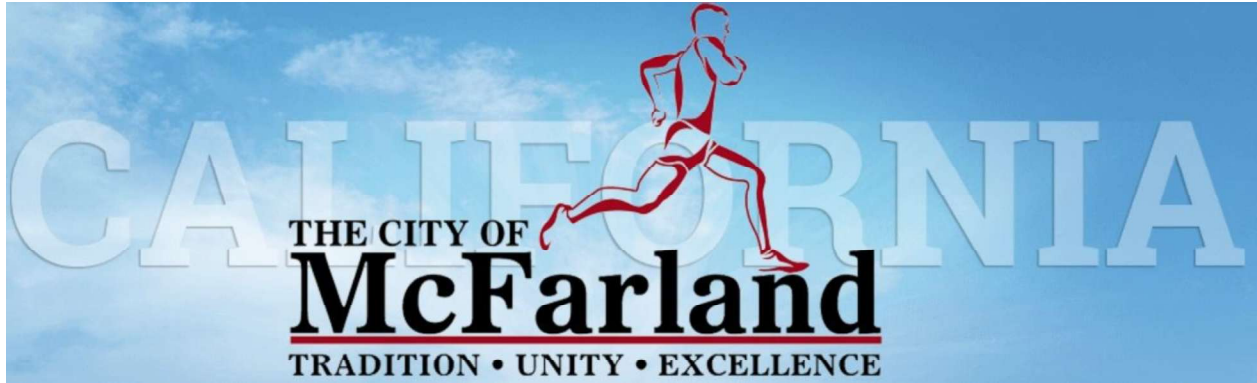


CITY OF MCFARLAND



Initial Study and Negative Declaration for Amendment to General Plan & Annexation #22

City of McFarland

Submitted by the City of McFarland
6/30/2026

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Contents

Acknowledgments.....	2
City Council	2
Planning Commission.....	2
City Staff.....	2
Figures.....	5
Tables	5
Preamble	6
Summary of Project Information	7
1.0 Project Information.....	8
1.1. Project	8
1.2. Lead Agency	8
1.3. Contact Person & Phone	8
1.4. Project Location	8
1.5. Applicant	8
1.6. General Plan Designation.....	8
1.7. Zoning.....	8
1.8. Project Location and Setting	8
1.8.1 The City of McFarland	8
1.8.2 Annexation #22 Project Location.....	11
1.9. Project Description.....	12
1.9.1 Annexation #22: Multi-Use Development Plan Proposal	12
1.9.2 Annexation #22: Parcels and Land Use Designations	13
1.9.3 Annexation #22: Distribution of Land Uses	17
1.9.4 Compatibility of Proposed Land Uses in Annexation #22 Area with McFarland General Plan..	17
1.9.5 Modifications to City Boundary and Land Uses in Annexation #22 Area	19
1.10. Other Required Agency Approvals.....	21
1.11. Native American Consultation	21
1.12. Summary Of Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	21
2.0 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts	22
2.1 Aesthetics.....	23
2.2 Agricultural Resources	24

2.3 Air Quality	26
2.4 Biological Resources.....	28
2.5 Cultural: Archeological and Historical Resources	30
2.6 Geology and Soils	31
2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	34
2.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials	35
2.9 Hydrology and Water Quality	38
2.10 Land Use and Planning.....	41
2.11 Mineral Resources	42
2.12 Noise	43
2.13 Population and Housing.....	45
2.14 Public Facilities.....	46
2.15 Recreation.....	48
2.16 Transportation	49
2.17 Utilities	51
2.18 Energy	53
2.19 Tribal Cultural Resources	54
2.20 Wildfire	56
2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	58
3.0 Certification.....	59
3.1 Preparers.....	59
3.2 Determination.....	59
3.3 De Minimis Fee Determination.....	59
3.4 Environmental Determination	60
References	61
Appendices.....	62
Appendix A: Boundaries of Proposed Annexation #22 Area	62
Appendix B: Aerial View of Existing Land Use in Vicinity of Annexation #22 Area.....	63
Appendix C: Permitted Uses in M-3 Zones	64
M-3 Zones	64

Figures

Figure 1: Location of McFarland within California and Kern County	9
Figure 2: Proposed Land Use in the 2040 McFarland General Plan	10
Figure 3: Location of Annexation #22 Area in McFarland	11
Figure 4: Proposed General Plan Land Use in Annexation #22 Area	12
Figure 5: Assessor's Parcels in Annexation #22 Area.....	13
Figure 6: Williamson Act Lands within and around McFarland's Sphere of Influence	15
Figure 7: Types of Farmlands in McFarland's Sphere of Influence	16
Figure 8: Modified McFarland City Boundary and SOI on General Plan Land Use Map	20

Tables

Table 1: Parcel Size with Land Use in Annexation #22 Area	14
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Preamble

The California Office of Planning and Research (OPR) issued the CEQA Technical Advice Series (OPR, December 2004 Edition) to clarify aspects of the California Environmental Quality Act. According to the Technical Advice [https://lci.ca.gov/docs/MND_Publication_2004.pdf]:

CEQA Guidelines § 15152 and § 21083.3 of the Public Resources Code allow a Negative Declaration to be adopted when an EIR has previously been prepared for a program, policy, plan or ordinance. The later project must be consistent with that program or other action and must not result in any significant effects which were not examined in that previous EIR. In order to tier from an EIR, the later project must be consistent with the general plan and zoning of the applicable city or county.

