL-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery if the potential remains are human in origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be,

Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commissions (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) from of the deceased Native American. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains and/or related burial goods.

MM-GEO-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources. If a suspected paleontological fossil is encountered, project construction shall be halted within 50 feet of the find and a qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to assess the find. If deemed scientifically significant, the find shall be recorded and salvaged by a qualified paleontologist.

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3 Initial Study Checklist

1. **Project title:**

   Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

2. **Lead agency name and address:**

   Yuba Community College District
   3301 East Onstott Road
   Yuba City, California 95991

3. **Contact person and phone number:**

   David L. Willis, District Director of Maintenance, Operations, and Planning
   (916) 747-4262

4. **Project location:**

   The proposed project is located at the WCC campus at 2300 East Gibson Road in the City of Woodland, as shown in **Figure 1, Project Location**. The construction would take part on the southwest corner of the campus. Major roads surrounding the WCC campus include Pioneer Avenue to the west, County Road 24 to the north, Farmers Central Road to the south, and County Road 102 to the east. SR-113 is located further west, running north-south, while I-5 is located north of the campus and runs east-west, connecting the City to Sacramento.

5. **Project sponsor's name and address:**

   Yuba Community College District
   3301 East Onstott Road
   Yuba City, California 95991

6. **General plan designation:**

   Public/Quasi Public

7. **Zoning:**

   Spring Lake Specific Plan

8. **Description of project. (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):**

College Campus

YCCD was founded in 1927 and spans eight counties (Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Yolo, Lake, Butte, Glenn, and Placer) and nearly 4,200 square miles of territory in north-central California. It has colleges in Marysville and Woodland, an educational center in Clearlake, an educational center in Williams, an educational center in Yuba City, and outreach operations at Beale Air Force Base.

WCC was first established in 1975 as Woodland Center, an "outreach center" for YCCD offering courses in the City of Woodland before having an official campus location. In 1990, Woodland Center relocated to its current location, and in 2000 began its process of becoming a comprehensive college (WCC 2024).

Project Site

The proposed project site is located at the WCC campus at 2300 East Gibson Road in the City of Woodland, as shown in **Figure 1, Project Location**. The new soccer field would be located south of Building 600 and west of Building 800. The project site consists of vacant, undeveloped land in the southwest portion of the WCC campus (see **Figure 2, Project Site**). The project site is approximately 2.2 acres.

Project Elements

YCCD proposes to construct a new soccer field at the WCC campus in Woodland. The project includes a new synthetic turf 75 x 120-yard soccer field with a spectator seating area, player seating area with shade structure, tombstone wall with 10' x 12' shade structure, portable goal storage area, 48" x 30" storage box, scoreboard, drinking fountain, and an area for BBQs, pop-up tents, and other similar uses. No field lighting is proposed (see **Figure 3, Site Plan**).

The project would include a gravel parking area with three parking spaces, one of which would be an accessible parking space. The perimeter of the project area would be enclosed with 6-foot-tall chain link fencing with a windscreen and new plantings along the outside of the fence. The spectator seating area would be separated from the soccer field with a 42-inch chain link fence. Adjacent to the north and south ends of the soccer field, where the goals are, would be 20-foot-tall netting systems. The gravel parking area and adjacent road would be separated from the soccer field with 6-foot-tall chain link fencing. A few trees may need to be removed, and no demolition of structures is required.

Construction is anticipated to occur from August 2025 through July 2026. Approximately 390.40 cubic yard (cy) of Class II aggregate base would be imported for pavement and 1,733 cy of Class II permeable rock base for underneath the synthetic turf field would be imported.

The soccer field would open in Fall 2026. The soccer field would host games and practices for the women's and men's soccer team. As no lighting is proposed, games and practices would occur during daylight hours. Currently, home games for the WCC soccer teams are usually played at the Woodland Community Center, located at 2001 East Street, approximately 1.5 miles west of the WCC campus.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

The proposed project site is surrounded by other Woodland Community College Buildings to the north and east. Pioneer High School is located west of the campus. To the east of the WCC campus are multiple Yolo County buildings, including a Detention Center, Juvenile Hall, Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and Animal Services Shelter. A solar array, owned by WCC, and undeveloped land are located to the south.

Major roads surrounding the WCC campus and adjacent uses include Pioneer Avenue to the west, County Road 24 to the north, Farmers Central Road to the south, and County Road 102 to the east. Outside of these major road boundaries are single-family homes to the north and south with land use designation of Low Density Residential. SR-113 is located further west, running north-south, while I-5 is located north of the campus and runs east-west, connecting the City to Sacramento.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

YCCD has primary authority for carrying out the project. No other public agency approvals are required.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

Dudek requested a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project area. The NAHC results, received December 19, 2024, indicated the SLF search did not identify any cultural resources within the records search area and provided a list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the location of the proposed project site. The proposed project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification and are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area) of the proposed project. No Native American tribes have requested notification from YCCD pursuant to AB 52.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☒ Geology and Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities and Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

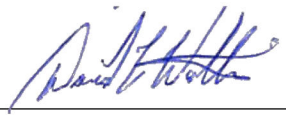
☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

02/21/2025

Date

3.1 Aesthetics

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS** – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

No Impact. Scenic vistas generally refer to views of expansive open space areas or other natural features, such as mountains, undeveloped hillsides, large natural water bodies, or coastlines. Woodland's relatively flat topography results in few scenic vistas. Views consist mainly of the farmland surrounding the built environment seen from some properties at the urban edge. Wide, straight corridors such as County Road 102 east of the proposed project site allow for uninterrupted views of surrounding farmland. However, the proposed project site is not directly adjacent to County Road 102 or other streets containing active farmland. The project is bordered by Building 600 and an internal campus road to the north, Building 800 and an internal campus road to the east, and vacant, undeveloped land to the south and west. Further west is Pioneer High School. Development of the proposed project would not obstruct views of farmland currently available to the public.

Due to the urbanized nature of the project area and the relatively flat terrain surrounding the project site, views that can be observed from and/or through the project site consist of the immediately surrounding institutional development, roadways, and undeveloped fields, none of which present scenic resources or views. For the reasons described above, the proposed project would have **no impact** on scenic vistas.

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

No Impact. According to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the City's 2035 General Plan and Climate Action Plan, there are no State-designated scenic highways in Yolo County (City of Woodland 2016). However, a section of State Route 16 in the County is deemed an "Eligible State Scenic Highway" according to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) (Caltrans 2019). The section of State Route 16 identified as "Eligible" extends northwest from Capay, more than 10 miles away from the western City boundary. Due to this distance, the proposed project site is not within the viewshed of this Eligible State Scenic Highway. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have **no impact** on scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public 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?

Less Than Significant. The proposed project site is in an urbanized area and is zoned as Spring Lake Specific Plan. The City of Woodland Community Design Standards includes goals and policies governing scenic quality to ensure that new development is sensitive to the City's existing character, scale, and visual quality (City of Woodland 2004). The project site currently consists of an open field bounded by WCC campus buildings and vacant, undeveloped land. The visual character of the campus is not expected to substantially change as the proposed project involves the construction of a new soccer field that would be consistent with the surrounding campus visual character and quality. The flat topography of the site further indicates that there are no vantage points available to the public that would be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on degrading the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site.

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

No Impact. The project would involve the construction of a new soccer field. However, no field lighting is proposed, and activities at the new facility are expected to only occur during daylight hours. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of light or glare. **No impact** would occur.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II.	**AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES** – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
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)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

Less Than Significant. The 2022 Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) map published by the California Department of Conservation (DOC) indicates that the project site is located in an area classified as Farmland of Local Potential (DOC 2022). The DOC defines Farmland of Local Potential as a subcategory of Farmland of Local Importance and defined in Yolo County as prime or statewide soils which

are presently not irrigated or cultivated (DOC 2022). As the proposed project would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is zoned as Spring Lake Specific Plan, which does not specify agricultural uses. Additionally, the DEIR for the City's General Plan and Climate Action Plan states that there are no active Williamson Act contracts in the City (City of Woodland 2016). Thus, there would be **no impact** from the proposed project related to conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts.

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

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

No Impact. The project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning, or cause the rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland production land, and **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. The project site consists of former agricultural land that is routinely disced. However, no agricultural operations currently exist on or adjacent to the project site, which is located in an urbanized area. As discussed above, the project does not contain Important Farmland. Therefore, the proposed project would not involve changes in the existing environment that would result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. **No impact** would occur.

3.3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant. The project site is within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), specifically in the City of Woodland, Yolo County, which is currently designated as a nonattainment area for the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone (O_3), the CAAQS for particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}), and the NAAQS for particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) (California Air Resources Board [CARB] 2023, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2024). The SVAB is in attainment or unclassified for all other criteria air pollutants. As a part of the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (SFONA), the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD) adopted the *Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (YSAQMD et al. 2017), which addresses attainment of the federal 8-hour O_3 standard while the *Triennial Assessment and Plan Update* (YSAQMD 2019) addresses attainment of the California 1-hour and 8-hour O_3 standards. These applicable air quality plans are intended to implement regulations for O_3 emissions and attainment of the air quality standards.

The general criteria for determining if a project would conflict or obstruct implementation of air quality plans are (1) whether the project would exceed the YSAQMD CEQA thresholds of significance for O_3 precursors (reactive organic gases [ROG] and oxides of nitrogen [NO_x]) and could delay the timely attainment of the ambient air quality standards or interim emission reductions of the applicable air quality plans, and/or (2) whether the project would result in demographic growth that would exceed the forecasts included in the air quality plans. Regarding criterion (1), as indicated in the following discussion with regard to threshold "b" below, the project would result in less than significant construction and operational emissions and would not result in long-term adverse air quality impacts. For criterion (2), as stated in Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, the proposed project would be consistent with the General Plan land use designations and zoning for the project site. As such, development of the project would not exceed the growth and vehicle-miles-traveled (VMT) projections used to develop the air quality plans, as it would not increase the population of the area and would serve the existing student population, with soccer teams already playing on the neighboring football field, rather than generate new vehicular trips.

Based on the preceding considerations, the project would not substantially conflict with the region's air quality plans. This impact would be **less than significant**.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less Than Significant. Past, present, and future development projects may contribute to adverse air quality impacts on a cumulative basis in the SVAB. In developing thresholds of significance for air pollutants, YSAQMD considered the emission levels for which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be considered cumulatively considerable, resulting in a significant adverse air quality impact to the region's existing air quality conditions (YSAQMD 2007). Therefore, if the project's emissions are below the YSAQMD thresholds, then the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria air pollutant.

Construction. Sources of emissions during project construction would include off-road construction equipment exhaust, on-road vehicles exhaust and entrained road dust (i.e., material delivery trucks and worker vehicles), paving, and architectural coating activities. California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1 was used to estimate emissions from construction and operation of the project. CalEEMod is a statewide computer model developed in cooperation with air districts throughout the state to quantify criteria air pollutant emissions associated with construction and operational activities from a variety of land use projects, including recreational development. Detailed assumptions associated with project construction are included in Appendix A.

Pollutant emissions associated with construction activity, specifically ROG, NO_x, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions were quantified using the CalEEMod Version 2022.1. Maximum daily and annual construction emissions are depicted in Table 3.3-1 and compared to the applicable YSAQMD thresholds.[1]

Table 3.3-1. Estimated Construction Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Year	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
	Tons per year		Pounds per day	
2025	0.07	0.62	9.57	4.45
2026	0.09	0.65	0.59	0.39
Maximum Construction Emissions	**0.09**	**0.65**	**9.57**	**4.45**
Pollutant Threshold	*10*	*10*	*80*	*82*
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Appendix A.
Notes: YSAQMD has adopted annual thresholds for ROG and NO_x, as well as a daily threshold for PM_{10}. The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District threshold for daily $PM_{2.5}$ emissions was also applied to this analysis.
ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{10} = coarse particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter; YSAQMD = Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

As shown in Table 3.3-1, maximum daily construction emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, as well as annual emissions of ROG and NO_x would not exceed the YSAQMD applicable significance thresholds during any construction year. Therefore, construction impacts would be **less than significant**.

[1] Fuel combustion during construction would also result in the generation of SO_2 and CO. These values are included in Appendix A. However, the SVAB is designated unclassified/attainment for these pollutants and YSAQMD has not established a quantitative mass-significance threshold for comparison.

Operations. Once construction is complete, operation of the project would serve the existing student population and not result in increased vehicle or energy emissions. The soccer teams currently play off-campus at the Woodland Community Center. Vehicle trips and miles traveled would remain substantially the same, or slightly reduced as additional trips to an alternative location for practice and games would not be required with construction of the project on-campus. Energy usage would be minimal as the soccer field would be unlit. Operation of the proposed project would generate criteria pollutant (including ROG, NO_x, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$) emissions from area sources, including consumer products and landscaping equipment. Table 3.3-2 summarizes the operational emissions from the project and compares them to the YSAQMD operational thresholds.

Table 3.3-2. Estimated Increased Operational Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Source	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
	Tons per year		Pounds per day	
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Increased Operational Emissions	**0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**
Pollutant Threshold	*10*	*10*	*80*	*82*
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Appendix A.
Notes: YSAQMD has adopted annual thresholds for ROG and NO_x, as well as a daily threshold for PM_{10}. The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District threshold for daily $PM_{2.5}$ emissions was also applied to this analysis.
ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{10} = coarse particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter; YSAQMD = Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

As indicated in Table 3.3-2, operational emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ would be minimal and would not exceed the applicable YSAQMD significance thresholds. This impact would be **less than significant**.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant. Sensitive receptors are those individuals more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. People most likely to be affected by air pollution include children, the elderly, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to changes in air quality than others, depending on the population groups and the activities involved. The project site is surrounded by other WCC buildings and Pioneer High School further to the west. Existing residences are also located to the north (across East Gibson Road) and to the south (across Farmers Central Road). The County Detention Center is located east of WCC.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TACs) are defined as substances that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of cancer risk. The YSAQMD recommends an incremental cancer risk threshold of 10 in 1 million for stationary sources (YSAQMD 2007), which indicates that a person has an additional risk of 10 chances in a million (0.001%) of developing cancer during their lifetime as a result of the air pollution scenario being evaluated. "Incremental cancer risk" is the net

increased likelihood that a person continuously exposed to concentrations of TACs resulting from a project over a 9-, 30-, and 70-year exposure period would contract cancer based on the use of standard Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) risk-assessment methodology (OEHHA 2015). For context, the National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 40.5% of people will be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetimes (National Cancer Institute 2024). The YSAQMD has also adopted a hazard index less than 1.0, below which indicates that people are not likely to experience any non-cancer health effects (YSAQMD 2007).

Diesel particulate matter (DPM) would be the TAC emitted during construction, from heavy equipment operations and heavy-duty trucks. Use of heavy-duty construction equipment is subject to a CARB Airborne Toxics Control Measure for in-use diesel construction equipment to reduce diesel particulate emissions; use of diesel trucks is also subject to an Airborne Toxics Control Measure. According to the OEHHA, health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic emissions, should be based on a 30-year exposure period for the maximally exposed individual resident; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the project. Based on the minimal duration of proposed construction activities (approximately one year, which equates to about 3% of the total 30-year analysis exposure period) and that the project would not require the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment, the project would result in minimal DPM during construction and would result in less than significant health risk impacts.

In regard to project operation, the proposed project does not include stationary sources that would emit air pollutants or TACs, such as large boilers or diesel generators. Project operations would not result in TAC generation from on-site sources during long-term operations and would not result in the creation of a significant health risk at nearby sensitive receptors. Thus, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Localized Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

Traffic-congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized high levels of carbon monoxide (CO). Localized areas where ambient concentrations exceed federal and/or state standards for CO are termed CO "hotspots." CO transport is extremely limited and disperses rapidly with distance from the source. Under certain extreme meteorological conditions, however, CO concentrations near a congested roadway or intersection may reach unhealthy levels affecting sensitive receptors. Typically, high CO concentrations are associated with severely congested intersections operating at an unacceptable level of service (LOS) (LOS E or worse is unacceptable). Projects contributing to adverse traffic impacts may result in the formation of a CO hotspot. Additional analysis of CO hotspot impacts would be conducted if a project would result in a significant impact or contribute to an adverse traffic impact at a signalized intersection that would potentially subject sensitive receptors to CO hotspots.

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 93.123(c)(5), Procedures for Determining Localized CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations (Hot-Spot Analysis), states that "CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ hot-spot analyses are not required to consider construction-related activities, which cause temporary increases in emissions. Each site which is affected by construction-related activities shall be considered separately, using established 'Guideline' methods. Temporary increases are defined as those which occur only during the construction phase and last five years or less at any individual site" (40 CFR 93.123). While project construction would involve on-road vehicle trips from trucks and workers during construction, construction activities would last approximately 1 year and would not require a project-level construction hotspot analysis.

Regarding operations, as the project is anticipated to result in similar traffic volumes as baseline conditions, project-related mobile emissions are not expected to contribute significantly to CO concentrations and a CO hotspot is not anticipated to occur. In addition, due to continued improvement in vehicular emissions at a rate faster than the rate of vehicle growth and/or congestion, the potential for CO hotspots in the SVAB is steadily decreasing. The project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to air quality with regard to potential CO hotspots.

Health Effects of Criteria Pollutants

Short-term project construction and the incremental increase in long-term project operations would be minimal and would not exceed any significance thresholds.

ROG and NO_x are precursors to O_3, for which the SVAB is designated as nonattainment with respect to the NAAQS and CAAQS. The health effects associated with O_3 include respiratory symptoms, worsening of lung disease leading to premature death, and damage to lung tissue (CARB 2024a). The contribution of reactive organic gases and NO_x to regional ambient O_3 concentrations is the result of complex photochemistry. The increases in O_3 concentrations in the SVAB due to O_3 precursor emissions tend to be found downwind from the source location to allow time for the photochemical reactions to occur. However, the potential for exacerbating excessive O_3 concentrations would also depend on the time of year that the ROG emissions would occur because exceedances of the O_3 CAAQS/NAAQS tend to occur between April and October when solar radiation is highest. The holistic effect of a single project's emissions of O_3 precursors is speculative due to the lack of quantitative methods to assess this impact. Thus, a project's ROG and NO_x emissions are evaluated in the context of the YSAQMD significance thresholds, which define the levels of emissions that can occur without causing or contributing to violations of the NAAQS or CAAQS. In turn, the NAAQS and CAAQS define the pollutant concentrations above which adverse health effects are expected to occur. Nonetheless, the ROG and NO_x emissions associated with project construction and operations could minimally contribute to regional O_3 concentrations and the associated health impacts. Due to the minimal contribution during construction and operation, health impacts would be less than significant.

Health effects associated with NO_x and NO_2 (which is a constituent of NO_x) include lung irritation and enhanced allergic responses (CARB 2024b). However, because project generated NO_x emissions would not exceed the significance threshold during construction or operations, the project would not result in potential health effects associated with NO_2 and NO_x.

Health effects associated with CO include chest pain in patients with heart disease, headache, light-headedness, and reduced mental alertness (CARB 2024c). CO tends to be a localized impact associated with congested intersections. The associated potential for CO hotspots were discussed previously and are determined to be a less-than-significant impact. Thus, the project's CO emissions would not contribute to significant health effects associated with this pollutant.

Health effects associated with particulate matter include premature death and hospitalization, primarily for worsening of respiratory disease (CARB 2024d). Construction and operation of the project would not exceed thresholds for PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ and would not contribute to exceedances of the NAAQS or CAAQS for particulate matter. Due to the minimal contribution of particulate matter during construction and operation, the project is not anticipated to result in health effects associated with PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$.

There are numerous scientific and technological complexities associated with correlating criteria air pollutant emissions from an individual project to specific health effects or potential additional nonattainment days, and there are currently no modeling tools that can provide reliable and meaningful additional information regarding health effects from criteria air pollutants generated by individual projects within YSAQMD's jurisdiction. Currently, YSAQMD, CARB, and EPA have not approved a quantitative method to reliably, meaningfully, and consistently translate the mass emission estimates for the criteria air pollutants resulting from the project to specific health effects. However, based on the project's minimal overall construction and operational criteria air pollutant emissions described above, health impacts from project-related criteria air pollutant emissions would be **less than significant**.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant. Based on available information, the project is not anticipated to result in other emissions that have not been addressed under Section 3.3(a) through Section 3.3(c). As such, this analysis focuses on the potential for the project to generate odors.