In preparation for the adoption of the 2040 McFarland General Plan, The City of McFarland prepared a Draft Program EIR, filed it with the State Clearinghouse, received comments, addressed the comments, and filed a Final EIR. The 2040 General Plan is separated into thematic elements. All elements must be consistent with each other. Seven elements are required for all General Plans in California, with two further elements required for communities meeting certain criteria that exist in McFarland. Optional elements may also be included and carry the same legal force and status as the required elements. The General Plan includes five optional elements. The fourteen elements are:

- **Required:** Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Safety, Conservation, Open Space, and Noise
- **Required in San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District:** Air Quality
- **Required in Disadvantaged Communities:** Environmental Justice
- **Optional:** Economic Development, Health, Community Design, Public Facilities, and Sustainable Agriculture

This project involves a general plan amendment and annexation into City limits of one parcel to the immediate south of Whisler Road, between California State Highway 99 (SR 99) on its west and Driver Road on its east, while its southwestern corner touches Phillips Road. The development application for Annexation #22 involves the parcel hitherto identified as APN 060-250-02 (with Lynn Chao listed as owner). The northern boundary of the parcel coincides with the southern limits of the City, making for continuity upon annexation. It is noteworthy that the parcel lays right outside the City limits, which also coincides with McFarland's sphere of influence (SOI) along that boundary. The initial development proposal is to pre-zone the parcel totaling 326 acres of vacant land via the annexation application to M-3 (General Manufacturing or Heavy Industrial, which includes an array of permitted uses).

Consistent with the Technical Advice, this Initial Study & Negative Declaration tiers upon the Program EIR of the General Plan. Annexation Area #22 was under temporary agricultural use a decade ago but has since then remained fallow. Laying within the City's long-range planning area, the parcel is pending future need to expand the physical development envelope of the City. Its pre-zoning proposal is consistent with the General Plan and it contains no new proposals which would result in any significant effects that were not examined in the General Plan EIR.

Both the 2040 General Plan and the Final General Plan EIR are available to the General Public. The electronic copies of the documents are accessible at the City's website: www.mcfarlandcity.org; hard copies are available at City Hall: City of McFarland, 401 West Kern Ave., McFarland, CA 93250.

Summary of Project Information

<i>Project Title</i>	General Plan Amendment and Annexation #22, South McFarland
<i>Lead Agency</i>	City of McFarland 401 West Kern Ave. McFarland, CA 93250
<i>Contact Person & Phone</i>	Brianahi De Leon, Senior City Planner 661-792-3091 bdeleon@cityofmcfarland.ca.gov
<i>Project Location</i>	Parcel APN 060-250-02 - property south of Whisler Road in McFarland. SR 99 demarcates its western boundary and Driver Rd demarcates its eastern boundary.
<i>Applicant</i>	Max Bacerra
<i>General Plan Designation</i>	Industrial use
<i>Zoning</i>	Pre-zoning for M-3 (General Manufacturing or Heavy Industrial)
<i>Surrounding Land Use</i>	Residential and commercial (to the northwest); Industrial (to the north and south); Agriculture (to the east)
<i>Description of Project</i>	General Plan Amendment and Annexation of Parcel APN 060-250-02 to the immediate South of McFarland into City limits and conversion of the approximately 326 -acre property into an M-3 district, which permits an array of manufacturing and industrial uses.
<i>Other Approving Agencies</i>	Kern County LAFCO
<i>Native American Consultation</i>	With assistance from the Native American Heritage Commission, the City identified and contacted nineteen Native American Tribes in 2021 during preparation of the Program EIR on the 2040 McFarland General Plan. Responses indicate the project area (consisting of the City of McFarland and its sphere of influence) is outside ancestral homes for which the Tribes did not request consultation.
<i>Other Information</i>	Consistent with the CEQA Technical Advice (OPR, December 2004 Edition), this Initial Study & Negative Declaration tiers upon the Program EIR of the 2040 McFarland General Plan.
<i>Compatibility of Project</i>	The annexation of the area, which is contiguous to the City, and the potential mixture of land uses are consistent with the vision and policies of the 2040 McFarland General Plan.

1.0 Project Information

1.1. **Project:** General Plan Amendment and Annexation #22, South McFarland

1.2. **Lead Agency:** City of McFarland, 401 West Kern Ave. McFarland, CA 93250

1.3. **Contact Person & Phone:** Brianahi De Leon, Senior City Planner, 661-792-3091.
bdeleon@cityofmcfarland.ca.gov.

1.4. **Project Location:** To the immediate south of the McFarland's City limits and its coterminous sphere of influence, comprising parcel **APN 060-250-02** south of Whisler Rd., McFarland. Streets that demarcate the boundaries of the project area include Whisler Rd on the north, SR 99 on the west, and Driver Rd on the east. Its southwestern corner touches Phillips Rd.

1.5. **Applicant:** Max Bacerra

1.6. **General Plan Designation:** Industrial use

1.7. **Zoning:** Pre-zoning for M-3 (which permits compatible industrial or manufacturing uses)

1.8. Project Location and Setting

1.8.1 The City of McFarland

The City of McFarland sits in the northern section of Kern County within California's Central Valley. **Figure 1** displays the location of McFarland in relation to the State of California and Kern County. The City is located along Highway 99, approximately 25 miles north of Bakersfield and approximately seven miles south of Delano. McFarland's 2022 boundaries encompass approximately three-square miles of land consisting of mostly residential, institutional, and agricultural uses. McFarland's Sphere of Influence and the surrounding area are primarily under agricultural use. **Figure 2** displays the proposed land uses in the 2040 McFarland General Plan.

Figure 1: Location of McFarland within California and Kern County

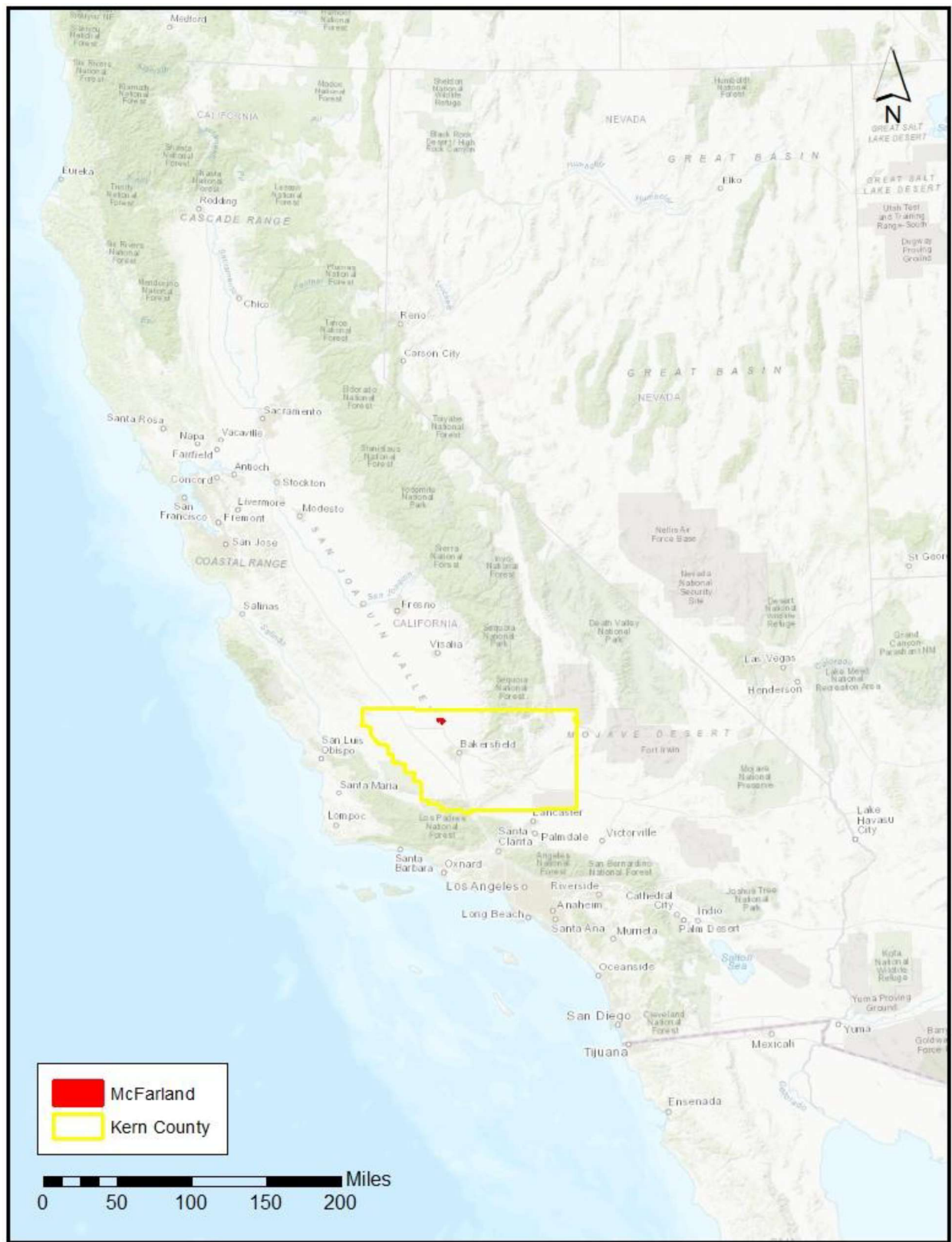
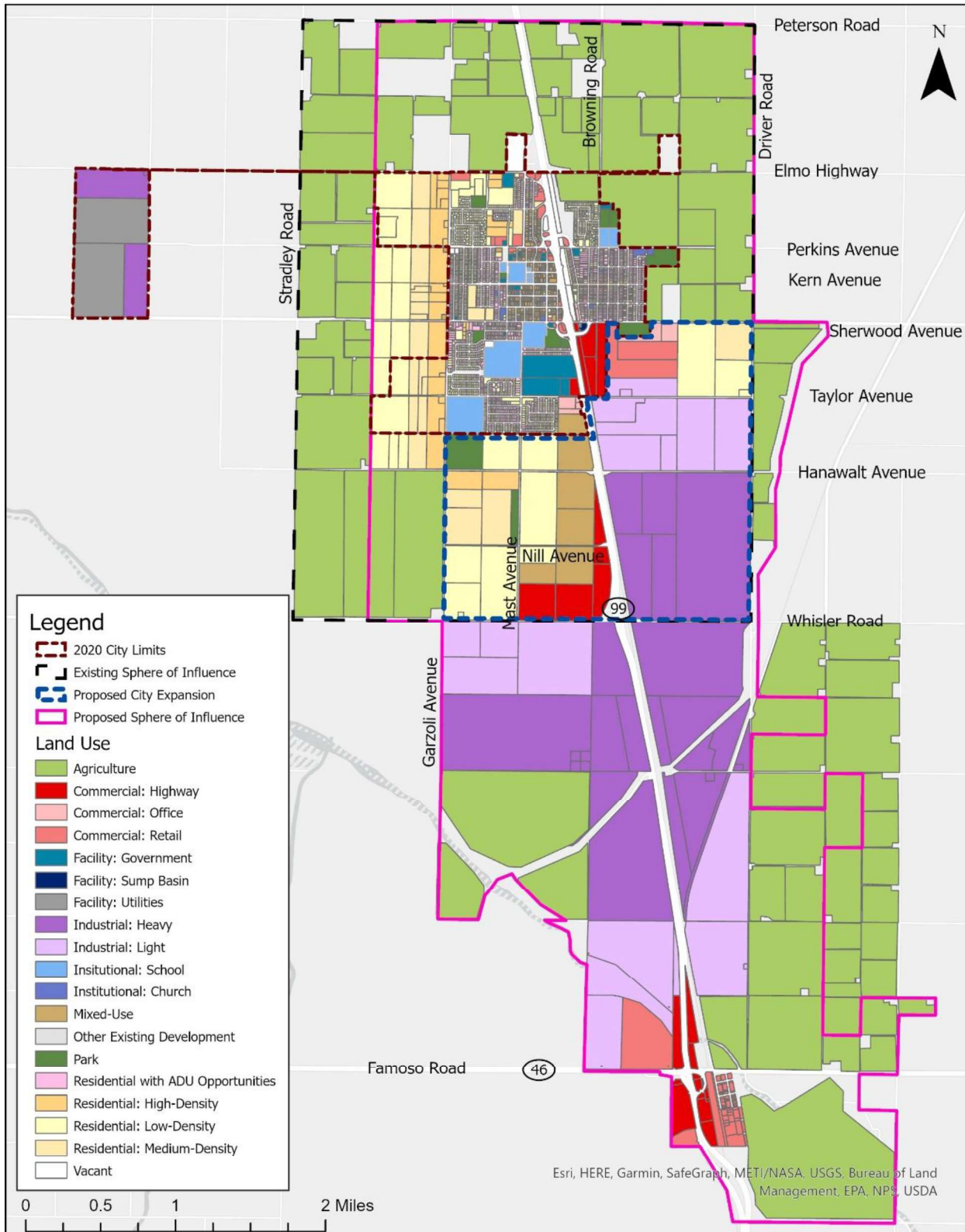