The analysis of other emissions is focused on the potential for an odor impact to occur. The occurrence and severity of potential odor impacts depends on numerous factors. The nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; the wind speeds and direction; and the sensitivity of the receiving location each contribute to the intensity of the impact. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can be annoying and cause distress among the public and generate citizen complaints.

Odors would be generated from vehicles and/or equipment exhaust emissions during construction of the project. Odors produced during construction would be attributable to concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment. Such odors would disperse rapidly from the project site and generally occur at magnitudes that would not affect substantial numbers of people. Therefore, impacts associated with odors during construction would be considered less than significant.

Regarding long-term operations, as a general matter, the types of land use developments that pose potential odor problems include wastewater treatment plants, refineries, landfills, composting facilities, and transfer stations (YSAQMD 2007). The proposed project would not introduce a new source of odors that would affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, impacts related to other emissions (such as odors) would be **less than significant**.

3.4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
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) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The analysis contained within this section is based on the Biological Resources Assessment prepared for the project by Dudek in January 2025 (Appendix B).

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Results of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query found 13 special-status plants that have potential to occur in the project site region. Of these, 12 were eliminated from consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site, no known occurrences within two miles of the project site, and/or the project site being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range (see Appendix B). The remaining species, San Joaquin spearscale (*Extriplex joaquinana*), has a moderate potential to occur and is described in more detail below.

San Joaquin spearscale. San Joaquin spearscale has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B.2 and has moderate potential to occur in the project area. The species is an annual herb that thrives in alkaline grasslands and chenopod scrub. These ecosystems include other species such as *Hordeum depressum*, *Lolium multiflorum*, *Hemizonia pungens*, and *Polypogon monspeliensis*. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 1/3 mile southeast of the project site from 2003. The occurrence record was found growing in a fallow field (Occ. No. 55; CDFW 2024a). Cropland habitat present within the project site provides marginal habitat for this species, but is similar to the adjacent occurrence record. Removal of San Joaquin spearscale occurrences, if present in the area of ground disturbance, could be considered a potentially significant impact because the public (including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) could conclude that such removal would "have a substantial adverse effect on species identified as a special status species by CDFW." With implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, which involves botanical field surveys prior to construction activities and rare plant avoidance, potential impacts to San Joaquin spearscale would be avoided and/or minimized.

Results of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CNDDB database searches revealed 47 special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the project region. Of the 47 species, 42 of these species were determined to have a low potential to occur or are not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat or the presence of very low-quality habitat within or adjacent to the project site, the lack of documented occurrences near the project site, or the project site A being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range (see Appendix B). The remaining five species are either known to occur or have high to moderate potential to occur in the project site and are discussed further below.

Tricolored blackbird (Agelaius tricolor). Tricolored blackbird is a state threatened species protected for its nesting colonies. It typically nests in freshwater marshes with dense growths of emergent vegetation dominated by cattails or bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), but it has also established colonies in willows, blackberries (*Rubus* spp.), and a variety of other types of dense vegetation, such as thistles (*Cirsium* and *Centaurea* spp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*). Tricolored blackbirds forage in a variety of habitats, such as grasslands, woodlands, and croplands, where high densities of suitable insect prey are found. Foraging habitat may be located up to four miles from the nesting site (CDFW 2024b).

No suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird was observed in the project site. There are no historic records of tricolored blackbirds occurring in this location, and no tricolored blackbirds were observed during surveys, but this species could occur within the project site or surrounding areas due to the presence of potentially suitable foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented nesting in a

wetland and foraging in three adjacent fields approximately 1.5 miles north of the project site. This occurrence record is from 2010 and is considered extant (Occ. No. 495, CDFW 2024a).

If project construction activities occur during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 1 to August 31), direct impacts to nesting and migratory birds could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise and increases in human activity could disturb nesting birds, resulting in nest abandonment or failure. This could be considered a potentially significant impact because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that reduced reproductive success of special-status birds would "have a substantial adverse effect…on [a] species identified as a…special status species…by the [CDFW]" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Loss of active bird nests is also typically considered a potentially significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). With implementation of **MM-BIO-2**, which involves preconstruction surveys and nest avoidance, potential impacts to nesting birds would be avoided and/or minimized.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). Burrowing owl is a candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). In California, burrowing owl occurs year-round throughout much of the lowland portions of the state south and east of Marin County; some resident populations are augmented by migrants from other parts of western North America during the winter. Breeding burrowing owls are generally absent from the coast north of Sonoma County and from high mountain areas, such as the Sierra Nevada and the Transverse Ranges, extending east from Santa Barbara County to San Bernardino County (Gervais et al. 2008). Burrowing owls hunt during the day or night, frequently perching at burrow entrances. Burrowing owls in California typically begin pair formation and courtship in February or early March, when adult males attempt to attract a mate (Rosenberg and Haley 2004). Dispersal distances of 33 miles (53 km) to roughly 93 miles (150 km) have been observed in California for adults (post-breeding dispersal) and juveniles (natal dispersal), respectively (Gervais et al. 2008), although individuals vary in their movement patterns. Nocturnal foraging can occur up to a few miles away from burrows, and owls concentrate their hunting in uncultivated fields, ungrazed areas, and other habitats with an abundance of small mammals (Haug and Oliphant 1990).

Within the project site, agriculture provides potential foraging habitat for burrowing owl. Repeated tilling within the cropland landcover precludes nesting habitat for burrowing owl; however, there is a small spoils mound in the northeast portion of the project site that does not receive tilling and has burrows that are suitable for nesting. There are no historic records of burrowing owl occurring in this location, and no burrowing owl or their sign were observed during surveys, but this species could occur within the project site or surrounding areas due to the presence of potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented nesting under a concrete slab approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the project site. This occurrence record is from 2003 and is considered likely extirpated (Occ. No. 102, CDFW 2024a). The nearest occurrence that may be considered extant (active in last 10 years) is approximately three miles south of the project site (CDFW 2024a). This occurrence record is of a single pair observed in 1986. Owls were not observed on 5 May 2003 (Occ. No. 29, CDFW 2024a).

If project construction activities occur during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 1 to August 31), direct impacts to burrowing owl could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise and increases in human activity could disturb burrowing owl resulting in nest abandonment or failure. This could be considered a potentially significant impact because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that reduced reproductive success of burrowing owl would "have a

substantial adverse effect…on [a] species identified as a…special status species…by the [CDFW]" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Loss of active bird nests is also typically considered a potentially significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). With implementation of **MM-BIO-2**, which involves preconstruction surveys and nest avoidance if present, potential impacts to burrowing owl would be avoided and/or minimized.

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). Swainson's hawk is a Threatened species under the CESA. It nests in California in the Central Valley and smaller adjacent valleys, the Klamath Basin, the Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and the Mojave Desert. It breeds in riparian areas, stands of trees in agricultural environments, oak savannah, Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) in the Mojave Desert, and juniper-sage flats. In the Central Valley, it nests in riparian areas and in isolated tree clusters, often near rural residences or other areas with some human disturbance. Alfalfa fields are the favored foraging areas of Swainson's hawk in the Central Valley, but the species also forages in undisturbed grasslands, fallow agricultural fields, and some row crops (CDFW 2023b).

No suitable nesting habitat for Swainson hawk is present within the project site. There are no historic records of Swainson's hawk occurring at this location, and no hawks were observed during surveys (survey was conducted out of season when the hawks are not present in the region). While no trees are present within the project site that could support nesting, this species could forage within the project site due to the presence of suitable foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented in 2013; a pair was documented nesting in a small cluster of trees immediately west of the project site and is considered extant (Occ. No. 449; CDFW 2024a).

If project construction activities occur during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 1 to August 31), direct impacts to Swainson's hawk could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise and increases in human activity could disturb nesting Swainson's hawks resulting in nest abandonment or failure. This could be considered a potentially significant impact because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that reduced reproductive success of Swainson's hawk would "have a substantial adverse effect…on [a] species identified as a…special status species…by the [CDFW]" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Loss of active bird nests is also typically considered a potentially significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). With implementation of **MM-BIO-2**, which involves preconstruction surveys and nest avoidance, potential impacts to Swainson's hawk would be avoided and/or minimized.

Other Nesting Birds and Raptors. Agriculture within the project site provides nesting and foraging habitat for native bird species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Section 1503 of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as state fully protected species. These species are listed below.

- Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*): California Species of Special Concern, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern
- Northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*): California Species of Special Concern, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

Neither these species nor their sign was detected in the project site during the reconnaissance survey, and there are no CNDDB records of these species occurring in the project site. However, if project construction activities occur during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 1 to August 31), direct

impacts to nesting and migratory birds could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise and increases in human activity could disturb nesting birds, resulting in nest abandonment or failure. This could be considered a potentially significant impact because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that reduced reproductive success of special-status birds would "have a substantial adverse effect…on [a] species identified as a…special status species…by the [CDFW]" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Loss of active bird nests is also typically considered a potentially significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). With implementation of **MM-BIO-2**, which involves preconstruction surveys and nest avoidance, potential impacts to nesting birds would be avoided and/or minimized.

This impact would be **less than significant with mitigation.**

MM-BIO-1 Preconstruction Surveys for San Joaquin spearscale. Prior to the start of construction, botanical field surveys in accordance with CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018) would need to be conducted in suitable habitat during the species' blooming period (April to September) to confirm the absence of San Joaquin spearscale from the development footprint. Should San Joaquin spearscale be documented within 50 feet of the construction footprint, the following actions will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to individual plants:

- Wherever feasible, adjustments will be made to the limits of grading boundaries to confine work to avoid populations of San Joaquin spearscale by at least 50 feet or as otherwise determined by a qualified botanist and in consideration of the type and extent of ground disturbance, potential for indirect impacts following ground disturbance activities, topography, and other factors.
- Prior to construction activities, a qualified botanist will flag or fence the location of San Joaquin spearscale populations and the corresponding avoidance setback. This flagging will be in addition to, and distinguished apart from, any required construction boundary fencing. The construction contractor will be responsible for maintaining the flagging through the duration of construction. The flagging (or similar) will be removed immediately following construction.
- If avoidance of San Joaquin spearscale is not feasible, a Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be prepared by a qualified botanist prior to implementation. The Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be approved by the County and/or CDFW and will include, at a minimum, the following components: identification of occupied habitat to be preserved and removed; identification of on-site or off-site preservation, restoration, enhancement, or translocation locations; methods for preservation, restoration, enhancement, and/or translocation; goals and objectives; replacement ratio and success standard of 1:1 for impacted to established acreage; a monitoring program to ensure mitigation success; adaptive management and remedial measures in the event that the performance standards are not achieved; and financial assurances and a mechanism for conservation of any mitigation lands required in perpetuity.

MM-BIO-2 Preconstruction Surveys and Nest Avoidance for Swainson's Hawk, Burrowing Owl, and other Nesting and Migratory Birds. To protect nesting Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and other nesting and migratory birds, tree and vegetation removal at the project site will be conducted

outside of the nesting season (February through September) as feasible. If not feasible, the following measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to nesting birds:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds no more than seven days prior to vegetation or structure removal or ground-disturbing activities conducted during the nesting season (February through September). The survey shall cover the limits of construction and suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet for raptors and 100 feet for other nesting birds, as feasible and accessible.
- If any active nests are observed during surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish a suitable avoidance buffer from the active nest. The buffer distance shall typically range from 50 to 500 feet and shall be determined based on factors such as the species of bird, topographic features, intensity and extent of the disturbance, timing relative to the nesting cycle, and anticipated ground-disturbance schedule. Limits of construction to avoid active nests shall be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers, and shall be maintained until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- If vegetation removal activities are delayed, additional nest surveys shall be conducted such that no more than seven days elapse between the survey and vegetation removal activities.
- If an active nest is identified in or adjacent to the construction zone after construction has started, work in the vicinity of the nest shall be halted until the qualified biologist can provide appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that the nest is not disturbed by construction. Appropriate measures may include a no-disturbance buffer until the birds have fledged and/or full-time monitoring by a qualified biologist during construction activities conducted near the nest.

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

No Impact. There are four sensitive natural communities immediately surrounding the project site (CDFW 2023). However, there is no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities within the project site. Vegetation on the project site is limited to agricultural land cover including disturbed grassland and ruderal, non-native species. The proposed project would have **no impact** to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory does not identify any aquatic resources within the project area (See Appendix B, Figure 6, Hydrologic Setting) (USFW 2024). During the October field survey, a Dudek biologist and wetland delineator observed an area in the southeast corner that had an obvious dominance of broad-leaved pepper grass (*Lepidium latifolium*), a facultative plant (equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands). However, this area did not meet the other wetland requirements, soils and hydrology. No other areas containing an obvious dominance of wetland plants or aquatic features with

ordinary high-water mark indicators were observed within the project site. Therefore, a formal jurisdictional delineation was not prepared. The proposed project would have **no impact** to wetlands or other waters.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project would not impact aquatic wildlife movements as there is no aquatic habitat present onsite. The project site lacks trees, shrubs, and other vegetative cover and is generally bounded by urban development to the north and east. As such, the project site itself provides a marginal migratory corridor for terrestrial wildlife. In addition, the existing level of disturbance and frequent human activity onsite likely precludes many wildlife species from migrating through the area. Common urban wildlife species such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) may move through the site on a regular basis in search of food and cover habitat.

No active bird nests were identified on the project site. Implementation of **MM-BIO-2** would ensure avoidance of avoid impacts to nesting birds near the project site.

The project site itself does not contain habitat features known to support bat maternity colonies, such as trees, caves, rock outcrops, barns, bridges, and other human-made structures. Potential roost features adjacent to the site, such as ornamental trees and school buildings provide marginal roosting habitat for maternity colonies due to the level of human disturbance onsite and a general lack of preferred habitat features in the project vicinity, such as streams, wetlands, bridges, or rows of trees. No sign of bat, such as guano or urine stains, was observed in or adjacent to the project site during the October 2024 field survey. No impacts to bat maternity roosts are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are proposed. This impact would be **less than significant with mitigation.**

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. There are no local ordinances adopted for the protection of biological resources that would apply to the project. There would be **no impact**.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The YCCD is not a participant of the Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan and there are no other adopted habitat conservation plans or other regional or state conservation plans in the vicinity of the project site. There would be **no impact** to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

3.5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The analysis contained within this section is based on the Archaeological Resources Study prepared for the project by Dudek in December 2024 (Appendix C).

a-b) ***Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?***

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A records search was previously completed for the Woodland Community College Performing Arts and Culinary Services Facility Project which is located immediately northeast of the current proposed project site. The records search for the Woodland Community College Performing Arts and Culinary Services Facility Project, completed on November 18, 2019, by staff at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University on behalf of Dudek, included that previous project's boundary and an additional ½-mile radius, encompassing the entirety of the current proposed project area. This record search included a review of the NWIC collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, historical maps, and local inventories. Additional consulted sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Inventory of Historical Resources/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and listed Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks.

NWIC and Dudek records indicate that nine previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within ½-mile of the proposed project site, none of which intersect the proposed project site. NWIC records indicate that one previously recorded resource falls within the project site, and an additional three resources are recorded within the ½-mile record search buffer. The resource intersecting the project site is the historic Lorenzo Farm. The property was originally one of the largest farms in the Greater Woodland area when first established in the 1880s up until the 1980s when the Lorenzo family began

selling portions of the property. The resource consists of the farm property, buildings, and farmhouse, with the resource boundary comprising the former extent of the farm property. No recorded elements of the resource appear to fall within the project site.

During the pedestrian survey of the project area conducted by Dudek staff, it was observed that all areas have been subject to a substantial degree of past disturbances related to agricultural activities. No newly identified archaeological resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey. No evidence of structures, agricultural features, or any potential archaeological deposits or material were observed during pedestrian survey of the project area. The records search and survey results are documented in Appendix C, Archaeological Resources Study Letter Report.

Based on these negative findings and the observed conditions of the present proposed project area, no additional cultural resources efforts, including archaeological monitoring, are recommended to be necessary beyond standard protection measures provided to follow for unanticipated discoveries. With implementation of **MM-CUL-1**, impacts related to the disturbance of potential historical or archeological resources would be **less than significant**.

MM-CUL-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Recommendations will be dependent upon the potential for the find to be considered significant under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082). If the discovery proves potentially significant under CEQA, the SOI-qualified specialist shall prepare an archaeological treatment plan, prioritizing avoidance or preservation in place. Treatment, testing, or data recovery may be warranted and should be defined based on the conditions and nature of the find, with approval by the lead agency. Treatment, management, and disposition of tribal cultural resources and/or other resources of Native American origin, shall be determined by the lead agency, in consultation with the appropriate tribal organization.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the history and observed conditions of the proposed project area, the area is not considered sensitive and it is not expected that project construction would disturb any human remains. However, in the event that human remains are discovered, **MM-CUL-2** would mitigate these impacts to a **less-than-significant** level by halting disturbance of the site until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment of the human remains.

MM-CUL-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery if the potential remains are human in origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains

are, or are believed to be, Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commissions (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from of the deceased Native American. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains and/or related burial goods.

3.6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Energy – Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less Than Significant. Project implementation would result in energy use for construction and operation, including use of electricity and petroleum-based fuels. The following analysis evaluates the potential wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of these energy sources during construction and operation.

Construction Energy Use

Electricity

Electricity consumed during project construction would vary throughout the construction period based on the construction activities being performed. Various construction activities would require electricity, including conveying water that would be used for dust control (supply and conveyance), powering any necessary lighting or electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Such electricity demand would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Therefore, the use of electricity during project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Natural Gas

There would be no natural gas used during construction. Equipment and vehicles would be powered by petroleum-based fuels as discussed below. Therefore, the use of natural gas during project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Petroleum-Based Fuels

Construction of the project would consume energy resources as a result of the use of heavy-duty construction equipment, on-road delivery trucks, and workers commuting to and from the project site. Petroleum emissions associated with the use of construction equipment and vehicles, which were used to calculate gallons of petroleum consumed, were calculated using CalEEMod and are provided in Appendix A. Fuel consumption from construction equipment was estimated by converting the total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from each construction phase to gallons using the conversion factors for CO_2 to gallons of gasoline or diesel. The conversion factor for gasoline is 8.78 kilograms per metric ton (MT) CO_2 per gallon, and the conversion factor for diesel is 10.21 kilograms per MT CO_2 per gallon (The Climate Registry 2023). The estimated fuel usage from construction of the project is shown in Table 3.6-1.

Table 3.6-1. Total Proposed Project Construction Petroleum Demand

Scenario	Off-Road Equipment (diesel)	Haul Trucks (diesel)	Vendor Trucks (diesel)	Worker Vehicles (gasoline)
	Gallons			
Project Construction	23,204	843	1,136	2,484
	Total Petroleum Consumed for Project Construction			27,667

Source: Appendix A.

In summary, construction associated with the development of the project is estimated to consume a total of approximately 27,667 gallons of petroleum. The project would be subject to CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation that applies to certain off-road diesel engines, vehicles, or equipment greater than 25 horsepower. The regulation (1) imposes limits on idling, requires a written idling policy, and requires a disclosure when selling vehicles; (2) requires all vehicles to be reported to CARB (using the Diesel Off-Road Online Reporting System) and labeled; (3) restricts the adding of older vehicles into fleets starting on January 1, 2014; and (4) requires fleets to reduce their emissions by retiring, replacing, or repowering older engines or installing Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies (i.e., exhaust retrofits). The fleet must either show that its fleet average index was less than or equal to the calculated fleet average target rate, or that the fleet has met the Best Achievable Control Technology requirements.