Figure 2: Proposed Land Use in the 2040 McFarland General Plan



1.8.2 Annexation #22 Project Location

The proposed Annexation #22 area covers one parcel (APN 060-250-02) south of Whisler Road in southern McFarland. Phillips Road marks the boundary of the area on its southwestern corner, with SR 99 on the west, and Driver Road on the east. The project area is right outside both the City limits and its coterminous sphere of influence on that section of the City's boundary. **Figure 3** (also showing as Appendix A) identifies the location of the annexation area on the southern edge of the City. **Figure 4** identifies land use proposals under the General Plan within the annexation area and its environs. The General Plan designates the parcel for future expansion of industrial activities as Figure 4 and Figure 2 show. Figure 2 also shows a complete legend for land use designations under the General Plan.

Figure 3: Location of Annexation #22 Area in McFarland

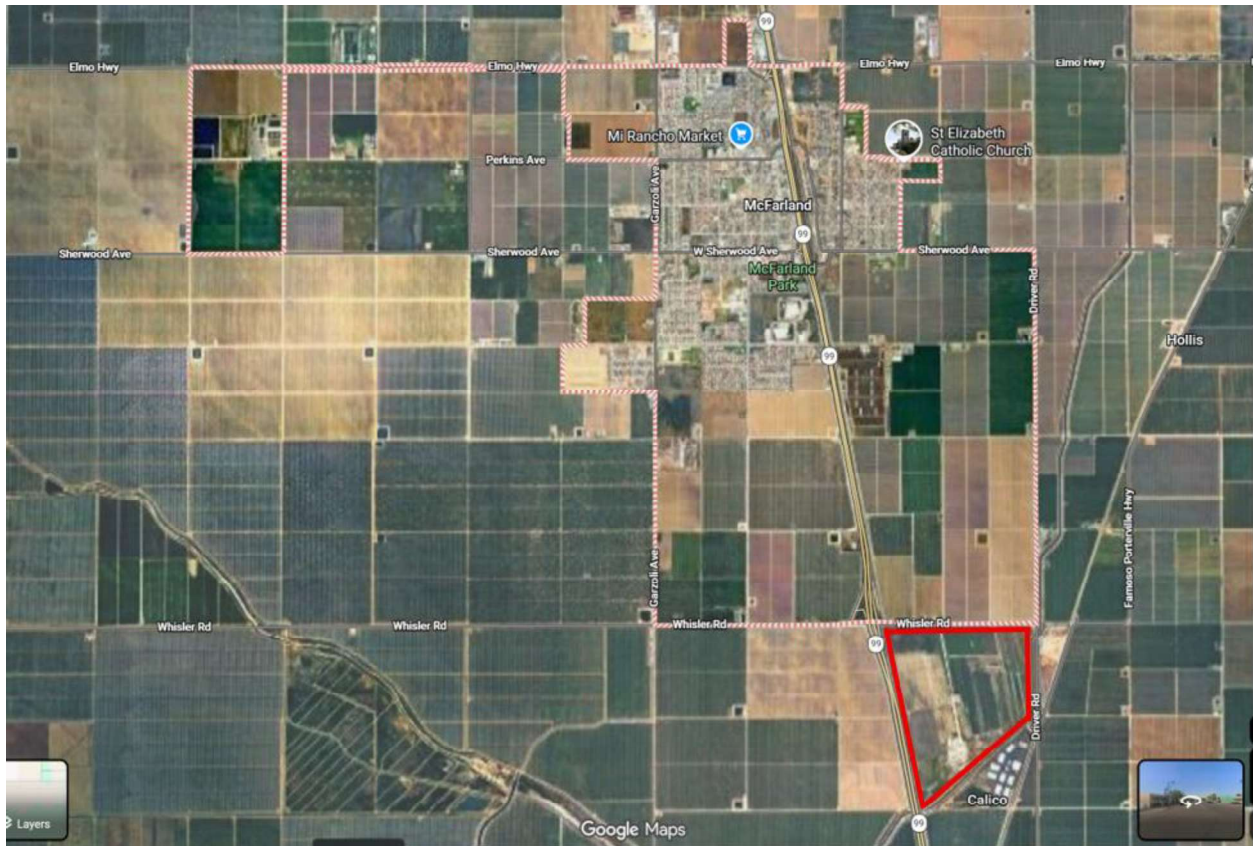
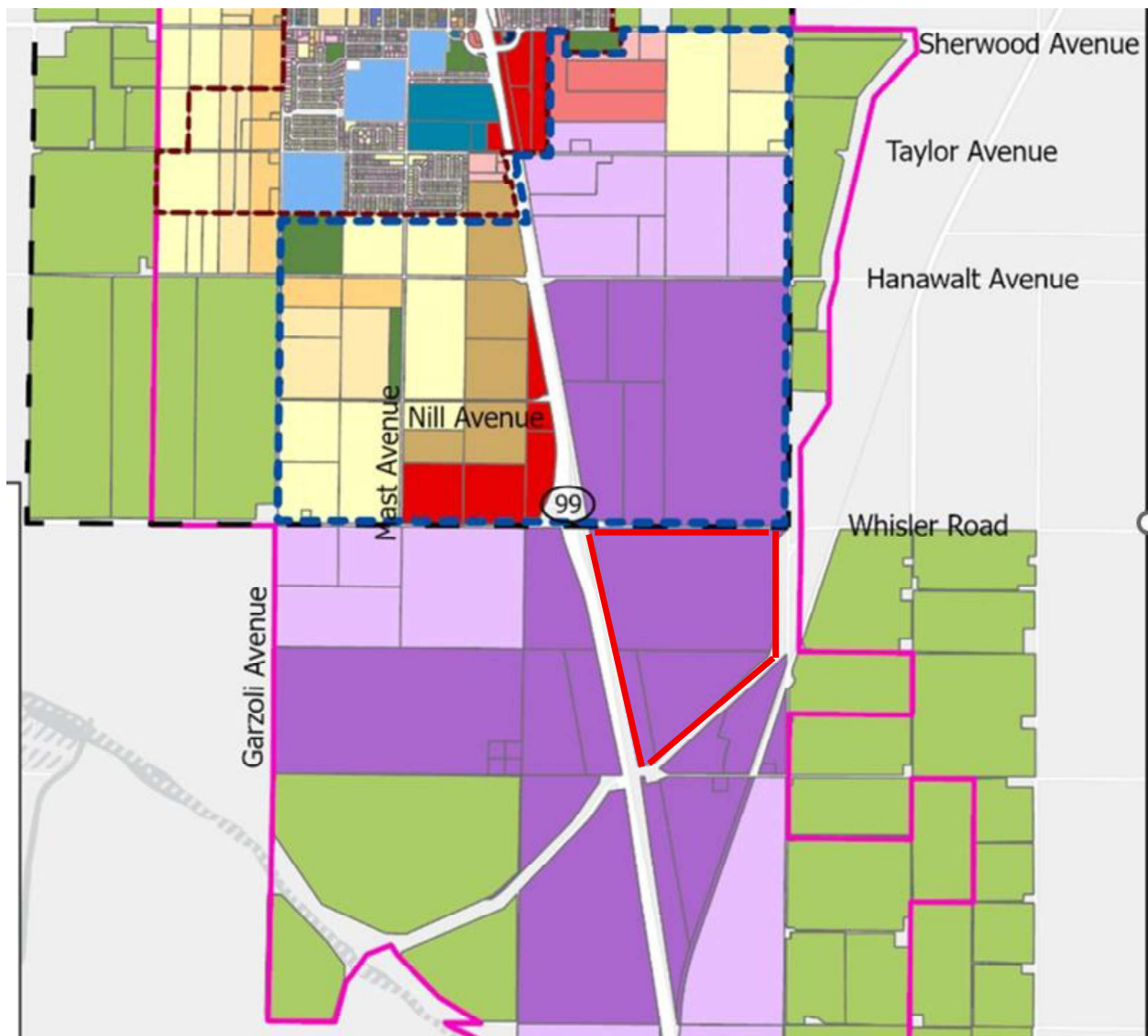


Figure 4: Proposed General Plan Land Use in Annexation #22 Area



1.9. Project Description

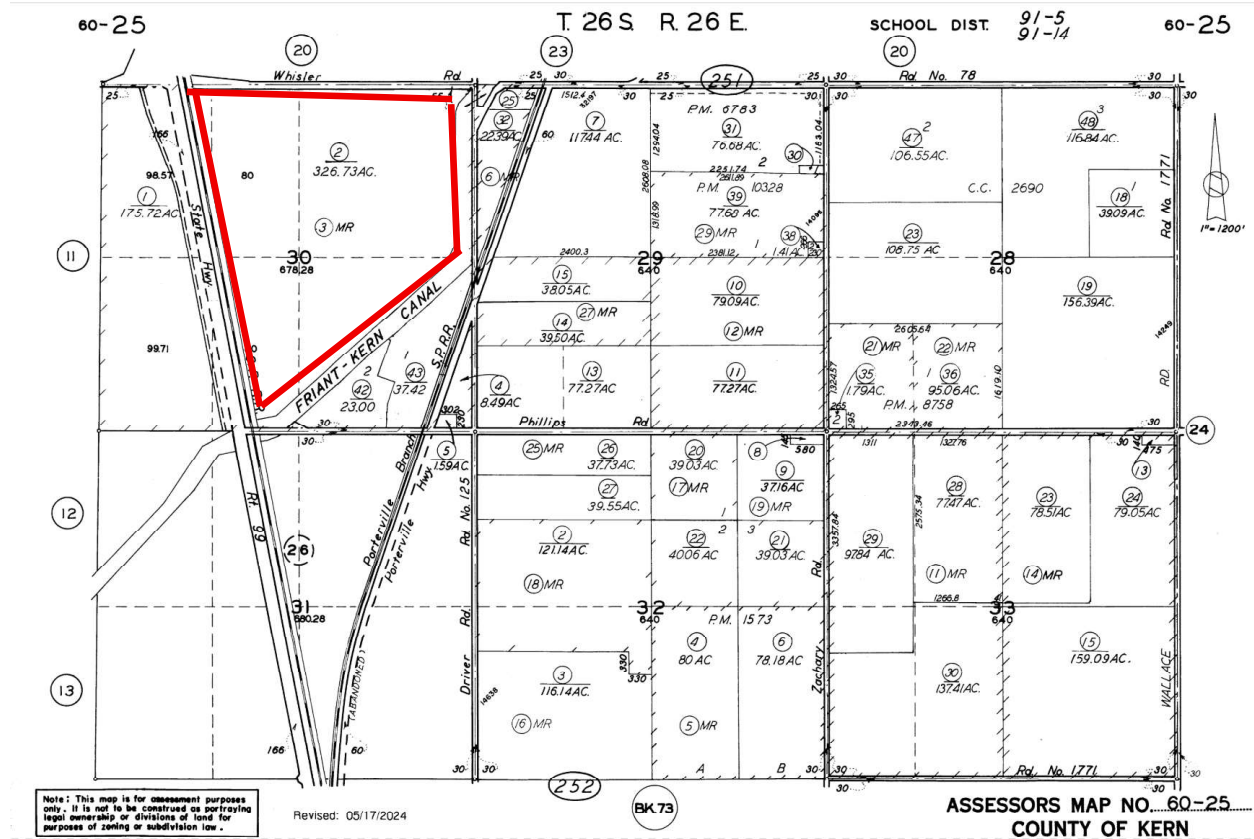
1.9.1 Annexation #22: Multi-Use Development Plan Proposal

The project involves a general plan amendment and annexation into City limits of parcel **APN 060-250-02** in South McFarland. The proposal is to develop the annexation area (outlined in Figure 3 and Figure 4) into a Multi-Use Development Plan area with an array of permitted land uses under the M-3 designation. **Figure 4** shows that the northern boundary of Annexation #22 area adjoins McFarland City limits. Appendix B is an aerial view depicting existing uses of land in the vicinity of the project area. The project area and surroundings are mostly undeveloped lands.

1.9.2 Annexation #22: Parcels and Land Use Designations

Figure 5 is a copy of the Assessor's Map for the parcel that constitutes the Annexation #22 area. **Figure 6** confirms that the parcel is not under Williamson Act contract. Its previous use for agriculture (a decade ago) was therefore temporary, pending the expansion of the City into those parcels intended for future urban development under the 2040 General Plan. **Figure 7** reveals further that the parcels were not designated prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance.

Figure 5: Assessor's Parcels in Annexation #22 Area



Source: Kern County GIS

The proposed project area covers approximately 326 gross acres. **Table 1** identifies the Assessor's parcel within the proposed annexation area. The table also shows the original land use designation in the General Plan and the proposed land use under pre-zoning of parcel **APN 060-250-02**. Overall, there is good consistency in land use designations between the General Plan and proposed uses on the parcel. Indeed, the intended land use on the parcel is exactly the same as envisioned in the City's 2040 General Plan. This maintains consistency between the General Plan and the proposed project. The most noticeable changes are: (a) the conversion of land into its intended future urban use under the General Plan with the M-3 zoning designation and (b) the modification to the boundary of the city limits and sphere of influence consequent to the annexation.

Table 1: Parcel Size with Land Use in Annexation #22 Area

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Acreage	General Plan Land Use Designation	General Plan Land Use Designation [Amended for Annexation #22]	Pre-Zoning
060-250-02	326	Heavy Industrial	Heavy Industrial or General Manufacturing	M-3
Total	326	<i>Acreage includes future internal road rights-of-way</i>		