Overall, while construction activities would consume petroleum-based fuels, consumption of such resources would be temporary and would cease upon the completion of construction. Further, the petroleum consumed related to construction would be typical of construction projects of similar types and sizes and would not necessitate new petroleum resources beyond what are typically consumed in California. Therefore, because petroleum use during project construction would be temporary and minimal and would not be wasteful or inefficient, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Operational Energy Use

Once construction is complete, operation of the proposed project would serve the existing student population. The soccer teams currently play off-campus. Providing on-campus facilities may reduce travel for students and have a beneficial effect on energy usage. Further, the soccer field would be unlit. Therefore the project would not result in increased vehicular or electricity demand. In addition, with the soccer field itself being synthetic turf, any landscaping equipment petroleum consumption and electricity for water conveyance to maintain periphery plantings would be negligible. Overall, the project's operational energy use would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. The project would be subject to and would comply with, at a minimum, the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (24 CCR Part 6 and Part 11), where applicable. These energy efficiency standards are reviewed every 3 years by the Building Standards Commission and the California Energy Commission and revised if necessary (PRC Section 25402[b][1]). Part 6 of Title 24 establishes energy efficiency standards for non-residential buildings constructed in California in order to reduce energy demand and consumption. Part 11 of Title 24 sets forth voluntary and mandatory energy measures that are applicable to the project under the California Green Building Standards. Overall, the proposed project would not conflict with existing energy standards and regulations; therefore, impacts during construction and operation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

3.7 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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

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

No Impact. A review of the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map indicates that the project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (California Geological Survey [CGS] 2021). Therefore, the proposed project would result in **no impact.**

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant. The project site is not located on or immediately adjacent to a known fault. The most likely source for future earthquakes is from faults located in the San Francisco Bay Region. While the intensity of ground shaking at any specific location within the City depends on the characteristics of the earthquake, the distance from fault zones means that the area is unlikely to experience strong seismic ground shaking. As such, impacts related to this criterion would be **less than significant.**

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant. As previously discussed, the project site is in an area that may be subject to future seismic ground shaking events. However, the project does not include any habitable structures or components and would not exacerbate the potential for seismic activity to occur. Therefore, the project

would not directly or indirectly cause potential adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Seismic-related impacts during construction and operation of the project would be **less than significant**.

iv) Landslides?

Less Than Significant. The project site is relatively flat and the potential for slope instability and landslides is low. In addition, the project would not exacerbate the potential for landslides to occur and would not directly or indirectly cause potential adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. Therefore, landslide-related impacts during construction and operation of the project would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the project site is entirely underlain by Yolo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17. While Yolo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17 is moderately susceptible to sheet and rill erosion by water (USDA 2024), because land disturbances associated with the project would be greater than one acre in size, construction activities are required to be carried out under the Construction General Permit. This permit includes a number of design, management, and monitoring requirements for the protection of water quality and the reduction of construction-phase impacts. This includes best management practices (BMPs) for preventing water quality degradation, including from soil erosion. As such, soil erosion impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. As previously discussed, the project site is relatively flat, and landslide risk is low. The project would not require large groundwater withdrawal, and would therefore not exacerbate the potential for subsidence to occur (see Section 3.10, Hydrology and Water Quality, of this IS/MND regarding groundwater withdrawals). In addition, the project would not exacerbate the potential for seismic activity, subsidence, or collapse to occur. Therefore, impacts related to unstable soils during construction and operation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell, or expansion potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent, moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. The project site is underlain by Yolo silty clay loam soils (USDA 2024). According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Yolo silty clay loam soils have a linear extensibility of 3.9 percent (USDA 2024). As such, the soils on the site would have a moderate shrink-swell potential. The project would result in the development of a new soccer field and related amenities. However, the new soccer field would cover a small area and the project would not create a substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property, and therefore impacts would be **less than significant.**

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The proposed project would connect to the existing sewer lines. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The geology at the site consists of Holocene-age (less than 10,000 years old) alluvial deposits (Helley 1979). Ground-disturbing activity during project construction includes the possibility of unanticipated discovery of paleontological resources. Implementation of **MM-GEO-1** would ensure that impacts to paleontological resources remain **less than significant**.

MM-GEO-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources. If a suspected paleontological resource is encountered, project construction shall be halted within 50 feet of the find and a qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to assess the find. If deemed scientifically significant, the find shall be recorded and salvaged by a qualified paleontologist.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are those that absorb infrared radiation (i.e., trap heat) in the Earth's atmosphere. The trapping and buildup of heat in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface (the troposphere) is referred to as the "greenhouse effect" and is a natural process that contributes to the regulation of the Earth's temperature, creating a livable environment on Earth. The Earth's temperature depends on the balance between energy entering and leaving the planet's system, and many factors (natural and human) can cause changes in Earth's energy balance. Human activities that generate and emit GHGs to the atmosphere increase the amount of infrared radiation that gets absorbed before escaping

into space, thus enhancing the greenhouse effect and causing the Earth's surface temperature to rise. This rise in temperature has led to large-scale changes to the Earth's system (e.g., temperature, precipitation, wind patterns), which are collectively referred to as climate change. Global climate change is a cumulative impact; a project contributes to this impact through its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs. Thus, GHG impacts are recognized exclusively as cumulative impacts (CAPCOA 2008).

As defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 38505(g), for purposes of administering many of the state's primary GHG emissions reduction programs, GHGs include CO_2, methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride (see also CEQA Guidelines Section 15364.5). The primary GHGs that would be emitted by project-related construction and operations include CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O.[2]

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change developed the global warming potential (GWP) concept to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The reference gas used is CO_2; therefore, GWP-weighted emissions are measured in MT of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e). The current version of CalEEMod assumes that the GWP for CH_4 is 25 (so emissions of 1 MT of CH_4 are equivalent to emissions of 25 MT of CO_2), and the GWP for N_2O is 298, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2007).

Section 15064.7(c) of the CEQA Guidelines specifies that "when adopting thresholds of significance, a lead agency may consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts, provided the decision of the lead agency to adopt such thresholds is supported by substantial evidence." The CEQA Guidelines do not prescribe specific methodologies for performing an assessment, establish specific thresholds of significance, or mandate specific mitigation measures. Rather, the CEQA Guidelines emphasize the lead agency's discretion to determine the appropriate methodologies and thresholds of significance that are consistent with the manner in which other impact areas are handled in CEQA (California Natural Resources Agency [CNRA] 2009).

Although the YSAQMD has not proposed specific thresholds for GHGs, a neighboring jurisdiction, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), has adopted the quantitative annual threshold for construction of 1,100 MT CO_2e for land use development projects and a qualitative threshold based on application of best management practices (BMP) for reducing GHGs for operational emissions, based on substantial evidence (SMAQMD 2020). The SMAQMD has developed its operational GHG threshold based on application of BMPs that would reduce GHG emissions and show consistency with the State's Climate Change Scoping Plan (SMAQMD 2020). All projects must implement tier 1 Best Management Practices to demonstrate consistency with the Climate Change Scoping Plan. After implementation of tier 1 Best Management Practices, project emissions are compared to the operational land use screening levels table (equivalent to 1,100 MT CO_2e per year). If a project's operational emissions are less than or equal to 1,100 MT CO_2e per year after implementation of tier 1 Best Management Practices, the project will result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution. If a project exceeds

[2] Emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride are generally associated with industrial activities, including the manufacturing of electrical components and heavy-duty air conditioning units and the insulation of electrical transmission equipment (substations, power lines, and switch gears). Therefore, emissions of these GHGs were not evaluated or estimated in this analysis because the project would not include these activities or components and would not generate hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, or nitrogen trifluoride in measurable quantities.

1,100 MT CO_2e per year after implementation of tier 1 BMPs, then it must implement tier 2 BMPs, which include VMT targeted reductions. A project that exceeds the thresholds may have a cumulatively considerable contribution of GHG emissions. SMAQMD GHG thresholds have been used for other projects in the YSAQMD jurisdiction as well. A project that exceeds the thresholds may have a cumulatively considerable contribution of GHG emissions.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would result in GHG emissions, which are primarily associated with use of off-road construction equipment, vendor trucks, and worker vehicles. CalEEMod was used to calculate the annual GHG emissions. A detailed depiction of the construction schedule—including information regarding phasing, equipment utilized during each phase, trucks, and worker vehicles—is included in Appendix A. The estimated project-generated GHG emissions from construction activities are shown in Table 3.8-1.

Table 3.8-1. Estimated Annual Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
	Metric Tons				
2025	134.52	0.01	<0.01	0.03	135.71
2026	144.41	0.01	<0.01	0.03	145.32
				Maximum Annual Emissions	**145.32**
				GHG Threshold	*1,100*
				Threshold Exceeded?	**No**

Source: Appendix A
Notes: CO_2 = carbon dioxide; CH_4 = methane; N_2O = nitrous oxide; R = refrigerants; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent.
Totals may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 3.8-1, estimated maximum annual construction GHG emissions would be approximately 145 MT CO_2e per year. Therefore, construction impacts of the project would not exceed the applied threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Operation

Operation of the project would generate a minimal increase in GHG emissions through landscape maintenance equipment operation and generation of electricity associated with water supply and distribution. Notably, mobile, energy, and solid waste sources were not included since the project would serve the existing student population and soccer teams, and are not anticipated to result in increased GHG emissions from these sources. The soccer teams currently play off-campus and trips associated with game days would remain the same or be slightly reduced as additional trips to an alternative location for games would not be required with the proposed on-campus facility. In addition, no refrigerants would be required. The estimated project-generated GHG emissions from operational activities were estimated using CalEEMod and are shown in Table 3.8-2.

Table 3.8-2. Estimated Annual Operational GHG Emissions

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	R	CO_2e
	Metric tons per year				
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	N/A	0.03
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Water	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	N/A	0.01
Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00
Refrigerants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
Total Project	**0.04**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.00**	**0.04**

Notes: See Appendix A.
MT = metric tons; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; CH_4 = methane; N_2O = nitrous oxide; R = refrigerants; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent; GHG = greenhouse gas; <0.01 = value less than reported 0.01 metric tons per year; N/A = not applicable.

As shown in Table 3.8-2, estimated maximum annual operational GHG emissions would be approximately 0.04 MT CO_2e per year. These long-term GHG emissions would be negligible. Further, the SMAQMD GHG BMPs for the operational phase of a project would not apply, as the project would not result in natural gas infrastructure or an increase in VMT. Overall, operational impacts of the project would be **less than significant.**

b) Would the project generate conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant. Yuba Community College District has not adopted a Climate Action Plan or similar that would be applicable to the project. However, consistency with other regulations and plans, including future GHG reduction goals, the Scoping Plan, and the regional Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) are described below.

Project Consistency with State Reduction Targets and CARB's Scoping Plan

The California State Legislature passed AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, to provide initial direction to limit California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and initiate the state's long-range climate objectives. Since the passage of AB 32, the state has adopted GHG emissions reduction targets for future years beyond the initial 2020 horizon year. For the proposed project, the relevant GHG emissions reduction targets include those established by Senate Bill (SB) 32 and AB 1279, which require GHG emissions be reduced to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, and 85% below 1990 levels by 2045, respectively. In addition, AB 1279 requires the state achieve net zero GHG emissions by no later than 2045 and achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter.

As defined by AB 32, CARB is required to develop the Scoping Plan, which provides the framework for actions to achieve the state's GHG emission targets. The Scoping Plan is required to be updated every 5 years and requires CARB and other state agencies to adopt regulations and initiatives that will reduce GHG emissions statewide. The first Scoping Plan was adopted in 2008, and it was updated in 2014, 2017, and most recently in 2022. Although the Scoping Plan is not directly applicable to specific projects, nor is

it intended to be used for project-level evaluations,3 it is the official framework for the measures and regulations that will be implemented to reduce California's GHG emissions in alignment with the adopted targets. Therefore, a project would be found to not conflict with the statutes if it would meet the Scoping Plan policies and would not impede attainment of the goals therein.

CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan update was the first to address the state's strategy for achieving the 2030 GHG reduction target set forth in SB 32 (CARB 2017); the most recent CARB 2022 Scoping Plan update outlines the state's plan to reduce emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 in alignment with AB 1279 and assesses progress toward the 2030 SB 32 target (CARB 2022). As such, given that SB 32 and AB 1279 are the relevant GHG emission targets, the 2017 and 2022 Scoping Plan updates are the most applicable to the proposed project.

The 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update included measures to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency (including the mandates of SB 350), measures to increase stringency of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, measures identified in the Mobile Source and Freight Strategies, measures identified in the proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Plan, and measures to increase stringency of SB 375 targets. The 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality builds upon and accelerates programs currently in place, including moving to zero-emission transportation; phasing out use of fossil gas use for heating homes and buildings; reducing chemical and refrigerants with high GWP; providing communities with sustainable options for walking, biking, and public transit; and displacement of fossil-fuel fired electrical generation through use of renewable energy alternatives (e.g., solar arrays and wind turbines) (CARB 2022).

Many of the measures and programs included in the Scoping Plan would result in the reduction of project-related GHG emissions with no action required at the project-level, including GHG emission reductions through increased energy efficiency and renewable energy production (SB 350), reduction in carbon intensity of transportation fuels (Low Carbon Fuel Standard), and the accelerated efficiency and electrification of the statewide vehicle fleet (Mobile Source Strategy). Given that the proposed project is also not anticipated to increase mobile trips, the project would also not conflict with the 2017 update's goal of reducing GHG emissions through reductions in VMT statewide.

The 2045 carbon neutrality goal required CARB to expand proposed actions in the 2022 update to include those that capture and store carbon in addition to those that reduce anthropogenic sources of GHG emissions. The proposed project would support the state's carbon neutrality goals, as implementation includes addition of urban trees and native plantings throughout the project site, which represent opportunities for potential carbon removal and sequestration over the project lifetime. However, the 2022 update emphasizes that reliance on carbon sequestration in the state's natural and working lands will not be sufficient to address residual GHG emissions, and achieving carbon neutrality will require research, development, and deployment of additional methods to capture atmospheric GHG emissions (e.g., mechanical direct air capture). Given that the specific path to neutrality will require development of technologies and programs that are not currently known or available, the project's role in supporting the statewide goal would be speculative and cannot be wholly identified at this time.

3 The Final Statement of Reasons for the amendments to the CEQA Guidelines reiterates the statement in the Initial Statement of Reasons that "the Scoping Plan may not be appropriate for use in determining the significance of individual projects because it is conceptual at this stage and relies on the future development of regulations to implement the strategies identified in the Scoping Plan" (CNRA 2009).

Overall, the proposed project would comply will all regulations adopted in furtherance of the Scoping Plan to the extent applicable and required by law. As mentioned above, several Scoping Plan measures would result in reductions of project-related GHG emissions with no action required at the project-level, including those related to energy efficiency, reduced fossil fuel use, and renewable energy production. As demonstrated above, the proposed project would not conflict with CARB's 2017 or 2022 Scoping Plan updates or with the state's ability to achieve the 2030 and 2045 GHG reduction and carbon neutrality goals.

Consistency with the Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) adopted the 2020 MTP/SCS in November 2019, which lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy for improving our air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce GHGs (SACOG 2019). The project would result in the construction of a soccer field at the WCC, which would shift existing soccer team play from the neighboring football field and would not result in increased vehicle trips or VMT. As such, the project would not conflict with the goals of the MTP/SCS.

Summary

Based on the above considerations, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and no mitigation is required. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on a site that 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

Less Than Significant. Relatively small amounts of commonly used hazardous substances, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, grease, and solvents would be utilized during construction of the proposed project. These materials are not considered acutely hazardous and are routinely used in construction projects. Furthermore, these materials would be transported, used, disposed, and handled in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws related to the management and use of hazardous materials. Use of these materials for their intended purpose during construction would not pose a significant risk to the public or environment.

Hazardous materials that would be used once the proposed project is constructed would primarily consist of materials required for facilities maintenance, such as paints, cleansers, pesticides, and fertilizers (note the field surface is artificial but the project does include perimeter landscaping). These materials would be similar to those currently used for operations throughout the WCC campus and would be required in only minimal amounts. The management, use, storage, and transportation of such hazardous materials is subject to local, state, and federal laws. Through compliance with these laws, implementation of the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or to the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Additionally, YCCD has adopted a Guide of Emergency Operations (YCCD 2017) and the City has an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), both of which outline procedures in case of an emergency hazardous materials event, in line with California's Standard

Emergency Management System and National Incident Management System (SEMS/NIMS). SEMS facilitates priority setting, interagency cooperation, and the efficient flow of resources and information in the event of an emergency, while NIMS is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies (CDSS 2003). Adherence to federal, state, and local regulations and implementation of YCCD's Guide of Emergency Operations and the City's EOP in the event of a hazardous materials incident at the project site would minimize risks associated with the routine transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous materials. For these reasons, impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. As described previously, project construction activities may involve the use of hazardous materials. Use of hazardous materials during construction activities would be subject to compliance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. Compliance with these regulations would reduce the potential for hazardous materials to be released into the environment during construction. Additionally, ground disturbance of more than one acre would require YCCD to file for coverage under the Nationwide Stormwater Permit for General Construction and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which would help prevent any contaminated runoff from leaving the project site. As mentioned above, YCCD has adopted a Guide of Emergency Operations (YCCD 2017) and the City has an EOP, both of which outline procedures in case of an emergency hazardous materials event, including upset and accident conditions, in line with SEMS/NIMS. Compliance with the listed procedures and plans would minimize the potential for substantial effects to occur associated with the release of a hazardous material into the environment. With consideration of the above, impacts would be **less than significant** related to upset or accident conditions involving hazardous materials.

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

Less Than Significant. The project site is located within the existing WCC campus. Additionally, Pioneer High School is adjacently located approximately 0.1 mile west of the project site.

As described under items 3.9(a) and 3.9(b), project construction activities may involve the use of hazardous materials, however, these materials are not considered acutely hazardous and would be used in limited quantities and their transportation, storage, use, and disposal would be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. As such, during construction and operation of the project, any minor and limited use of hazardous materials on the project site would not adversely affect students, faculty, and visitors at schools. For these reasons, impacts would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

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

No Impact. A search of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database does not reveal the proposed project site to be a hazardous materials site (DTSC 2024). The closest listed site

includes a former agricultural site investigation 0.5 miles to the west of the proposed project site. However, the listed site does not require further action. Thus, there would be **no impact** related to hazardous materials sites.

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?

No Impact. The proposed project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The closest airports include the Watts-Woodland airport (7.4 miles west), Sacramento International (8 miles east) and the Yolo County Airport (8.6 miles southwest). Although the Sacramento International referral area (for certain land use actions) does extend to the City of Woodland, the project site is outside of the referral area (SACOG 2013). Thus, the proposed project would result in **no impact** related to airport safety hazards or excessive noise.

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

No Impact. The YCCD has adopted a Guide for Emergency Operations, which provides the basis for how to respond in emergencies affecting any of the YCCD campuses, including the WCCD campus (YCCD 2017). The Guide of Emergency Operations follows California's SEMS/NIMS. The City of Woodland has also adopted an EOP, which also assigns functions and tasks consistent with SEMS/NIMS. The two plans address emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting YCCD and the City of Woodland (YCCD 2017, City of Woodland 2017). The proposed project site is within Evacuation Zone 43, which has a primary evacuation route of Main Street/State Route 16, Gibson Road, and County Road 102 (Yolo Office of Emergency Services 2019). The proposed project would not conflict with the EOP or interfere with any evacuation routes. As the project site is located within the southwest portion of WCC campus and is not adjacent to any road access points, buildout of the proposed project would not pose an obstacle for any emergency response or evacuation plans. Thus, there would be **no impact** regarding this criterion.

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

No Impact. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Local Responsibility Area Map for Yolo County, the proposed project site is not in or near an area mapped as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) (CAL FIRE 2007). Thus, there would be **no impact** related to wildland fires.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
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	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less Than Significant. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project would discharge water that does not meet existing water quality standards. Such standards include those of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit program, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB),

and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The project is not anticipated to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during construction or operation, for the reasons described below.

Potential water quality impacts associated with construction would be temporary and highly localized; and the project is located in an urban, developed area and is not located on or in close proximity streams, rivers, lakes, or major drainage channels. Construction of the proposed project would result in the disturbance of less than 3 acres. As the project would disturb more than 1 acre, the proposed project would seek coverage under the statewide General Permit for Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. The project does involve significant grading and construction activities that have the potential to result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil which could lead to runoff. Nonetheless, this permit includes a number of design, management, and monitoring requirements for the protection of water quality and the reduction of construction-phase impacts related to stormwater discharges. Compliance with the Construction General Permit requires that a SWPPP be developed and implemented by qualified individuals, as defined by the SWRCB. The SWPPP includes best management practices (BMPs) for preventing water quality degradation, identifying stormwater collection and discharge points, and maintaining drainage patterns across the project site.

Construction of the project would include the instillation of synthetic turf for the field, shrubs, and other ornamental trees that would help stabilize the site and to prevent dust and soil erosion. Irrigation would be installed to maintain the landscaped areas which would further prevent the loss of topsoil from erosion throughout the lifetime of the project. The project would not result in a significant increase in impervious area on the project site. For these reasons, impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. The project site receives water from the City of Woodland. The City previously relied primarily relied on groundwater, but now the majority of the City's supplies are treated surface water (City of Woodland 2021). The site is currently a vacant field that appears to be regularly maintained. The project would result in an increase in impervious surface, including concrete paths and an artificial field surface. However, the site would include landscaped pervious areas on the perimeter and is a relatively small area compared to the open space areas surrounding the site. For these reasons, the proposed project would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the groundwater table. Thus, the project impact to groundwater supplies or recharge would be **less than significant**.

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

i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant. The project site is located within the existing campus and is not located on or in close proximity to streams, rivers, lakes, or major drainage channels. Therefore, implementation of the project would not alter the course of a stream or river. Existing stormwater runoff from the project site and

surrounding area is removed by way of street flows and storm drains. The proposed project would result in ground disturbance on a college campus that is almost fully developed with existing structures, pathways, and landscaping. As previously described, all construction activities would be required to comply with a SWPPP that would dictate BMPs for erosion and sediment controls. Implementation of these BMPs for erosion and sediment control would minimize erosion and siltation on and off site during construction to the extent practicable. Further, as described in item 3.10(a), the amount of stormwater runoff from the project site is not anticipated to increase upon construction of the project. For these reasons and upon compliance with the BMPs set forth for construction activities in the project's SWPPP, impacts related to erosion and siltation resulting from the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

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

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?

Less Than Significant. All construction activities would be required to comply with a SWPPP that would dictate BMPs for the management of water runoff. Implementation of these BMPs would minimize the potential for construction activities to result in flooding on or off the project site. The amount of stormwater runoff from the project site is not anticipated to increase upon project implementation. For these reasons, impacts related to surface runoff would be **less than significant**.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the WCC campus is entirely located within Flood Zone 'X,' which refers to areas of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2024). Thus, there is minimal risk of on-site flooding, and build-out of the project would not impede or redirect any flood flows. There would be **no impact**.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. As discussed above, the WCC campus is located in an area of minimal flood hazard. Additionally, there are no nearby water bodies that would pose a tsunami or seiche-related risk to the project site. Thus, there would be **no impact** related to the release of pollutants due to project inundation.

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

Less Than Significant. Refer to the answers in items 3.10(a), 3.10(b), and 3.10(c) above. The project would adhere to all applicable plans and standards, including those of the NPDES Permit program, the SWRCB, and the RWQCB. The project is not anticipated to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during construction or operation. Additionally, the project site is not within any area of substantial groundwater recharge such that a new building would conflict with any sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, impacts related to this criterion would be **less than significant.**

3.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project is located on the existing WCC campus. There are no established communities at the project site and the WCC campus does not provide dormitories or residency. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to physical division of an established community.

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?

No Impact. The project site is in an area with a land use designation as Public/Quasi Public and zoned as Spring Lake Specific Plan. The Public/Quasi Public designation provides for public and quasi-public facilities such as colleges, schools, hospitals, penal institutions, libraries, museums, government offices and courts, places of worship, meeting halls, cemeteries and mausoleums, and similar uses. The Spring Lake Specific Plan land use map identifies the project site as "Schools." WCC is consistent with the general plan and zoning/specific plan land use designations. The project would be an addition to the existing WCC campus and would not introduce any new conflicts related to land use plans, policies, or regulations. There would be **no impact.**

3.12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

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

No Impact. According to the DEIR for the City's 2035 General Plan and Climate Action Plan, there are no known mineral resources of value within the area or the City as a whole (City of Woodland 2016). Thus, there would be **no impact** regarding loss of availability of important or valuable mineral resources.

3.13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE – Would the project result in:				
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) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

Less Than Significant. Construction noise and vibration are temporary phenomena. Noise and vibration levels vary throughout the construction period, depending on the equipment in use, the operations being performed, and the distance between the source and receptor. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to commence in August 2025 and be completed in July 2026.

Project construction would generate noise, but all construction would take place in accordance with the City's Noise Ordinance that exempts construction noise between 7 a.m. and 6.pm. Monday through Saturday, and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday (City of Woodland 2018). Additionally, the project site is located within the WCC campus, surrounded by other WCC campus buildings and undeveloped land. The closest noise sensitive receptors are students at Pioneer High School (0.1 mile west) and residences to the south of Farmers Central Road (0.22 mile south).

Project operations include athletic events (approximately 20 soccer games during the fall season) and associated crowd noise, as well as regular team practice. Proposed seating is relatively limited. The project may include a public address system. However, activities would occur during daylight hours and would be similar in nature to the existing surrounding uses, such as the nearby Pioneer High School football field. Additional noise sources would associated with the project would be of limited days and duration, and would not be substantially greater than existing noise levels in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. Short-term project construction activities could result in groundborne vibration; however, this vibration would be short-term and intermittent in nature. The project does not include any uses or elements that would generate substantial vibration, such as pile driving. Additionally, as mentioned in item 3.13(a) above, the nearest residential receptors are at least 0.22 miles away. Therefore, groundborne vibration and groundborne noise impacts would be **less than significant**.

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?

No Impact. The proposed project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The closest airports include the Watts-Woodland airport (7.4 miles west), Sacramento International (8 miles east) and the Yolo County Airport (8.6 miles southwest). Although the Sacramento International referral area (for certain land use actions) does extend to the City of Woodland, the project site is outside of the referral area (SACOG 2013). There would be **no impact** related to airport safety hazards or excessive noise.

3.14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

No Impact. The proposed project involves the construction of a new soccer field and respective amenities such as seating areas, shade structures, and a drinking fountain. The project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses. Further, the project is expected to serve the existing student population and would not increase student enrollment or college staffing. Therefore, the project would not induce population growth in the area and there would be **no impact** on population growth.

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

No Impact. The project would not displace any people or housing because there are no housing units or people living at the project site. As such, development of the proposed project would not have the potential to displace people or housing. There would be **no impact** regarding this criterion.

3.15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:				
a) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other public facilities?

Less Than Significant. The project would not increase student enrollment or staffing at WCC or the regional population levels. The project site is currently served by the City of Woodland for fire protection and police services. The proposed project itself is the addition of a new recreational softball field. The City of Woodland further provides parks, recreational programs, and library services to the area that would not be impacted by the project. The project would not induce population growth and is intended to serve WCC students. Therefore, the project is not expected to increase demand for public services such that new or expanded facilities would be required. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

3.16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a,b) ***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?***

Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. The proposed project involves the construction of a new soccer field for recreational uses. The environmental effects of the proposed project are analyzed in this document. As discussed in Section 3.14, the project would not increase student enrollment, staffing, or population growth to the area. Therefore, the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks would not increase. **No impact** would occur.

3.17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant. The proposed project consists of constructing a new soccer field with respective amenities such as seating areas, shade structures, and a drinking fountain. The project would also include a gravel parking area with three parking spaces, one of which would be an accessible parking space. These improvements would not impact the general circulation system. Existing pathways for pedestrian travel on the northern and eastern portion of the project site that would connect the project site to other campus buildings and facilities would remain. The project would not increase vehicle trips to the campus, as entertainment/sports travel is not normally considered a significant generator of (VMT). In addition, practice for the men's and women's soccer teams currently occur elsewhere on campus. The project would not include any other components that would conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system. The impact would be **less than significant**.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant. On September 27, 2013, Governor Brown signed SB 743 which eliminated reliance on LOS and other similar measures of vehicle capacity or traffic congestion as a basis for determining impacts under CEQA. The Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LUCI) , formerly known as the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, has issued final guidance recommending the elimination of auto delay and level of service for CEQA purposes and the use of VMT, as the preferred CEQA transportation metric. Yolo County has not yet adopted County-specific VMT guidelines.

In December 2018, LUCI issued a Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation in CEQA (Technical Advisory). The Technical Advisory provides a screening criterion that could be used to determine if VMT analysis is warranted for small projects, which are defined as projects that would generate fewer than 110 trips per day and may generally be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact.

Project construction would be temporary (approximately one year). Construction worker and vendor trips would generate VMT, but once construction is completed, the construction-related traffic would cease. LUCI does not require a quantitative assessment of temporary construction traffic. The project would serve the existing student population and soccer teams, which currently practice and play off-campus, and would not substantially increase vehicle trips or miles travelled. Trips associated with game days would be similar to existing trips or slightly reduced as the games would take place on campus following construction of the project and would not require additional trips from campus to an alternative location for games. Therefore,

the proposed project would generate VMT under the LUCI 110 trip threshold and would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.3(b); impacts would be **less than significant.**

c) ***Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?***

No Impact. The proposed project does not include any geometric design features such as sharp curves or dangerous intersections, and would not involve any new and incompatible uses. There would be **no impact**.

d) ***Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?***

No Impact. Existing access to the WCC campus is provided by Ogden Street (via East Gibson Road). As the project site is located within the southwest portion of the WCC campus and is not adjacent to any road access points, buildout of the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access, or affect the accessibility of any roads or emergency access points. As the project site is located within the southwest portion of WCC campus and is not adjacent to any road access points, buildout of the proposed project would not pose an obstacle for any emergency response or evacuation plans. Thus, there would be **no impact** regarding this criterion.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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:				
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), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
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.	☐	☐	☒	☐

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:

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) ***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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.***

Less Than Significant. The results of a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File, received December 19, 2024, indicated the Sacred Lands File search failed to identify any cultural resources within the records search area (Appendix C). Further, as described in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, no tribal cultural resources were identified within the project area.

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project. No Native American tribes have requested notification from YCCD regarding the project site. Impacts related to tribal cultural resources would be **less than significant.**

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, waste water treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a determination by the waste water 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less Than Significant. The project site is currently served by City of Woodland water, wastewater, and storm drain systems. Electricity is provided by Valley Clean Energy, and natural gas by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). Temporary service population increases for athletic events already occurs in the project vicinity, and therefore the project would not substantially increase the demand for utilities. Utility service connections would be extended from the existing campus. For these reasons, the impact of the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

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

Less Than Significant. The project site is served by the City of Woodland for water. The majority of the City's supplies are treated surface water delivered by the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency (City of Woodland 2021). As discussed above, the project would not permanently increase the service population on campus. The proposed project would require additional landscape irrigation for the soccer field. However, this would not represent a substantial increase in irrigation for athletic and landscaped areas within the campus. The project impact would be **less than significant**.

c) ***Would the project result in a determination by the waste water 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?***

Less Than Significant. The project site is currently served by the City of Woodland for water and sewer. The proposed project consists of a new soccer field and associated improvements. Water use (and

associated wastewater flow) would minorly increase due to new demand for drinking water at the drinking fountain. However, this would not represent a substantial increase in water use and wastewater generation. The new soccer field would serve the existing student and faculty population, and the project is not expected to induce population growth. Therefore, the project impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant. Solid waste services are provided in the City by Waste Management, which operates from its central location at 1324 Paddock Place. Waste Management collects solid waste from the City and transfers the materials to the Yolo County Central Landfill. As of 2022, the Yolo County Central Landfill had a maximum permitted throughput of 3,000 tons per day, and a remaining capacity of 33,140,373 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2024).

The proposed project would generate some solid waste from construction and operation. However, demolition for the project is minor – no substantial structures or facilities are being removed. This increase would be minor relative to the existing solid waste stream of the WCC campus and relative to the capacities of landfills in the area. Similarly, operations would not involve a substantial new waste stream. The proposed project would be required to comply with all federal, state, and local regulations regarding solid waste. The project would therefore not impair solid waste reduction goals and would comply with regulations related to solid waste. For these reasons, impacts related to solid waste would be **less than significant**.

3.20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant. The proposed project site is not in or near an area mapped as a VHFHSZ (CAL FIRE 2007). The YCCD has adopted a Guide for Emergency Operations, which provides the basis for how to respond in emergencies affecting any of the YCCD campuses, including the WCCD campus (YCCD 2017). The City of Woodland has also adopted an EOP. The proposed project site is within Evacuation Zone 43, which has a primary evacuation route of Main Street/State Route 16, Gibson Road, and County Road 102 (Yolo OES 2019). The proposed project would not conflict with the EOP or interfere with any evacuation routes. As the project site is located within the southwest portion of WCC campus and is not adjacent to any road access points, buildout of the proposed project would not pose an obstacle for any emergency response or evacuation plans. Further, project plans would be reviewed by the City's Fire Department to ensure compliance with access requirements, and thus would not impair emergency access in the event of an evacuation. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b-d) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, would the project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Would the project 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?

Less Than Significant. The proposed project site is not in or near an area mapped as a VHFHSZ (CAL FIRE 2007). The closest VHFHSZs are approximately 15 miles northwest near I-5 and approximately 15 miles

southwest in the City of Winters. The project plans would be reviewed by the Fire Department and City staff to ensure fire and emergency access would be maintained.

The project site is located on flat land that would not expose people or structures to significant risks such as downslope or downstream flooding or landslides that can occur due to wildfire. Although the proposed project would involve connection to utilities, this would not exacerbate fire risk as the project site is located in an area that is already served by existing utilities. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
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) 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.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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?

As discussed in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, the project site has low habitat value. It is possible that a special-status plant species, San Joaquin spearscale, may occur on the project site and protected bird species may nest on or near the project site. MM-BIO-1 and MM-BIO-2 would avoid any potential impacts to San Joaquin spearscale and nesting birds. No historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources were identified within the project site, per Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, and Section 3.7, Geology and Soils. Mitigation measures are identified to address the accidental discovery of previously unknown resources No other potentially significant impacts are identified in this initial study. The potential to substantially degrade the environment, including biological and cultural resources is **less than significant**.

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.)

The properties adjacent to the project site and WCC are largely built out, with Pioneer High School to the west, the County Detention Center to the east, residential development to the north, and residential development to the south (beyond the vacant WCC lands). Additional improvements are proposed at WCC per the 2018 Facilities Master Plan (YCCD 2018). These include renovations to Building 700, reroofing Building 600, various technology infrastructure upgrades, and construction of a 5,000 SF storage building. These projects are minor short-term projects that generally would not overlap and would not result in cumulative impacts to the environment. In addition, the proposed project's impacts would be minimized through implementation of feasible mitigation measures and are not anticipated to combine with the effects of related projects to create a cumulatively considerable impact. Cumulative impacts would therefore be **less than significant**.

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

As analyzed in this IS, the proposed project would not have an environmental effect that would cause significant adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Environmental effects considered include air pollutants, hazardous materials, and noise/vibration. This impact would be **less than significant.**

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4.2 List of Preparers

Yuba Community College District

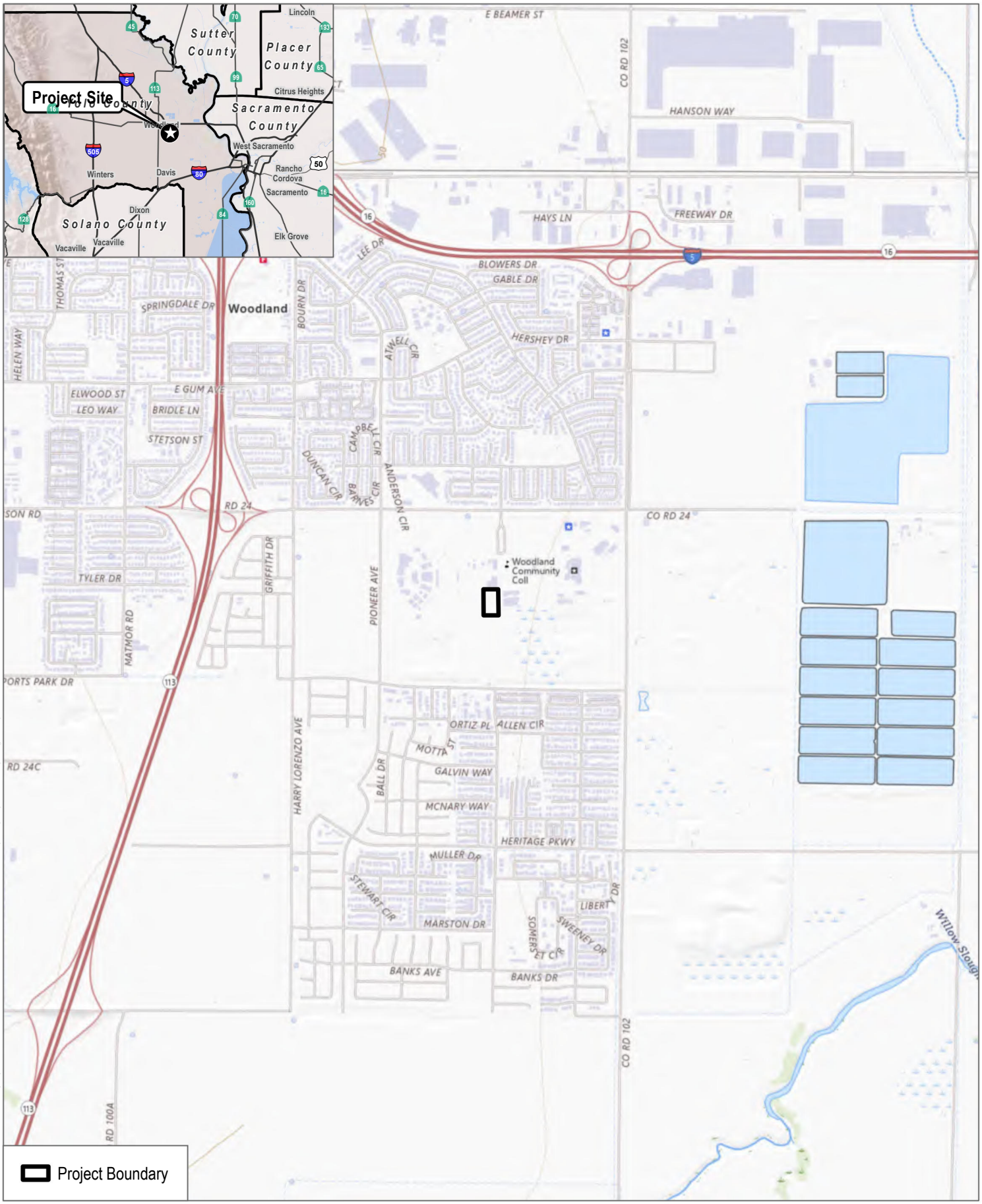
Yuba Community College District
3301 East Onstott Road
Yuba City, California 95991

David Willis, District Director, Facilities Planning, Maintenance and Operations

Dudek

Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California 95811

Brian Grattidge, Project Manager
Nicholas Hanten, Archaeologist
Paul Keating, Biologist
Matthew Morales, Air Quality, GHG and Energy
Nathan Reid, GIS
Hayley Rundle, Environmental Planner
Rachel Strobridge, GIS