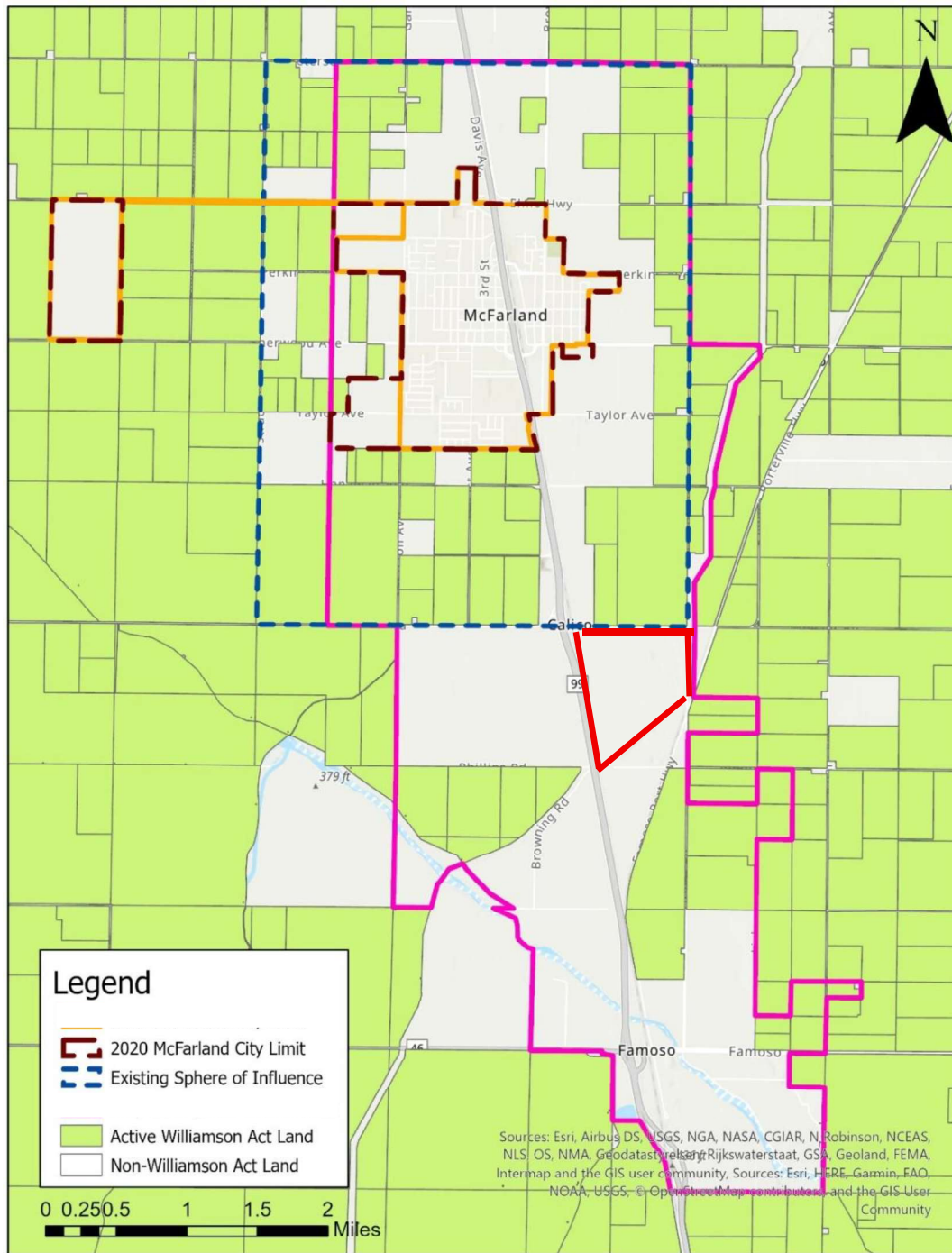
Under the City of McFarland's zoning code, M-3 designates a "General Manufacturing" or "Heavy Industrial" district. It is the most intensive type of industrial zone, which allows for heavy manufacturing, chemical processing, large-scale warehousing, and similar activities that involve intensive industrial operations.

Chapter 17 of the McFarland Municipal Code identifies an array of permitted land uses in M-3 zoning districts. According to section **17.152.030(8)** of the municipal code, M-3 zones permit the following uses ([Ord. No. 0004-2023](#), § 5, 5-11-23):

- A. Commercial stockyards and animal slaughter.
- B. Dairies and livestock feed yards.
- C. Dumps and refuse disposal areas.
- D. Dwellings.
- E. Junk, salvage or auto wrecking yards.
- F. Sewer farms or sewage disposal plants.

Appendix C has additional details covering the list of uses permitted under the M-3 district.