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2024

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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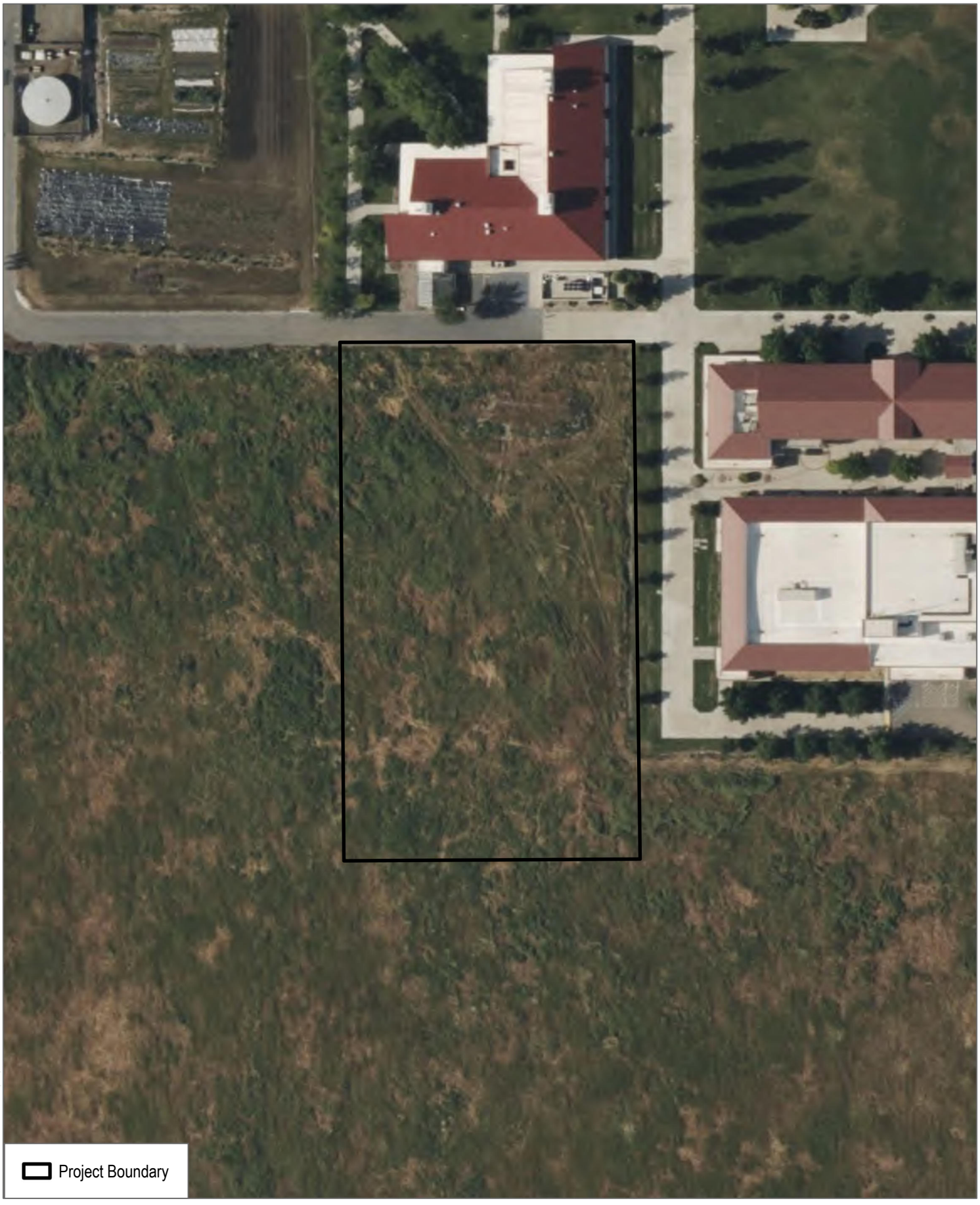

SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Site

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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FIGURE 3

Site Plan

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

DUDEK

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Appendix A

Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Emissions Calculations

Table of Contents

Woodland CC Soccer Field Project Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Woodland CC Soccer Field Project
Construction Start Date	8/1/2025
Operational Year	2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.60
Precipitation (days)	26.8
Location	2300 E Gibson Rd, Woodland, CA 95776, USA
County	Yolo
City	Woodland
Air District	Yolo/Solano AQMD
Air Basin	Sacramento Valley
TAZ	327
EDFZ	4
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.28

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
City Park	2.44	Acre	2.44	0.00	12,317	12,317	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	15.6	1000sqft	0.36	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	4.27	1000sqft	0.10	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
User Defined Recreational	2.00	User Defined Unit	0.00	2,000	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.32	1.85	19.4	18.2	0.05	0.76	8.81	9.57	0.68	3.77	4.45	—	6,035	6,035	0.27	0.54	7.69	6,209
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.58	1.32	10.8	12.8	0.02	0.41	0.23	0.64	0.37	0.06	0.43	—	2,513	2,513	0.10	0.04	0.03	2,529
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.57	0.49	3.58	4.44	0.01	0.13	0.23	0.35	0.12	0.08	0.20	—	872	872	0.03	0.02	0.19	878
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.10	0.09	0.65	0.81	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	—	144	144	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	145

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	2.32	1.83	19.4	18.2	0.05	0.76	8.81	9.57	0.68	3.77	4.45	—	6,035	6,035	0.27	0.54	7.69	6,209
2026	1.87	1.85	10.3	12.9	0.02	0.36	0.23	0.59	0.33	0.06	0.39	—	2,531	2,531	0.10	0.04	1.06	2,547
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	1.58	1.32	10.8	12.8	0.02	0.41	0.23	0.64	0.37	0.06	0.43	—	2,513	2,513	0.10	0.04	0.03	2,529
2026	1.50	1.25	10.3	12.6	0.02	0.36	0.23	0.59	0.33	0.06	0.39	—	2,507	2,507	0.10	0.04	0.03	2,523
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.48	0.40	3.37	3.90	0.01	0.13	0.23	0.35	0.12	0.08	0.20	—	812	812	0.03	0.02	0.19	820
2026	0.57	0.49	3.58	4.44	0.01	0.13	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.02	0.14	—	872	872	0.03	0.02	0.16	878
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.09	0.07	0.62	0.71	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	—	135	135	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	136
2026	0.10	0.09	0.65	0.81	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	—	144	144	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	145

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.44	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.44
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.08

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.26	0.26	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.26
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.04

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.36	0.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.36
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.44	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.44
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.08
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.18	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.18
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.26	0.26	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.26
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.04

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.42	1.19	10.9	11.0	0.03	0.47	—	0.47	0.43	—	0.43	—	2,717	2,717	0.11	0.02	—	2,726
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.59	1.59	—	0.17	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	—	5.05	5.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.31
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	22.3	22.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.4
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.70	3.70	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.71
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	90.4	90.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.35	91.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.3	55.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	58.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.68	0.68	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.69
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.45	0.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.48
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.03	1.70	15.4	16.0	0.02	0.70	—	0.70	0.64	—	0.64	—	2,662	2,662	0.11	0.02	—	2,671
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.11	7.11	—	3.43	3.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	—	5.05	5.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.31
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.26	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	43.8	43.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	43.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.12	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.24	7.24	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.27
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	158	158	< 0.005	0.01	0.61	161
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.3	55.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	58.0
Hauling	0.23	0.07	3.90	1.37	0.02	0.06	0.80	0.86	0.04	0.23	0.26	—	3,154	3,154	0.16	0.50	6.93	3,314
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.38	2.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.41

Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.91	0.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.95
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.9	51.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	54.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.40
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.15	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.59	8.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.01

3.5. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.49	1.24	10.6	11.9	0.02	0.40	—	0.40	0.37	—	0.37	—	2,201	2,201	0.09	0.02	—	2,209
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.49	1.24	10.6	11.9	0.02	0.40	—	0.40	0.37	—	0.37	—	2,201	2,201	0.09	0.02	—	2,209
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.41	0.34	2.90	3.25	0.01	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	—	603	603	0.02	< 0.005	—	605
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.53	0.59	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	99.8	99.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	100
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.06	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	226	226	< 0.005	0.01	0.86	229
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	111	111	< 0.005	0.02	0.30	116
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	202	202	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	204
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	111	111	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	116
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.6	56.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	57.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.3	30.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	31.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.37	9.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	9.50

Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.01	5.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.26
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.41	1.18	10.1	11.8	0.02	0.36	—	0.36	0.33	—	0.33	—	2,201	2,201	0.09	0.02	—	2,208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.41	1.18	10.1	11.8	0.02	0.36	—	0.36	0.33	—	0.33	—	2,201	2,201	0.09	0.02	—	2,208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.47	0.39	3.32	3.87	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	724	724	0.03	0.01	—	726
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Roa Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.61	0.71	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	120	120	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	120
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.05	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	222	222	< 0.005	0.01	0.79	225
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.13	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	109	109	< 0.005	0.02	0.27	114
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	198	198	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	200
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	109	109	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	114
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	66.7	66.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	67.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	35.7	35.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	37.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.92	5.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.20
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.79	0.67	5.88	8.19	0.01	0.25	—	0.25	0.23	—	0.23	—	1,244	1,244	0.05	0.01	—	1,248
Paving	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	34.1	34.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	34.2
Paving	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.64	5.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.66
Paving	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	177	177	< 0.005	0.01	0.63	180

Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.13	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	109	109	< 0.005	0.02	0.27	114
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.44	4.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.51
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.98	2.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.12
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.75
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.49	0.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.52
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.12	0.86	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	1.71	1.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.66	3.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.67
Architectural Coatings	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.61	0.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.61
Architectural Coatings	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	44.3	44.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	45.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.11	1.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.13
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.18	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.6. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.36	0.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.36
Total	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.36	0.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.36

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03
Total	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	8/1/2025	8/5/2025	5.00	3.00	—
Grading	Grading	8/6/2025	8/13/2025	5.00	6.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	8/14/2025	6/17/2026	5.00	220	—
Paving	Paving	6/18/2026	7/1/2026	5.00	10.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/2/2026	7/15/2026	5.00	10.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Trenchers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	40.0	0.50
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	2.00	7.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	46.0	0.45

Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	8.00	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	2.00	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	2.00	0.25	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	14.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	2.00	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	44.3	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	2.00	0.25	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	20.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	4.00	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—

Paving	Worker	16.0	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	4.00	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	4.00	14.3	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.80	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	3,000	1,000	1,192

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	4.50	0.00	—
Grading	2,123	—	6.00	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
City Park	0.00	0%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.36	100%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.10	0%
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2025	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Total all Land Uses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	3,000	1,000	1,192

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
City Park	0.00	50.6	0.0030	0.0003	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	50.6	0.0030	0.0003	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	50.6	0.0030	0.0003	0.00
User Defined Recreational	0.00	50.6	0.0030	0.0003	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
City Park	0.00	356,196
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
City Park	0.00	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—
User Defined Recreational	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	27.2	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm

Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	1	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	1	1	4

Extreme Precipitation	1	1	1	2
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	52.0
AQ-PM	23.9
AQ-DPM	17.2
Drinking Water	56.4
Lead Risk Housing	19.4
Pesticides	85.9
Toxic Releases	70.1
Traffic	11.2
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	23.5
Groundwater	69.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	76.4
Impaired Water Bodies	83.0
Solid Waste	63.7
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	60.1
Cardio-vascular	70.0
Low Birth Weights	36.1
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	54.8
Housing	12.3
Linguistic	46.5
Poverty	28.2
Unemployment	30.9

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	64.91723341
Employed	14.74400103
Median HI	72.30848197
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	58.84768382
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	63.55703837
Transportation	—

Auto Access	62.47914795
Active commuting	59.36096497
Social	—
2-parent households	62.33799564
Voting	67.66328757
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	88.48967022
Park access	26.52380341
Retail density	6.634158861
Supermarket access	18.96573848
Tree canopy	8.841267804
Housing	—
Homeownership	82.38162453
Housing habitability	91.76183755
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	66.85486975
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	94.49505967
Uncrowded housing	56.87155139
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	68.95932247
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	44.3
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	96.8

Cognitively Disabled	22.1
Physically Disabled	33.4
Heart Attack ER Admissions	33.8
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	47.2
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	41.8
Elderly	65.5
English Speaking	67.8
Foreign-born	34.1
Outdoor Workers	53.4
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	89.3
Traffic Density	13.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	28.8
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	70.5

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	61.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Proposed project: synthetic turf soccer field, minimal landscaping, and associated hardscapes. 2 ksf "recreational building" assumed to account for bleachers and shade structures
Construction: Construction Phases	Default schedule without Demolition
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Default equipment list, with the addition of a trencher during grading to account for anticipated infrastructure
Characteristics: Utility Information	Adjusted GHG intensity factors based on 44% RPS by 2024 per SB 100
Construction: Trips and VMT	Rounded one-way trips up to nearest even value and added vendor and on-site trips to site preparation and grading phases to account for water trucks.

Construction: On-Road Fugitive Dust	Revised % paved for on-road vehicles based on the developed nature of surrounding areas/roadways
Operations: Refrigerants	No refrigerants anticipated to be needed for operations.
Operations: Consumer Products	—
Operations: Solid Waste	As the project would serve the existing student population and current soccer team, solid waste disposal would be the same as existing

Woodland Community College Soccer Field

Construction

		15	Gallons	
Source	**Percent**	**Total MTCO2**	**Diesel**	**Gasoline**
2025				
Off-road	82.4%	111	10,856	
Electricity	0.0%	0		
Worker	7.3%	10		1,118
Vendor	3.9%	5	514	
Hauling	6.4%	9	843	
Total	*100.0%*	*135*	*12,213*	*1,118*
2026				
Off-road	87.3%	126	12,348	
Electricity	0.0%	0		
Worker	8.3%	12		1,365
Vendor	4.4%	6	622	
Hauling	0.0%	0	0	
Total	*100.0%*	*144*	*12,970*	*1,365*
Total Construction Period				
Off-road	84.9%	237	23,204	0
Electricity	0.0%	0	0	0
Worker	7.8%	22	0	2,484
Vendor	4.2%	12	1,136	0
Hauling	3.1%	9	843	0
Total	***100.0%***	***279***	***25,184***	***2,484***

Total Petroleum 27,667 gallons

Constants		
Fuel	**KgCO2/Gallon**	1000 Kg in MT
Gasoline	8.78	
Diesel	10.21	

Source: The Climate Registry 2023

Appendix B
Biological Resources Assessment

DRAFT

Biological Resources Assessment

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

JANUARY 2025

Prepared for:

YUBA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
3301 East Onstott Road
Yuba City, California 95991
Contact: David L. Willis

Prepared by:

DUDEK

1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California 95811
Contact: Brian Grattidge

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
BSA	Biological Study Area
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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1 Environmental Setting

1.1 Site Location

The Biological Study Area (BSA) associated with the Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project (Project) is located at Woodland Community College off East Gibson Road in Yolo County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The BSA consists of an approximately 2-acre area (Figure 2, Review Area). The BSA is situated in Township 9 North, Range 2 East, Section 03 of the 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Grays Bend quadrangle. The approximate center of the BSA corresponds to 38.658739° latitude and -121.736451° longitude.

1.2 Topography and Soils

The BSA is relatively flat, with an approximate elevation of 30 feet above mean sea level. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2024), one soil type is mapped on the BSA: Yolo silty clay loam (Figure 3, Soils). The Yolo series comprises deep, well-drained soils that developed from alluvium derived from mixed rocks. These soils are typically found on alluvial fans and floodplains. They remain dry throughout most of the year, except when irrigated. The upper layer of the soil varies from loam or silt loam to silty clay loam, with some areas containing sandy loam. The soil is slightly acidic or neutral, with organic matter content ranging from 1.5% to 3%. There is little to no gravel present. The Yolo series is classified as a non-hydric soil, meaning the soils do not pond water consistently enough to support the growth of wetland vegetation.

1.3 Current and Past Land Use

Based on review of historic aerial images, the BSA has been under cultivation as agriculture and has received periodic harvesting and tilling for over two decades (Google Earth 2024).

1.4 Hydrologic Setting

The BSA occurs within the Lower Sacramento watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18020163) (USGS 2024). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory does not identify any blueline features within the BSA. The nearest blueline feature is an unnamed freshwater emergent wetland just southeast of the BSA (USFWS 2024a). The BSA is within an area of minimal flood hazard and is not located within the 100-year flood zone according to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2024).

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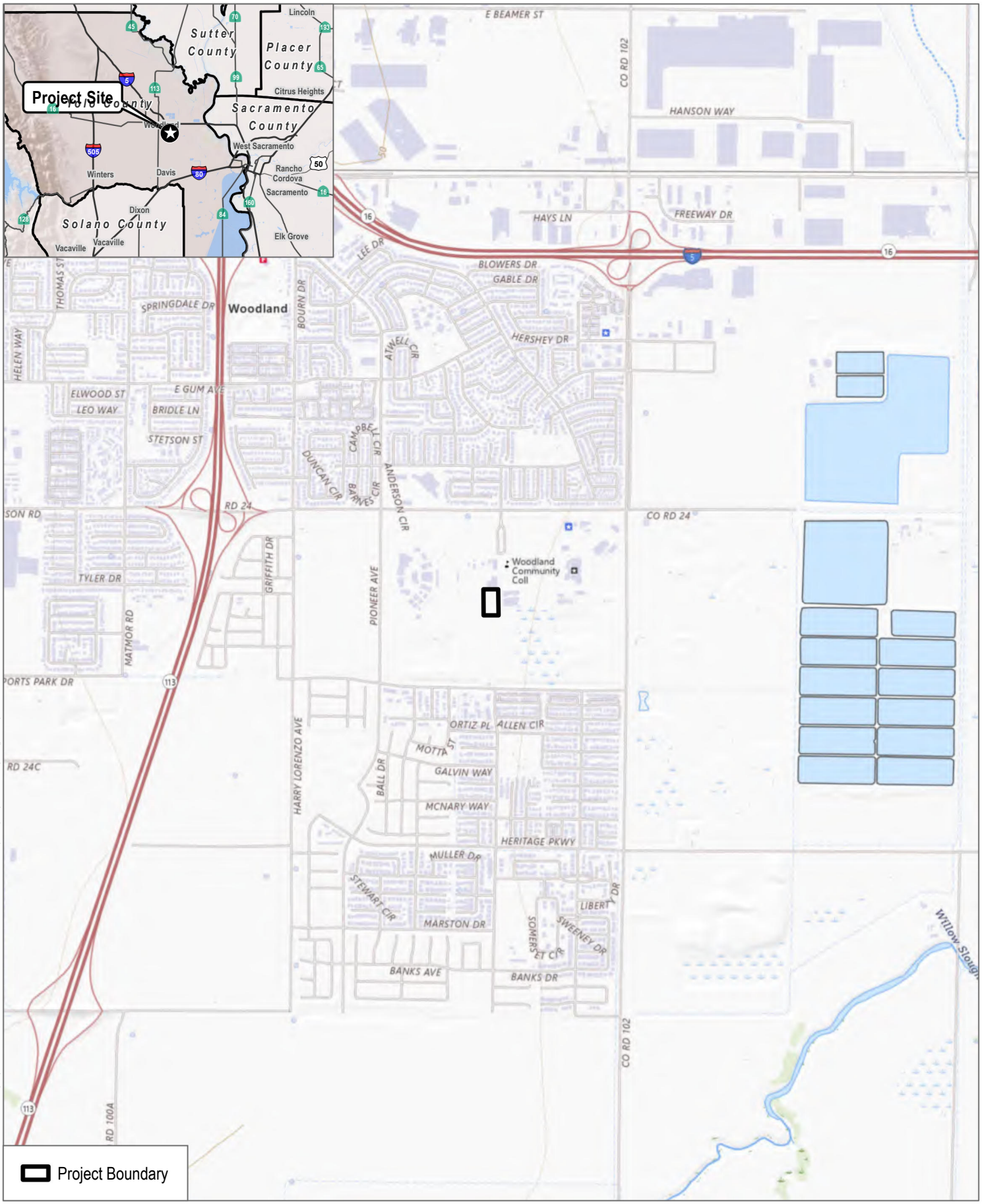

SOURCE: USGS National Map 2024

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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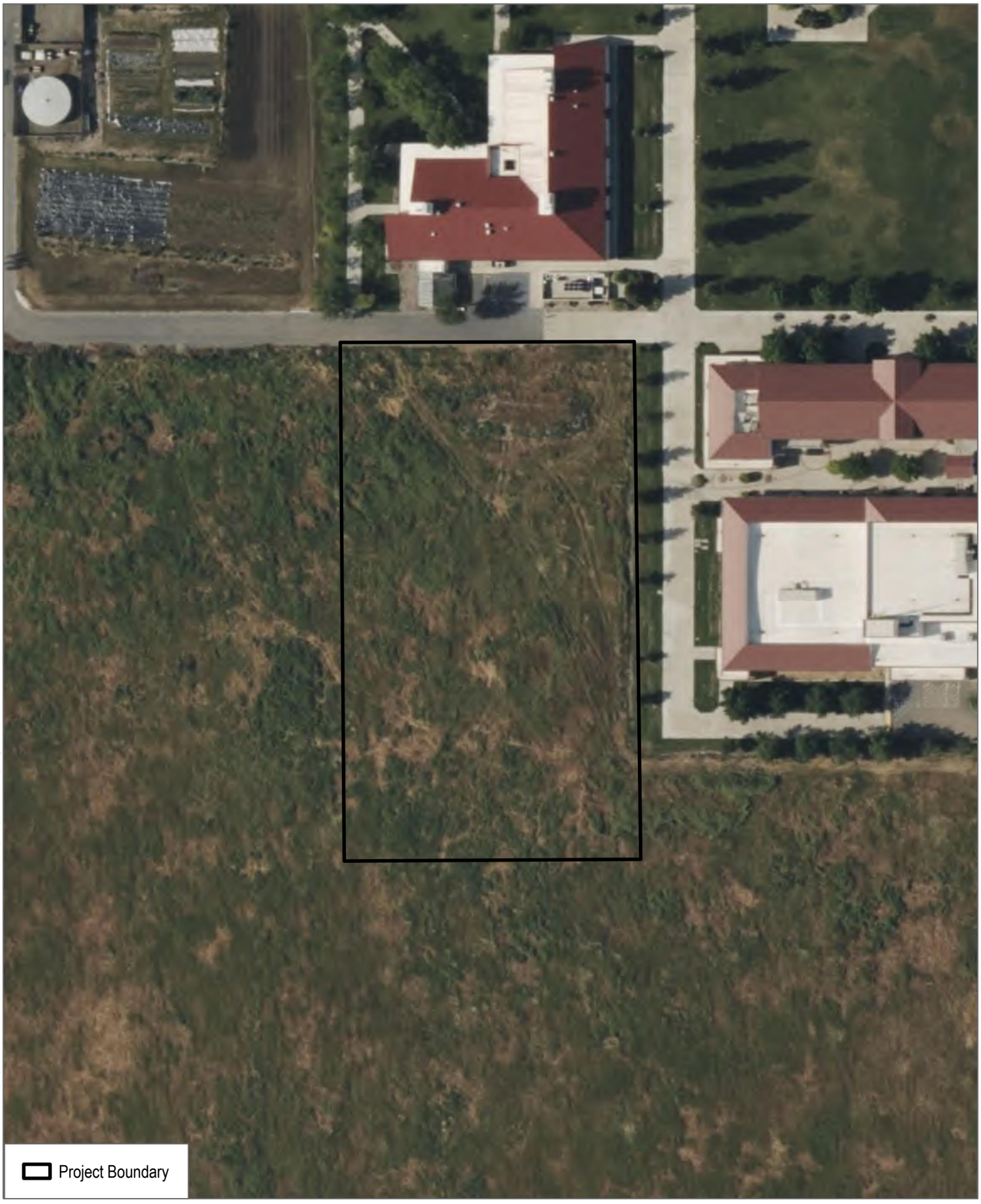

SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

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0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Review Area

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

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0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 3

Soils

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et seq.), as amended, is administered by USFWS for most plant and animal species and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service for certain marine species and anadromous fishes. This legislation is intended to provide a means to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend and provide programs for the conservation of those species, thus preventing extinction of plants and wildlife. The ESA defines an endangered species as "any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." A threatened species is defined as "any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Under the ESA, it is unlawful to take any listed species; the ESA defines "take" as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

The ESA allows for the issuance of Incidental Take Permits for listed species under Section 7, which is generally available for projects that also require other federal agency permits or other approvals, and under Section 10, which provides for the approval of habitat conservation plans on private property without any other federal agency involvement. Upon development of a habitat conservation plan, USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service can issue Incidental Take Permits for listed species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was originally passed in 1918 as four bilateral treaties, or conventions, for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The primary motivation for the international negotiations was to stop the "indiscriminate slaughter" of migratory birds by market hunters and others. Each of the treaties protects selected species of birds and provides for closed and open seasons for hunting game birds. The MBTA protects over 800 species of birds and prohibits the take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. Under the MBTA, "take" is defined as pursuing, hunting, shooting, capturing, collecting, or killing, or attempting to do so (16 USC 703 et seq.). Additionally, Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, requires that any project with federal involvement address impacts of federal actions on migratory birds with the purpose of promoting conservation of migratory bird populations (66 FR 3853–3856). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to work with USFWS to develop a memorandum of understanding. USFWS reviews actions that might affect these species.

2.1.3 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the major federal legislation governing water quality, providing guidance for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant for a federal license or permit that may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States to obtain state certification, thereby ensuring that the discharge will comply with provisions of the CWA. The State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

(RWQCBs) administer the Section 401 certification program in California. Section 402 of the CWA establishes a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. Section 404 establishes a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. USACE implementing regulations are found in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 320 to 332. Guidelines for implementation are referred to as the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, which were developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with USACE (40 CFR 230). The guidelines allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic ecosystem only if there is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States

The definition of waters of the United States establishes the geographic scope for authority under Section 404 of the CWA; however, the CWA does not specifically define waters of the United States, leaving the definition open to statutory interpretation and agency rulemaking. The definition of what constitutes "waters of the United States" (provided in 33 CFR Section 328.3[a]) has changed multiple times over the past few decades. Most recently, on May 25, 2024 the Supreme Court issued its decision in Sackett v. EPA, in which it rejected EPA's claim that "waters of the United States," as defined in the CWA, include wetlands with an ecologically significant nexus to traditional navigable waters. The Supreme Court held that only those wetlands with a continuous surface water connection to traditional navigable waterways would be afforded federal protection under the CWA. Specifically, to assert jurisdiction over an adjacent wetland under the CWA, a party must establish that (1) the adjacent body of water constitutes water(s) of the United States' (i.e., a relatively permanent body of water connected to traditional interstate navigable waters) and (2) the wetland has a continuous surface connection with that water, making it difficult to determine where the water ends and the wetland begins. A Final Rule was published by EPA in August 2024 that established consistency with the Sackett v. EPA decision.

The term "wetlands" (a subset of waters of the United States) is defined in 33 CFR 328.3(c)(16), as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas." In the absence of wetlands, the limits of USACE jurisdiction in non-tidal waters, such as intermittent streams, extend to the "ordinary high water mark," which is defined in 33 CFR 328.3(c)(7) as "that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas."

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), which prohibits the take of plant and animal species designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as endangered or threatened in the state of California. Under CESA Section 86, "take" is defined as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." CESA Section 2053 stipulates that state agencies may not approve projects that will "jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued

existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available consistent with conserving the species or its habitat which would prevent jeopardy."

CESA defines an endangered species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease." CESA defines a threatened species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the [California Fish and Game] Commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985, is a threatened species." A candidate species is defined as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list." CESA does not list invertebrate species.

CESA authorizes the taking of threatened, endangered, or candidate species if take is incidental to otherwise lawful activity and if specific criteria are met. These provisions also require CDFW to coordinate consultations with USFWS for actions involving federally listed species that are also state-listed species. In certain circumstances, CESA allows CDFW to adopt a CESA incidental take authorization as satisfactory for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) purposes based on finding that the federal permit adequately protects the species and is consistent with state law.

A CESA permit may not authorize the take of "fully protected" species that are protected in other provisions of the California Fish and Game Code, discussed further below.

2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code

Under the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW provides protection from take for a variety of species under Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish); these sections provide that designated fully protected species may not be taken or possessed without a permit. Incidental take of these species is generally not authorized by law. Senate Bill 147 (2023) introduced a novel permitting pathway for certain activities to seek take permitting for fully protected species, but that pathway does not appear to apply to the Project. Pursuant to Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds of prey or the nest or eggs of such birds. Birds of prey refer to species in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes. Nests of all other birds (except house sparrow [*Passer domesticus*] and European starling [*Sturnus vulgaris*]) are protected under Sections 3503 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Under California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1616, CDFW regulates activities that would alter the flow, bed, channel, or bank of streams and lakes. Diversion, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife requires authorization from CDFW by means of entering into an agreement pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602. The limits of CDFW's jurisdiction are defined in the code as the "bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department in which there is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefit" (Section 1601). In practice, CDFW usually delineates its jurisdictional limit at the top of the stream or bank, or at the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, whichever is wider.

2.2.3 Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter–Cologne Act) protects water quality and the beneficial uses of water. It applies to surface water and groundwater. Under this law, the State Water Resources Control Board develops statewide water quality plans, and the RWQCBs develop regional basin plans that identify beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans. The RWQCBs have the primary responsibility to implement the provisions of statewide plans and basin plans. Waters regulated under the Porter–Cologne Act include isolated waters that are not regulated by USACE. RWQCBs regulate discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect a "water of the state" (California Water Code, Section 13260[a]). Waters of the state are defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (California Water Code, Section 13050[e]). Developments with impacts on jurisdictional waters must demonstrate compliance with the goals of the Porter–Cologne Act by developing stormwater pollution prevention plans, standard urban stormwater mitigation plans, and other measures to obtain a CWA Section 401 certification. If a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for the project, the RWQCB may still require a permit (i.e., Waste Discharge Requirement) for impacts to waters of the state under the Porter–Cologne Act.

2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) require identification of a project's potentially significant impacts on biological resources and feasible mitigation measures and alternatives that could avoid or reduce significant impacts. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b)(1) defines endangered animals or plants as species or subspecies whose "survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors." A rare animal or plant is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b)(2) as a species that, although not currently threatened with extinction, exists "in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens; or…[t]he species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered 'threatened' as that term is used in the Federal Endangered Species Act." Additionally, an animal or plant may be presumed to be endangered, rare, or threatened if it meets the criteria for listing, as defined further in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(c). CEQA also requires identification of a project's potentially significant impacts on riparian habitats (such as wetlands, bays, estuaries, and marshes) and other sensitive natural communities, including habitats occupied by endangered, rare, and threatened species.

In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 1.72, CDFW defines a "stream" (including creeks and rivers) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation."

In 14 CCR 1.56, CDFW's definition of "lake" includes "natural lakes or man-made reservoirs." Diversion, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife requires authorization from CDFW by means of entering into an agreement pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

CDFW recognizes that all plants in California with California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A, 1B, and 2 and some with CRPR 3 of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory may meet the criteria for listing as threatened or endangered and should be considered under CEQA (CNPS 2024a). Some of the CRPR 3 and 4 plants meet the criteria for determination as "rare" or "endangered" as defined in Section 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act), Division 2, of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as Section 2062 and Section 2067, Chapter 1.5 (CESA), Division 3. Therefore, consideration under CEQA for these CRPR 3 and 4 species is strongly recommended by CNPS (CNPS 2024a).

For purposes of this report, animals considered "rare" under CEQA include endangered or threatened species, Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2021), California Species of Special Concern (CDFW 2024a), and fully protected species.

Section IV, Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) requires an evaluation of impacts to "any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

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3 Methods

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field survey, Dudek reviewed pertinent online and literature sources in November 2024. This review consisted of the following online databases and reports: the USFWS Information, Planning, and Consultation Trust Resource Report, the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory. The Information, Planning, and Consultation report was based on a query for the BSA (USFWS 2024b). The CNDDB and CNPS databases were queried for the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles containing and immediately surrounding the BSA (Sacramento West, Taylor Monument, Verona, Eldorado Bend, Knights Landing, Woodland, Merritt, Grays Bend, Davis). Figure 4, CNDDB Occurrences, provides known occurrence locations of special-status species and database search results within a 1-mile radius of the BSA.

Following a review of the above resources, Dudek biologists determined the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on site. Determinations were based on a review of habitat types, soils, and elevation preferences, as well as the known geographic range and nearest occurrence records of each species. No protocol-level surveys for special-status species were conducted; the field survey was focused on evaluating the potential for the BSA to provide habitat for these species. The potential for occurrence of each species was summarized according to the categories listed below.

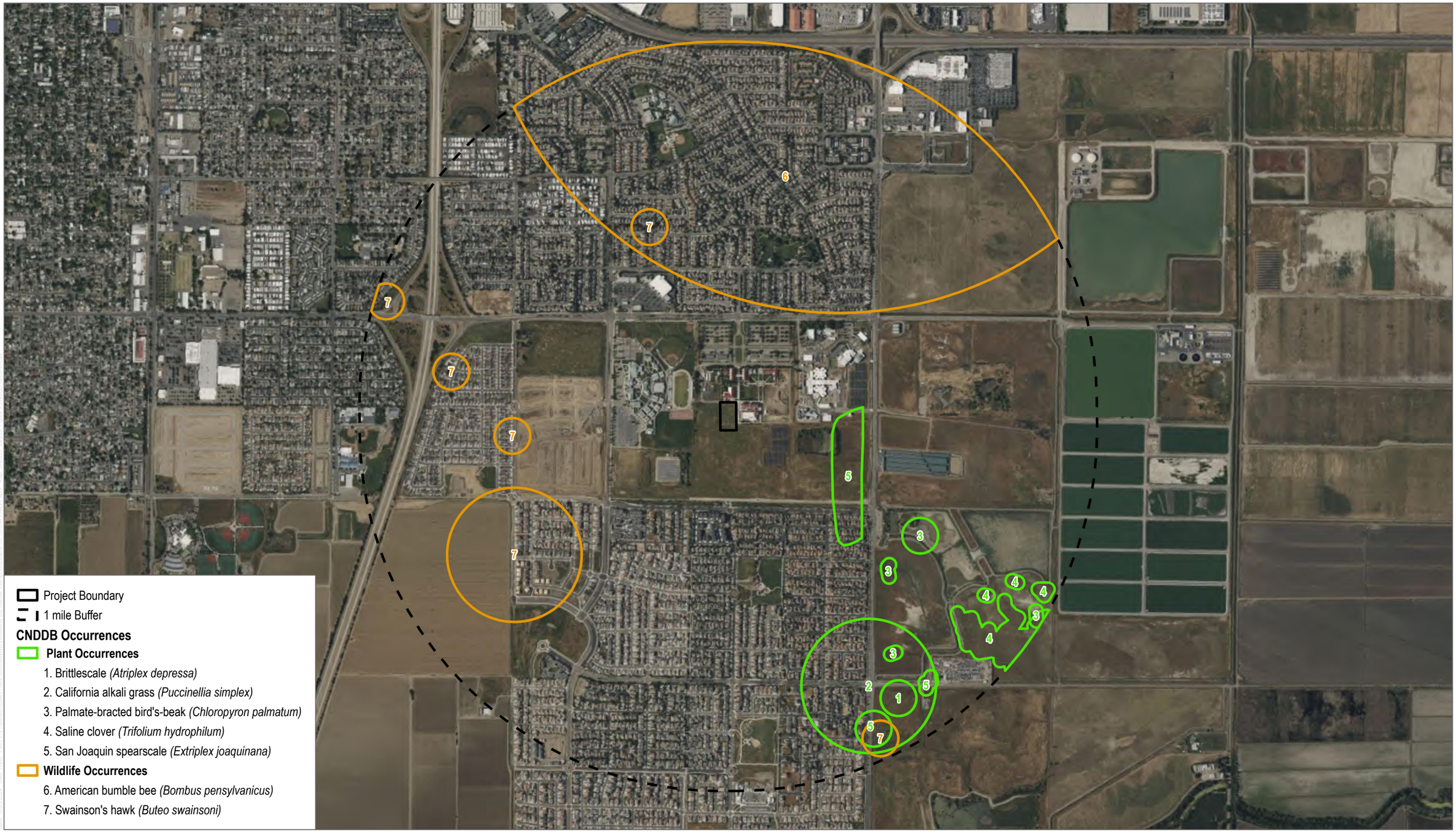
- Known to occur: the species has been documented in the BSA by a reliable source
- High potential to occur: the species has not been documented in the BSA but is known to recently occur in the vicinity and suitable habitat is present
- Moderate potential to occur: the species has not been documented in the BSA or vicinity, but the site is within the known range of the species and suitable habitat for the species is present
- Low potential to occur: the species has not been documented in the BSA or vicinity, but the site is within the known range of the species; however, suitable habitat for the species is of low quality
- Not expected to occur: the BSA is outside the known geographic or elevational range of the species and/or does not support suitable habitat for the species

For this report, special-status plant and wildlife species are defined as those that are (1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA; (2) listed or candidates as threatened or endangered for listing under CESA; (3) a state fully protected species; (4) a CDFW Species of Special Concern; or (5) a species listed on the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory with a CRPR of 1 or 2.

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

Dudek biologist Paul Keating performed a field survey of the BSA on October 31, 2024. The survey was conducted on foot to visually cover the entire BSA. Field notes, an aerial photograph with an overlay of the property boundary, and a GPS unit were used to map vegetation communities and record any sensitive biological resources within the BSA. Because the field visit was conducted outside of the blooming season for special-status plants and the breeding season for wildlife species known to occur in the project region, no protocol-level or focused surveys for special-status species were conducted. As such, the focus of the field visit was to assess

overall habitat suitability for the target species identified as a result of the literature and database review described in Section 3.1. Photos of the BSA are provided in Appendix A (Photo Log). Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly into a field notebook.



SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 4

CNDDB Occurrences

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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4 Results

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

One land cover was documented in the BSA (Table 1; Figure 5, Vegetation Communities and Land Covers).

Table 1. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types in the BSA

CDFW Alliance Code	Vegetation Community or Land Cover Type	Rarity Rank		Acreage
		Global	State	
Land Cover Types				
N/A	General Agriculture	N/A	N/A	2.0
			Total:	**2.0**

Notes: BSA = Biological Study Area; CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; N/A = not applicable.

General Agriculture. General agricultural land cover consists of areas actively cultivated for food crops. These areas are typically subject to annual soil disturbance through disking, tilling, and harvesting, and may also receive supplemental irrigation. The agricultural farming method utilized within the BSA consists of dryland farming. Dryland farming typically includes grain or livestock feed crops such as barley, oats, or other grains. Dryland crop areas are typically tilled and harvested annually, with some areas remaining fallow for a year or more. General agriculture is the dominant land cover covering the majority of the BSA.

Within the BSA, species in this vegetation community include non-native grasses slender oat (*Avena barbata*) and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and non-native herbs such as yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). The BSA appears to be tilled routinely as part of agricultural activities. Within this landcover, what appears to be a spoils mound in the northeast corner and the edge along the perimeter abutting the campus have characteristics of disturbed habitat with a higher percentage of non-native herbs such as yellow star-thistle, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

4.2 Flora

A total of 14 plant species, 2 native (14%) and 12 non-native (86%), were recorded in the BSA during the 2024 field survey. A list of all plant species observed in the BSA during the survey is presented in Appendix B, Plant Compendium.

4.3 Fauna

A total of 6 wildlife species were recorded in the BSA during the field survey. There were 2 non-native species, Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and 4 native or naturalized species, such as turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), detected through direct observation or their sign. A list of all wildlife species observed in the BSA during the survey is presented in Appendix C, Wildlife Compendium.

4.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

4.4.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The CNDDB database query of the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles containing and immediately surrounding the BSA identified four sensitive natural communities in that search area (CDFW 2024)[1]: Elderberry Savanna, Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest, Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest, and Valley Oak Woodland. No sensitive vegetation communities were identified within the BSA. In addition to the sensitive natural communities identified in the CNDDB database, the BSA was evaluated for other special-status habitats that are considered rare within the region or support special-status plants or animals. The land covers present within the BSA are not considered special-status or sensitive natural communities.

4.4.2 Potential Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

A formal jurisdictional delineation of the BSA was not conducted during the field survey. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory does not identify any aquatic resources within the BSA (Figure 6, Hydrologic Setting) (USFWS 2024a). While a formal jurisdictional delineation of the BSA was not conducted during the October field survey, Paul Keating, a wetland delineator, observed an area in the southeast corner that had an obvious dominance of broad-leaved pepper grass (*Lepidium latifolium*), a facultative plant (equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands). However, this area did not meet the other wetland requirements, soils and hydrology. No other areas containing an obvious dominance of wetland plants or aquatic features with ordinary high-water mark indicators were observed within the BSA.

4.4.3 Special-Status Plants

The CNDDB database query found 13 special-status plants documented in the nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the BSA (see Appendix D, Plant Species Potential to Occur). Of these, 12 were eliminated from consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the BSA, no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA, and/or the BSA being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range. The remaining species, San Joaquin spearscale (*Extriplex joaquinana*), has a moderate potential to occur and is described in more detail below. These species are identified in Appendix D but not addressed further in this report.

San Joaquin spearscale. San Joaquin spearscale has a CRPR of 1B.2 and has moderate potential to occur in the BSA. The species is an annual herb that thrives in alkaline grasslands and chenopod scrub. These ecosystems include other species such as *Hordeum depressum*, *Lolium multiflorum*, *Hemizonia pungens*, and *Polypogon monspeliensis*. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 1/3 mile southeast of the BSA from 2003. The occurrence record was found growing in a fallow field (Occ. No. 55; CDFW 2024c). Cropland habitat present within the BSA provides marginal habitat for this species, but is similar to the adjacent occurrence record.

[1] "Sensitive Natural Communities" are those that are listed by CDFW due to the rarity of the community in the California. These communities have a State Rarity Ranking of S3 or lower.

SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 5

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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4.4.4 Special-Status Wildlife

Results of the USFWS and CNDDB database searches revealed 47 special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the BSA region. Of the 47 species, 42 of these species were determined to have a low potential to occur or are not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat or the presence of very low-quality habitat within or adjacent to the BSA, the lack of documented occurrences near the BSA, or the BSA being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range. Those species are identified in Appendix E, Wildlife Species Potential to Occur, but not addressed further in this report. The remaining five species are either known to occur or have high to moderate potential to occur in the BSA and are discussed further below.

Nesting Birds and Raptors

The BSA contains potentially suitable habitat for five special-status bird species, including three federally and/or state-listed species. Additional information on the status, habitat requirements, and occurrences in or near the BSA for listed bird species is provided below.

Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). Tricolored blackbird is a state threatened species protected for its nesting colonies. It typically nests in freshwater marshes with dense growths of emergent vegetation dominated by cattails or bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), but it has also established colonies in willows, blackberries (*Rubus* spp.), and a variety of other types of dense vegetation, such as thistles (*Cirsium* and *Centaurea* spp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*). Tricolored blackbirds forage in a variety of habitats, such as grasslands, woodlands, and croplands, where high densities of suitable insect prey are found. Foraging habitat may be located up to 4 miles from the nesting site (CDFW 2024b).

No suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird was observed in the BSA. There are no historic records of tricolored blackbirds occurring in this location, and no tricolored blackbirds were observed during surveys, but this species could occur within the BSA or surrounding areas due to the presence of potentially suitable foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented nesting in a wetland and foraging in 3 adjacent fields approximately 1.5 miles north of the BSA. This occurrence record is from 2010 and is considered extant (Occ. No. 495, CDFW 2024c).

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). Burrowing owl is a candidate for listing under the CESA. In California, burrowing owl occurs year-round throughout much of the lowland portions of the state south and east of Marin County; some resident populations are augmented by migrants from other parts of western North America during the winter. Breeding burrowing owls are generally absent from the coast north of Sonoma County and from high mountain areas, such as the Sierra Nevada and the Transverse Ranges, extending east from Santa Barbara County to San Bernardino County (Gervais et al. 2008). Burrowing owls hunt during the day or night, frequently perching at burrow entrances. Burrowing owls in California typically begin pair formation and courtship in February or early March, when adult males attempt to attract a mate (Rosenberg and Haley 2004). Dispersal distances of 33 miles (53 km) to roughly 93 miles (150 km) have been observed in California for adults (post-breeding dispersal) and juveniles (natal dispersal), respectively (Gervais et al. 2008), although individuals vary in their movement patterns. Nocturnal foraging can occur up to a few miles away from burrows, and owls concentrate their hunting in uncultivated fields, ungrazed areas, and other habitats with an abundance of small mammals (Haug and Oliphant 1990).

Within the BSA, agriculture provides potential foraging habitat for burrowing owl. Repeated tilling within the cropland landcover precludes nesting habitat for burrowing owl; however, there is a small spoils mound in the northeast portion of the BSA that does not receive tilling and has burrows that are suitable for nesting. There are no historic records of burrowing owl occurring in this location, and no burrowing owl or their sign were observed during surveys, but this species could occur within the BSA or surrounding areas due to the presence of potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented nesting under a concrete slab approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the BSA. This occurrence record is from 2003 and is considered likely extirpated (Occ. No. 102, CDFW 2024c). The nearest occurrence that may be considered extant (active in last 10 years) is approximately 3 miles south of the BSA (CDFW 2024c). This occurrence record is of a single pair observed in 1986. Owls were not observed on 5 May 2003 (Occ. No. 29, CDFW 2024c).

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). Swainson's hawk is a Threatened species under the California ESA. It nests in California in the Central Valley and smaller adjacent valleys, the Klamath Basin, the Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and the Mojave Desert. It breeds in riparian areas, stands of trees in agricultural environments, oak savannah, Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) in the Mojave Desert, and juniper-sage flats. In the Central Valley, it nests in riparian areas and in isolated tree clusters, often near rural residences or other areas with some human disturbance. Alfalfa fields are the favored foraging areas of Swainson's hawk in the Central Valley, but the species also forages in undisturbed grasslands, fallow agricultural fields, and some row crops (CDFW 2023b).

No suitable nesting habitat for Swainson hawk is present within the BSA. There are no historic records of Swainson's hawk occurring at this location, and no hawks were observed during surveys (survey was conducted out of season when the hawks are not present in the region). While no trees are present within the BSA that could support nesting, this species could forage within the BSA due to the presence of suitable foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species was documented in 2013; a pair was documented nesting in a small cluster of trees immediately west of the BSA and is considered extant (Occ. No. 449; CDFW 2024c)

Other Nesting Birds and Raptors. Agriculture within the BSA provides nesting and foraging habitat for native bird species protected under the federal MBTA and Section 1503 of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as state fully protected species. These species are listed below.

- Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*): California Species of Special Concern, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern
- Northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*): California Species of Special Concern, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

Neither these species nor their sign was detected in the BSA during the reconnaissance survey, and there are no CNDDB records of these species occurring in the BSA.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife movement corridors have been recognized by federal agencies and the state as important habitats worthy of conservation. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as steppingstones for wildlife dispersal. Wildlife corridors provide migration channels seasonally (i.e., between winter and summer habitats) and provide non-migrant wildlife the opportunity to move within their home range for food, cover, reproduction, and refuge. The BSA does not function as a wildlife corridor; the agriculture habitat available is regionally abundant and existing development surrounding the BSA limits any linkage value.

5 Summary of Site Constraints and Recommendations

5.1 Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

Special-Status Plant Species

As previously described, one special-status plant (San Joaquin spearscale) has moderate potential to occur within the BSA. Botanical field surveys in accordance with CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018) would need to be conducted in suitable habitat during the species' blooming period (April to September) to confirm the absence of this species from the development footprint. Removal of San Joaquin spearscale occurrences, if present in the area of ground disturbance, could be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA (if applicable to the proposed project) because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that such removal would "have a substantial adverse effect on species identified as a special status species by CDFW."

Should San Joaquin spearscale be documented within 50 feet of the construction footprint, the following actions will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to individual plants:

- Wherever feasible, adjustments will be made to the limits of grading boundaries to confine work to avoid populations of special-status plants by at least 50 feet or as otherwise determined by a qualified botanist and in consideration of the type and extent of ground disturbance, potential for indirect impacts following ground disturbance activities, topography, and other factors.

- Prior to construction activities, a qualified botanist will flag or fence the location of special-status plant populations and the corresponding avoidance setback. This flagging will be in addition to, and distinguished apart from, any required construction boundary fencing. The construction contractor will be responsible for maintaining the flagging through the duration of construction. The flagging (or similar) will be removed immediately following construction.

- If avoidance of rare plants is not feasible, a Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be prepared by a qualified botanist prior to implementation. The Rare Plant Salvage and Translocation Plan will be approved by the County and/or CDFW and will include, at a minimum, the following components: identification of occupied habitat to be preserved and removed; identification of on-site or off-site preservation, restoration, enhancement, or translocation locations; methods for preservation, restoration, enhancement, and/or translocation; goals and objectives; replacement ratio and success standard of 1:1 for impacted to established acreage; a monitoring program to ensure mitigation success; adaptive management and remedial measures in the event that the performance standards are not achieved; and financial assurances and a mechanism for conservation of any mitigation lands required in perpetuity.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

As previously described, 5 special-status wildlife species have potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the BSA. Additional information on these species is provided below.

Swainson's Hawk, Burrowing Owl, and other Nesting and Migratory Birds

As previously described, the BSA provides nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and other native nesting and migratory birds. If site development activities occur during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 1 to August 31), direct impacts to Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and nesting and migratory birds could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise and increases in human activity could disturb nesting Swainson's hawks, burrowing owl, and/or other native birds, resulting in nest abandonment or failure. This could be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA (if applicable to the proposed project) because the public (including CDFW) could conclude that reduced reproductive success of Swainson's hawk or other special-status birds would "have a substantial adverse effect…on [a] species identified as a…special status species…by the [CDFW]" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Loss of active bird nests is also typically considered a potentially significant impact because it would "impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites" (14 CCR 15000 et seq.).

To protect nesting Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and other nesting and migratory birds, tree and vegetation removal at the project site will be conducted outside of the nesting season (February through September) as feasible. If not feasible, the following measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to nesting birds:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds no more than 7 days prior to vegetation or structure removal or ground-disturbing activities conducted during the nesting season (February through September). The survey shall cover the limits of construction and suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet for raptors and 100 feet for other nesting birds, as feasible and accessible.

- If any active nests are observed during surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish a suitable avoidance buffer from the active nest. The buffer distance shall typically range from 50 to 500 feet and shall be determined based on factors such as the species of bird, topographic features, intensity and extent of the disturbance, timing relative to the nesting cycle, and anticipated ground-disturbance schedule. Limits of construction to avoid active nests shall be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers, and shall be maintained until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.

- If vegetation removal activities are delayed, additional nest surveys shall be conducted such that no more than 7 days elapse between the survey and vegetation removal activities.

- If an active nest is identified in or adjacent to the construction zone after construction has started, work in the vicinity of the nest shall be halted until the qualified biologist can provide appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that the nest is not disturbed by construction. Appropriate measures may include a no-disturbance buffer until the birds have fledged and/or full-time monitoring by a qualified biologist during construction activities conducted near the nest.

SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 6

Hydrologic Setting

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

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Appendix A
Photo Log

Photo 1. View of BSA facing north from the central portion of the BSA.

Photo 2. View of BSA facing south from the central portion of the BSA.

Photo 3. View of BSA facing east from the central portion of the BSA.

Photo 4. View of BSA facing west from the central portion of the BSA.

Photo 1. View of BSA facing northwest from the southeastern portion of the site with the spoils mound with burrows in background.

Photo 2. View of BSA facing east from the northern edge of the BSA with spoils mound.

Appendix B
Plant Compendium

Vascular Species

Eudicots

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

* *Centaurea solstitialis—yellow star-thistle**
* *Senecio vulgaris—old-man-in-the-Spring**
* *Taraxacum officinale—common dandelion**

BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Hirschfeldia incana—shortpod mustard**
* *Lepidium latifolium—perennial pepper weed*

CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

* Convolvulus arvensis—field bindweed*

EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY

Croton setiger – dove weed

FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY

* Acmispon americanus—Spanish clover
* *Trifolium hirtum* – rose clover

Monocots

CYPERACEAE – SEDGE FAMILY

Cyperus eragrostis – tall flatsedge

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

* *Avena barbata* – slender oat
* *Bromus diandrus—ripgut brome**
* *Cynodon dactylon—Bermudagrass**
* *Hordeum murinum* – mouse barley
* *Phalaris aquatica—Harding grass**

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Appendix C
Wildlife Compendium

Birds

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE – CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus corax – common raven

New World Vultures

CATHARTIDAE – NEW WORLD VULTURES

Cathartes aura – turkey vulture

Old World Sparrows

PASSERIDAE – OLD WORLD SPARROWS

* *Passer domesticus* – house sparrow

Pigeons and Doves

COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura – mourning dove

* *Streptopelia decaocto* – Eurasian collared-dove

Mammals

Squirrels

SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS

Otospermophilus beecheyi – California ground squirrel

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Appendix D
Plant Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Astragalus tener var. *ferrisiae*	Ferris' milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1	Meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), Valley and foothill grassland (subalkaline flats)/annual herb/Apr–May/5–245	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable subalkaline flat habitat. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	alkali milk-vetch	None/None/1B.2	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), Vernal pools; Alkaline/annual herb/Mar–June/5–195	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal grassland habitat. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Atriplex cordulata var. *cordulata*	heartscale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (sandy); Alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Oct/0–1,835	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not contain sandy soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal grassland habitat. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Alkaline, Clay/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5–1,045	**Low potential to occur** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal habitat. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *parryi*	pappose tarplant	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); Alkaline (often)/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1,375	**Not expected to occur.** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal habitat. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.
Chloropyron palmatum	palmate-bracted bird's-beak	FE/SE/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/May–Oct/15–510	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal habitat. The nearest occurrence record is

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5–2,735	**Moderate potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal habitat. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1/3 mile southeast of the BSA adjacent to East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. *occidentalis*	woolly rose-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)/June–Sep/0–395	**Not expected to occur** No suitable habitat present in the BSA. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.
Lepidium latipes var. *heckardii*	Heckard's pepper-grass	None/None/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline flats)/annual herb/Mar–May/5–655	**Low potential to occur.** No suitable alkaline flat habitat is present in the BSA. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Alkaline, Flats, Lake Margins, Vernally Mesic/annual herb/Mar–May/5–3,050	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA does not contain alkaline soils and cropland within the BSA provides marginal habitat. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.
Sidalcea keckii	Keck's checkerbloom	FE/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–May(June)/245–2,130	**Not expected to occur** No suitable habitat present in the BSA. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Apr)May–Nov/0–10	**Not expected to occur** No suitable habitat present in the BSA. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no known occurrences within 2 miles of the BSA.
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/0–985	**Low potential to occur.** Fallow cropland provides marginal grassland habitat within the BSA, lacks alkaline soils and vernal pool habitat. The nearest occurrence record is approximately 1 mile southeast of the BSA within East Regional Pond, a stormwater retention area with management supporting native habitat.

Notes: BSA = Biological Study Area.
Status Legend
Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank
1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Threat Rank
0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20%–80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

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Appendix E
Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT/ST, WL	Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and man-made pools if predatory fishes are absent	**Not expected to occur.** There is no aquatic breeding habitat within or adjacent to the BSA. Upland habitat within the BSA is of low quality (tilled) with few suitable burrows. There are no CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the BSA.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	FPT/SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	**Low Potential to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitat for this species. Upland habitat within the BSA is marginal. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA.
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	FPT/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	**Low Potential to Occur.** Marginal upland habitat for this species is present within the BSA. Suitable aquatic habitat is present approximately 0.25 miles to the east on campus. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA.
Thamnophis gigas	giant garter snake	FT/ST	Freshwater marsh habitat and low-gradient streams; also uses canals and irrigation ditches	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture.	**Moderate Potential to Occur.** Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the BSA. Foraging habitat for this species is present within the BSA. The BSA is in the known range for this species, and there are multiple CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (CDFW 2024).
Ammodramus savannarum (nesting)	grasshopper sparrow	None/SSC	Nests and forages in moderately open grassland with tall forbs or scattered shrubs used for perches.	**Low Potential to Occur.** The project site is within the species' range, and cropland habitat present in the BSA provides marginal

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				habitat. There are no CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the BSA.
Asio flammeus (nesting)	short-eared owl	BCC/SSC	Grassland, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and freshwater emergent wetlands	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC, SC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	**Moderate Potential to Occur.** Suitable nesting habitat is marginal (sparse burrows) within the BSA. Foraging habitat for this species is present within the BSA. There are multiple CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (CDFW 2024).
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	**High Potential to Occur.** The BSA contains suitable foraging habitat but no nesting habitat. There are multiple known occurrences within 1 mile of the BSA.
Charadrius montanus (wintering)	mountain plover	BCC/SSC	Winters in shortgrass prairies, plowed fields, open sagebrush, and sandy deserts	**Moderate Potential to Occur.** The BSA contains suitable wintering habitat. There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the BSA.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Circus hudsonius (nesting)	northern harrier	BCC/SSC	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	**Moderate Potential to Occur.** The BSA contains suitable habitat. There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the BSA.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Elanus leucurus (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	**Low potential to occur.** The BSA lacks nesting habitat and provides low quality foraging habitat. There are no CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the BSA.
Empidonax traillii (nesting)	willow flycatcher	None/SE	Nests in wet meadow and montane willow riparian	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (nesting & wintering)	bald eagle	FPD/FP, SE	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Icteria virens (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Ixobrychus exilis (nesting)	least bittern	None/SSC	Nests in freshwater and brackish marshes with dense, tall growth of aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Lanius ludovicianus (nesting)	loggerhead shrike	None/SSC	Nests and forages in open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, or other perches	**Low potential to Occur.** The BSA contains marginal suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDB occurrence records within 5 miles of the BSA.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Melospiza melodia ("Modesto" population)	song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	None/SSC	Nests and forages in emergent freshwater marsh, riparian forest, vegetated irrigation canals and levees, and newly planted valley oak (Quercus lobata) restoration sites	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Progne subis (nesting)	purple martin	None/SSC	Nests and forages in woodland habitats including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands; in the Sacramento region often nests in weep holes under elevated freeways	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat and is outside of the species' known geographic range..

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Riparia riparia (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat and is outside of the species' known geographic range.
Setophaga petechia (nesting)	yellow warbler	None/SSC	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat and is outside of the species' known geographic range.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (nesting)	yellow-headed blackbird	None/SSC	Nests in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, often along borders of lakes and ponds; forages in emergent wetlands, open areas, croplands, and muddy shores of lacustrine habitat	**Not Expected to Occur.** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Fishes				
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1	green sturgeon - southern DPS	FT/SSC	Spawns in deep pools in large, turbulent, freshwater rivers; adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Acipenser transmontanus	white sturgeon	None/SSC, SCT	Estuaries of large rivers in brackish waters; moves to freshwater to spawn	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Archoplites interruptus (within native range only)	Sacramento perch	None/SSC	Historically found in the sloughs, slow-moving rivers, and lakes of the Central Valley	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None/SSC	Freshwater habitat includes lakes, rivers, and creeks; soft substrates in shallow areas along banks; in Goose Lake, Klamath and Shasta Rivers, and Copco Lake	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Hypomesus transpacificus	Delta smelt	FT/SE	Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta; seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait, and San Pablo Bay	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Mylopharodon conocephalus	hardhead	None/SSC	Low- to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento–San Joaquin drainage; also present in the Russian River	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	FT/None	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River, inclusive; does not include summer-run steelhead	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT/None	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River, inclusive; does not include summer-run steelhead	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 13	chinook salmon - Central Valley fall / late fall-run ESU	None/SSC	Populations spawning in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 7	chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-run ESU	FE/SE	Populations spawning in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento splittail	None/SSC	Endemic to the lakes and rivers of the Central Valley, but now confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay, and associated marshes	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	FC/ST	Aquatic, estuary	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Thaleichthys pacificus	eulachon	FT/None	Found in Klamath River, Mad River, and Redwood Creek and in small numbers in Smith River and Humboldt Bay tributaries	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in human-made structures and trees.	**Not expected to Occur.** No suitable roost structures are present within the BSA. There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils.	**Low potential to Occur.** The BSA provides marginal habitat, and no burrows showing sign of badger presence were detected during the 2024 field survey. There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the BSA.
Lasiurus frantzii	western red bat	None/SSC	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	**Not expected to Occur.** Potentially suitable roosting trees are present adjacent to the BSA. No suitable roost structures are present within the BSA. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	None/SCE	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	**Low Potential to Occur.** Within the BSA, floristic resources are marginal, consisting primarily of agricultural crops, and non-native weedy species around the margins. The BSA is tilled regularly, and potentially suitable nesting burrows were limited to a small area of active ground squirrel burrows in the northeast portion of the BSA.
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	BCC/SCE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease	**Low Potential to Occur.** Within the BSA, floristic resources are marginal, consisting primarily of agricultural crops, and non-native weedy species around the margins. The BSA is tilled regularly, and potentially suitable nesting burrows were limited to a small area of active ground squirrel burrows in the northeast portion of the BSA.
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	**Not Expected to Occur**. The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT/None	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea)	**Not expected to occur.** There are no elderberry shrubs in or adjacent to the project site.
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None/PSE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease.	**Low Potential to Occur.** Within the BSA, floristic resources are marginal, consisting primarily of agricultural crops, and non-native weedy species around the BSA margins. The BSA is tilled regularly, and potentially suitable nesting/overwintering burrows were limited to a small area of active ground squirrel burrows in the northeast portion of the BSA.

Notes: BSA = Biological Study Area; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database.
Status Legend
Federal
BCC: USFWS—Birds of Conservation Concern
FPD: Federally proposed for delisting
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
FP: CDFW Fully Protected species
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SE: State listed as endangered
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
ST: State listed as threatened
WL: CDFW Watch List species

References

CDFW. 2024. RareFind 5. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Sacramento: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed December 2024. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data.

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Appendix C

Archaeological Resources Study

December 27, 2024

David L. Willis
Yuba Community College District
3301 East Onstott Road
Yuba City, California 95991

Subject: Archaeological Resources Study for the Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

Dear David L. Willis:

This letter report documents the archaeological resources study conducted by Dudek for the proposed Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project ("Project" or "proposed Project") located in the City of Woodland, in Yolo County, California. The Yuba Community College District (YCCD) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This archaeological resources study included a California Historical Resources Information Systems record search conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and an intensive pedestrian survey for archaeological resources and was conducted by Dudek in accordance with the standards and guidelines defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation and CEQA.

Project Location and Description

The proposed Project is located on the Woodland Community College (WCC) campus in the City of Woodland ("City"). The major roads surrounding the WCC campus include Pioneer Avenue to the west, County Road 24 to the north, Farmers Central Road to the south, and County Road 102 to the east. State Route 113 (SR-113) is located further west, running north-south, while Interstate 5 (I-5) is located north of the campus and runs east-west, connecting the City to Sacramento. The Project site is located within Township 09 North, Range 02 East, Section 3 of the Grays Bend, California USGS 7.5' map (Figure 1, Project Location).

The proposed Project includes construction of a new synthetic turf 75 x 120-yard soccer field and accessory structures in the southwest part of the WCC campus covering 2.2 acres (Figure 2, Project Site). This proposed Project will provide for a new facility to accommodate games and practices for the men's and women's soccer teams.

Regulatory Framework

State Regulations

The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."

- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;" it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a Project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to

believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Background Research

Cultural Records Search Results

A records search was previously completed for the Woodland Community College Performing Arts and Culinary Services Facility Project which is located immediately northeast of the current proposed Project. This search, completed on November 18, 2019 by staff at the NWIC on behalf of Dudek, included that previous project's boundary and an additional ½-mile radius, encompassing entirety of the current proposed Project area. This record search included a review of the NWIC collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, historical maps, and local inventories. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks.

Previously Conducted Studies

NWIC and Dudek records indicate that nine previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within ½-mile of the proposed Project site, none of which intersect the proposed Project site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
Reports Intersecting the Project Site			
None			
Reports within the ½ - mile Buffer			
S-012370	1990	Results of a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Woodland High School Site Selection EIR, Woodland, Yolo	Randy S. Wiberg
S-026861	2003	Spring Lake Specific Plan: Water Detention Basins and Pipelines Proposal, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California: Cultural Resources Surveys and Assessments	Eleanor H. Derr
S-027145	2003	Archaeological Inventory Report for the Proposed Yolo County Juvenile Hall Facility, Yolo County, California	Richard Deis
S-029054	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Woodland Center in the City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
S-029054a	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Woodland Gateway Center Phase II, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California (Job #08-015)	Peak & Associates, Inc.
S-029058	2004	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Merritt-Murphy Property, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.
S-029755	2005	A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Spring Lake Development Project, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California.	Monica L. S. Nolte and Cindy Baker
S-044907	2008	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 14 Poles on the Nicolaus-Plainfield Junction High Voltage Transmission Line, Sutter and Yolo Counties, CA	John Dougherty, Mary L. Maniery, Marshall Millett, and Kristina Crawford
N/A	2019	Cultural Resources Letter Report for the Woodland Community College Performing Arts and Culinary Services Facility Project, City of Woodland, California – Negative Findings	Ross Owen and Adam Giacinto

Previously Identified Cultural Resources

NWIC records indicate that one previously recorded resource falls within the Project site, and an additional three resources are recorded within the ½-mile record search buffer (Table 2). The resource intersecting the Project site is the historic Lorenzo Farm (P-57-001377). The remaining previously recorded resources are all historic-era built environment resources consisting of structures and buildings.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
Resources within the Project Site					
P-57-001377		Historic	Lorenzo Farm (1880s - Present	Site	Standing Structures; Farm/Ranch
Resources within Record Search Area					
P-57-000719		Historic	Daniel Farnham House; OHP Property Number - 047406; OHP PRN - 5695-0327-0000; YOL-HRI-5/150	Building	Single Family Property; Farm/Ranch

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
P-57-000720		Historic	Erastus S. Farnham House; OHP Property Number - 047409; OHP PRN - 5695-0330-0000; YOL-HRI-5/165	Building	Single Family Property
P-57-001377		Historic	Metro Auto Salvage SITE	Building	Other

The Lorenzo Farm (P-57-001377), recorded by Dr. Scott Crull in 2018, was one of the largest farms in the Woodland area from time of its establishment in the in the 1880s up until the 1980s when the Lorenzo family began selling portions of the property. The resource consists of the farm property, buildings, and farmhouse, with the resource boundary comprising the former extent of the farm property. No recorded elements of the resource appear to fall within the Project site.

Archival and Building Development Research

Dudek consulted historical maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps were available from 1907, 1913, 1916, 1954, 1956, 1965, 1966, 1970, 1977, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 (NETR 2024a) and aerial photographs were available from 1957, 1968, 1973, 1984, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 (NETR 2024b). The earliest topographic map depicts the Project site and surrounding area as having little to no development from 1907-1916. The 1954 map shows Willow Spring Union School in the Northwest area of the ½-mile search butter and a windmill located south of the Project site. No other major development appears on topo maps within the area until 2012. The aerial images are consistent with the topographic maps, with the 1957-1984 aerial maps showing the Project site and its immediate vicinity under use for agriculture. Maps and aerial images from 1993 onward show the development of the Woodland Community College campus and the surrounding neighborhood, with buildings associated with the campus constructed to the immediate north and east of the Project site by 2005 and 2009, respectively. No buildings or other development are apparent within the proposed Project area on any of the maps or images. The area appears to have only been used as active or fallow agricultural land up to the present day.

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

The results of a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File, received December 19, 2024, indicated the Sacred Lands File search failed to identify any cultural resources within the records search area (Appendix B). The NAHC

also provided a list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the location of the Project site and recommended contacting them for further information.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because AB 52 is a government-to government process, no tribes were contacted by Dudek; correspondence related to notification, follow-up communication, and formal consultation with Native American tribes pursuant to AB 52 will be the responsibility of the lead agency.

Intensive Pedestrian Survey

On November 18, 2024, Dudek archaeologist Elizabeth Sivell conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for cultural resources inventory. Exposed ground surfaces were observed for surface artifacts, undisturbed areas, and archaeological deposits; periodic boot scrapes were employed to expose additional ground surface. Evidence of artifacts and archaeological deposits were also opportunistically sought after in animal burrows and other areas with disturbed soil.

Surface visibility was good (70% or greater) over much of the Project site due to recent ploughing and/or mowing activities which exposed surface soils within the survey area. A push pile of soils and imported gravels which was densely covered in grasses and thistle was located in the northeast corner of the Project site.

No archaeological resources were observed within the Project site during the field survey.

Geomorphology

Potential for yet identified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic GIS data for the area and information from other nearby projects. The "archaeological sensitivity," or potential to support the presence of a buried prehistoric archaeological deposits, is generally interpreted based on geologic landform and environmental parameters (i.e., distance to water and landform slope).

The Project site is located within the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California, a large basin comprised of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, bounded by the Serra Nevada and Coast Ranges to the east and west respectively. The nearest water body, Willow Slough, is approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Project site while the Sacramento River is approximately 6.5 miles to the east.

Soils within the Project site consists primarily of Yolo Series (85%) and minor soil components are Brentwood (5%), Reiff (5%), and Sycamore (5%) (USDA 2024). Yolo Series soils consist of silty clay loam and are very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed rocks. These soils are on alluvial fans and flood plains, and slopes range from 0 to 20 percent but are typically 0 to 2 percent. Reiff and Sycamore series soils are characteristically similar to Yolo series soils, while Brentwood series soils have moderately to heavy alkaline clay loam horizons as well as calcareous silty clay horizons. These soils are consistent with those observed during the

pedestrian survey. Topographically, the Project site is flat, with no indication of former streams or other watercourses within its immediate vicinity.

Given the extent of previous disturbance, the topography and geomorphology, and the lack of documented archaeological resources in the vicinity, the Project site is considered to have low archaeological sensitivity.

Summary and Management Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project site during the course of this study. While NWIC records indicate that the Project site falls within the recorded boundary of the historical Lorenzo Farm (P-57-001377), no evidence of structures, agricultural features, or any other archaeological resources were observed within the proposed Project site during pedestrian survey nor were any identified during review of the available archival maps and aerial imagery. An NAHC Sacred Lands File search also failed to indicate the presence cultural resources. Government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 has not been concluded. Observations during pedestrian survey and review of the history of development in the area, indicates that the entirety of the proposed Project site has been subject to previous disturbance related to agricultural activity. This history of disturbance, as well as the geoarchaeological and topographical context of the area, indicate that there is low likelihood for the presence of intact surface or subsurface archaeological deposits within the proposed Project site.

Despite the low likelihood, it is possible that cultural materials or archaeological deposits could be encountered during Project implementation. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made to prevent impacts to archaeological resources.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Recommendations will be dependent upon the potential for the find to be considered significant under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082). If the discovery proves potentially significant under CEQA, coordination with the lead agency and other designated parties is likely to be required. Additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted and should be developed based on the conditions and nature of the find.

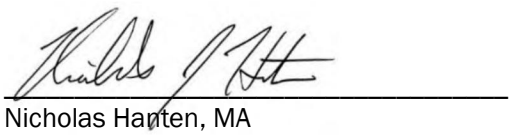
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has

determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery if the potential remains are human in origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) from of the deceased Native American. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains and/or related burial goods.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at nhanten@dudek.com

Sincerely,



Nicholas Hanten, MA
Archaeologist

cc: *Brian Grattidge, Dudek*
Elizabeth Sivell, Dudek

Att: *NADB Information*
Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B: NWIC Records Search Results
Appendix C: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

References Cited

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research). 2024a. Historical Topographic Maps 1907, 1913, 1916, 1954, 1956, 1965, 1966, 1970, 1977, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021. Accessed December 16, 2024. www.historicaerials.com.

NETR 2024b. Historical Aerials 1957, 1968, 1973, 1984, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed December 16, 2024. www.historicaerials.com.

USDA (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture). 2024. Web Soil Survey. Accessed December 16, 2024. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/.

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: Elizabeth Sivell and Nicholas Hanten, MA

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: Yuba Community College District

Report Date: December 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Letter Report for the Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

Type of Study: Archaeological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey

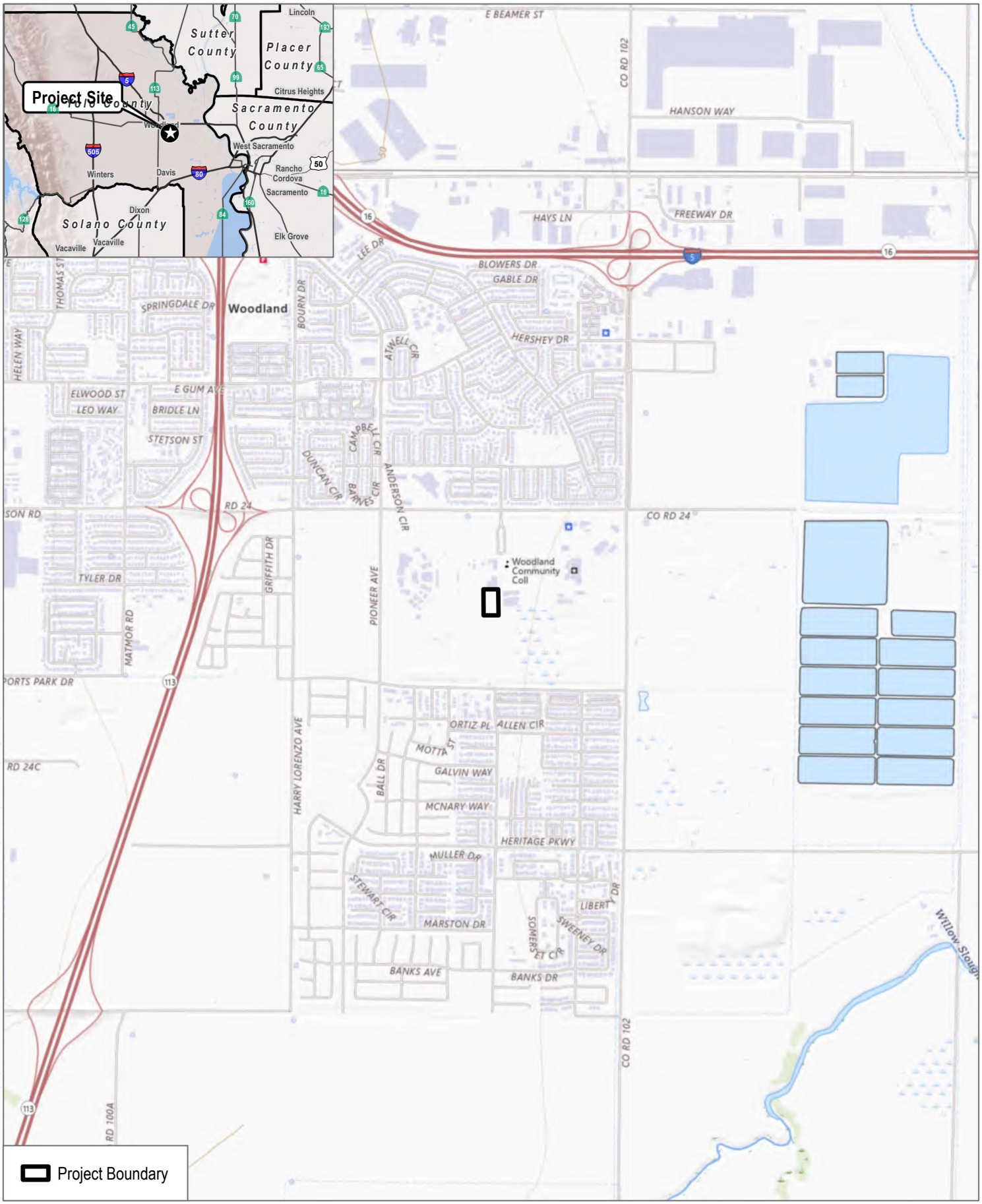
Acreage: Approximately 2.2 acres

Resources: P-57-001377

USGS Quads: Grays Bend, California 7.5' USGS Quadrangle map

Keywords: City of Woodland, Woodland Community College, Archaeological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey, P-57-001377, Lorenzo Farm

Appendix A
Figures



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2024

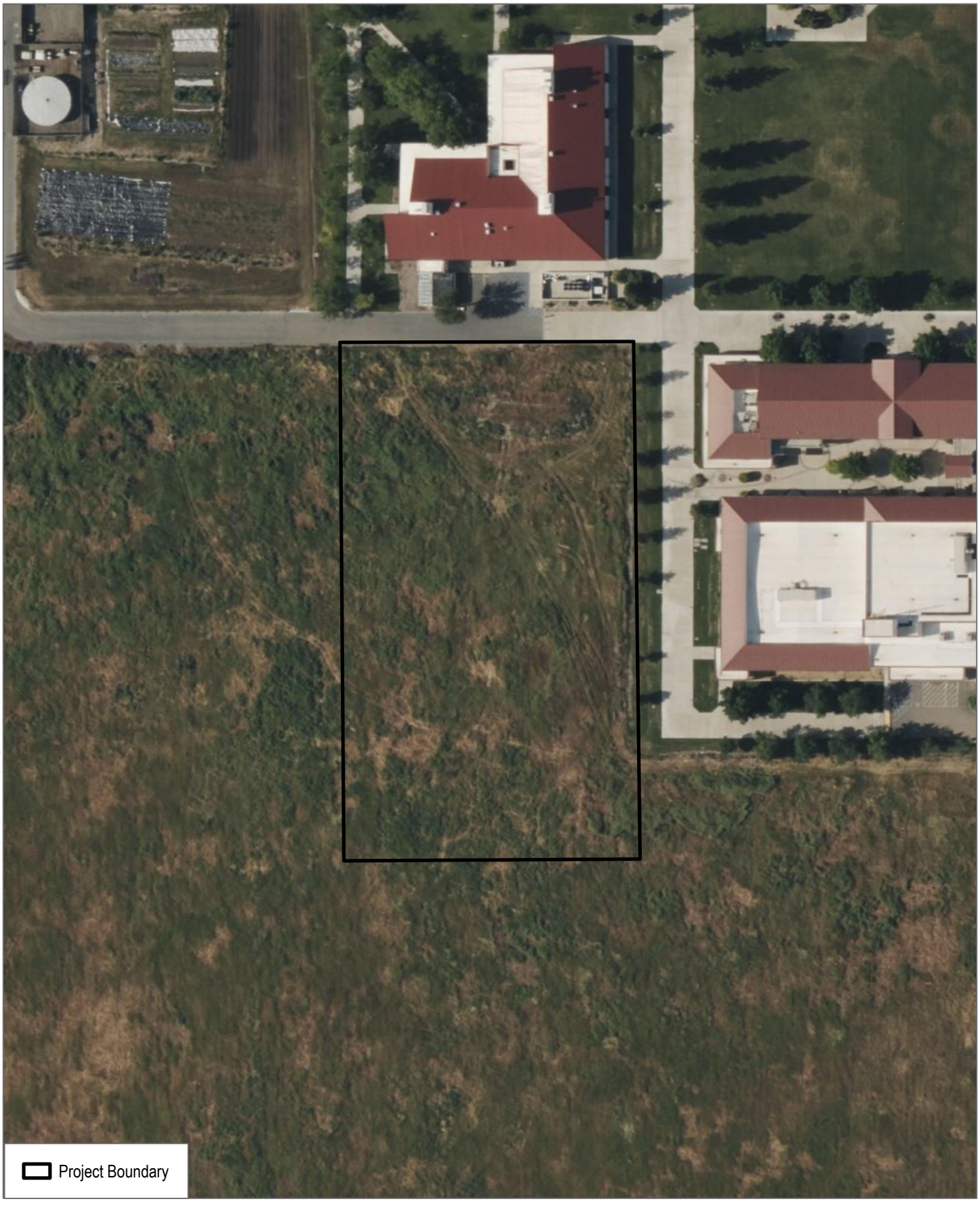
DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Accessed 2024

DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Site

Woodland Community College Soccer Field Project

Appendix B
CHRIS Record Search Results (Confidential)

Appendix C
NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

December 19, 2024

Elizabeth Sivell
Dudek

***Via Email to*: esivell@dudek.com**

Re: Woodland Community College Soccer Field (16954) Project, Yolo County

Dear Ms. Sivell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Yolo County
12/19/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Yolo	Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community	F	Wayne Mitchum Jr., Chairman	3730 Highway 45 Colusa, CA, 95932	(530) 458-6512		asmelser@colusa-nsn.gov	Nomlaki Patwin Wintu	Colusa,Glenn,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano, Sutter,Yolo	6/6/2023
	Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community	F	Jennie Mitchum, Cultural Preservation Director	3730 Highway 45 Colusa, CA, 95932	(530) 458-6303			Nomlaki Patwin Wintu	Colusa,Glenn,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano, Sutter,Yolo	6/6/2023
	Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians	F	Charlie Wright, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1630 Williams, CA, 95987	(530) 473-3274	(530) 473-3301		Wintun	Colusa,Glenn,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano, Sutter,Yolo	
	Grindstone Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki	F	Ronald Kirk, Chairperson	P.O. Box 63 Elk Creek, CA, 95939	(530) 968-5365	(530) 968-5366		Nomlaki Southern Wintun Wailaki	Colusa,Glenn,Humboldt,Lake,Mendocino,Napa,Sacramento,Shasta,Solano,Sutter,Tehama,Trinity,Yolo	
	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Yvonne Perkins, THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Leland Kinter, Tribal Treasurer	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-2902		lkinter@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	Anthony Roberts, Chairperson	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 796-3400		thpo@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023
	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	F	James Kinter, Tribal Secretary	P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606	(530) 908-7564		jkinter@yochadehe.gov	Patwin	Colusa,Lake,Napa,Sacramento,Solano,Sutter, Yolo	11/6/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Woodland Community College Soccer Field (16954) Project, Yolo County.

Record: PROJ-2024-006548
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Yolo
NAHC Group: All