Figure 6: Williamson Act Lands within and around McFarland's Sphere of Influence

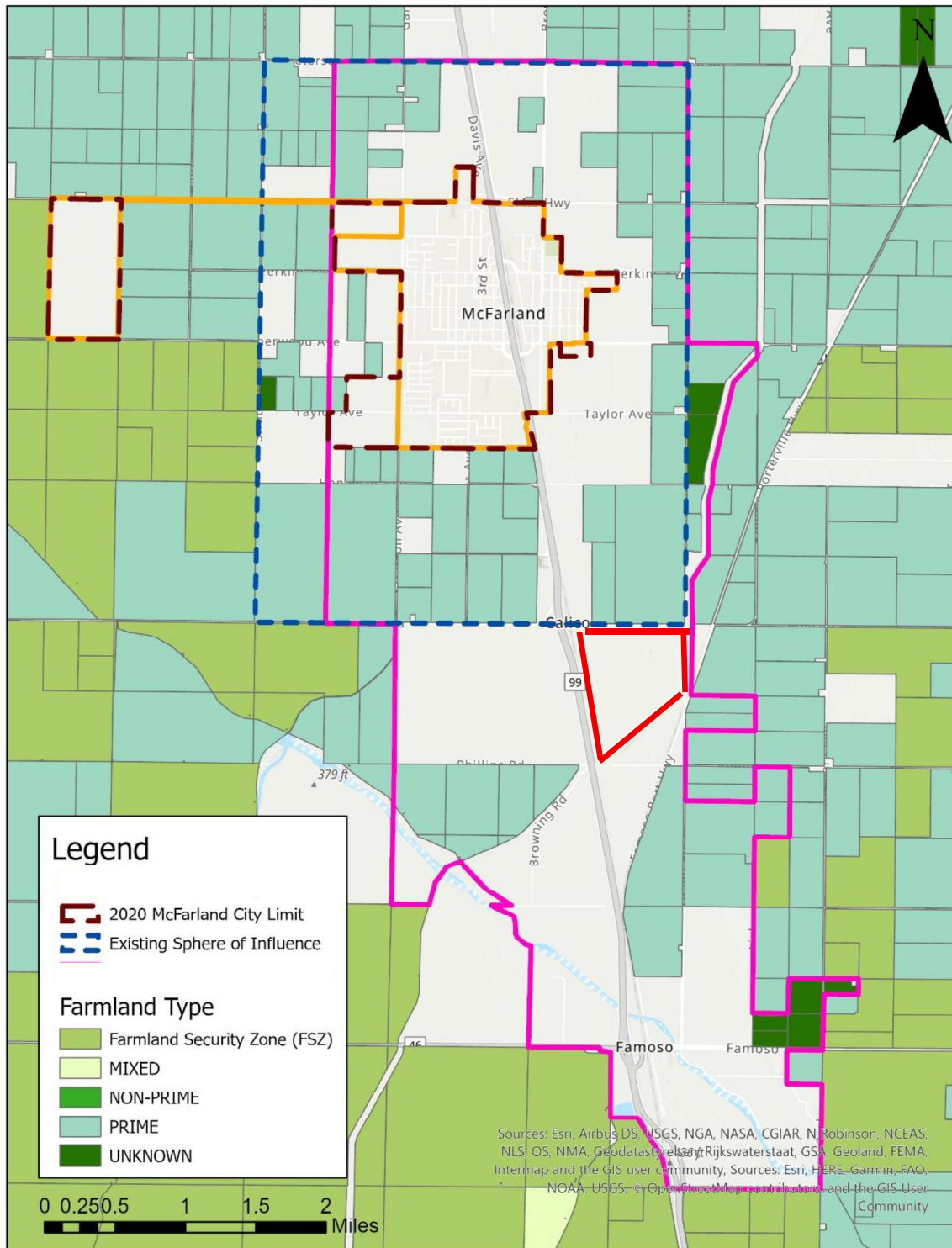


Source: Kern County GIS



Annexation #22 Area

Figure 7: Types of Farmlands in McFarland's Sphere of Influence



Source: Kern County GIS



Annexation #22 Area

1.9.3 Annexation #22: Distribution of Land Uses

The proposed project is envisioned to be developed within a zoning district defined in the City's Municipal Code. It is anticipated that multiple forms of compatible industrial operations may be implemented to be consistent with the provisions of the Municipal Code. However, the exact combination of uses and sizes are to be determined in the future. The pre-zoning has assigned to the parcel McFarland's zoning designation that would become applicable following annexation of the area. This is consistent with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act (Gov't Code Sections 5600 et seq.), which requires that parcels proposed for annexation are "pre-zoned" prior to annexation.

1.9.4 Compatibility of Proposed Land Uses in Annexation #22 Area with McFarland General Plan

The vision for the proposed development in Annexation #22 Area (which its pre-zoning reflects) will be compatible with the industrial and manufacturing land uses within the part of the city limit that the proposed development project area adjoins. The following are noteworthy:

- Annexation #22 will adjoin existing City boundary thereby avoiding leap-frog development.
- Although the parcel is continuous with City Limits, it is not contiguous with the City's built-up area. However, it is prudent to maintain some separation between the industrial land use intended for the parcel and the residential areas of the City to the northwest of the project location. This would avoid the problem of incompatible uses being too close to each other.

Review for intended vs. historic use of land reveal the following:

- Agricultural lands in McFarland are important in that they provide commodities that generate local jobs and income, contribute to the local character of the City, and create habitat for wildlife. McFarland recognizes the economic and cultural importance of agriculture for the community and continues to actively preserve and protect farmland, particularly Williamson Act Parcels.
- The parcel in the Annexation #22 area was partially under temporary agricultural use a decade ago but has been fallow since then. However, the parcel is neither under Williamson Act contract, as Figure 6 shows, nor is it designated prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance as Figure 7 shows. Consequently, Annexation #22 parcel has prior intended use for urban development as are other parcels in its immediate vicinity. Therefore, conversion of the parcel to urban uses is consistent with the long-term intent for use of the land to accommodate the needs of a growing population thereby also contributing potentially to jobs in the State.

Reviews for compatibility with the McFarland General Plan reveal the following:

- Annexation #22 adjoins an industrial area according to the Land Use Map of the 2040 General Plan. Refer to Figure 2 for the citywide land use map and Figure 4 for a close-up of project area land use designations under the General Plan. The parcel to be annexed (APN 060-250-02), is to accommodate a variety of compatible industrial and manufacturing uses including commercial stockyards and animal slaughter; dairies and livestock feed yards; dumps and refuse disposal

areas; dwellings; junk, salvage or auto wrecking yards; as well as sewer farms or sewage disposal plants. Development review in the future would assure that land uses would be compatible with each other.

- Annexation #22 Area adjoins but is wholly outside the 2022 City limits and McFarland's sphere of influence. Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 4. This would require modification to the boundaries of the city limits via the proposed annexation process.
- Since the project area falls within a section of the City that already has similar and compatible land use designations, the EIR for the 2040 General Plan covers the area of proposed development.
 - *The development proposal would not trigger a need for change to area land uses in the General Plan since they are appropriate, compatible land uses.*
 - *The circumstances qualify for tiering the environmental documentation for the annexation off the General Plan EIR for a Negative Declaration for the proposed development.*

The primary land uses intended under the project area's pre-zoning are consistent with the 2040 McFarland General Plan. Specifically, they are directly compatible with or offer the potential to meet the following policies among others:

Objective LU 1.3: Provide vibrant commercial and industrial development along Highway 99.

Policy LU 1.3.1: Develop compatible industrial, commercial, and other uses along Highway 99.

Program LU 1.3.1.1: Work with landowners to assemble parcels near the highway for new development.

Program LU 1.3.1.2: Extend infrastructure.

Program LU 1.3.1.3: Create and implement a specific plan for the job expansion area along Highway 99.

Policy LU 1.3.2: Promote new industrial development along Highway 99.

Program LU 1.3.2.1: Establish a list of administrative approved Industrial uses along the Highway 99 corridor.

Objective ED 1.1: Develop and maintain a diversity of businesses.

Policy ED 1.1.1: Balance industrial, commercial, agricultural, and residential needs.

Program ED 1.1.1.2: Expedite plan review and permitting processes to facilitate commercial development along Highway 99.

Program ED 1.1.1.3: Provide a licensing process for construction of temporary worker housing and migrant farmworker housing in suitable areas.

Goal NOI 4: New economic and commercial activity in noise-appropriate areas.

Objective NOI 4.1: Favor proposed new commercial and industrial development in noise-appropriate areas, especially along Highway 99.

Policy NOI 4.1.1: Reserve undeveloped noise-impacted areas primarily for compatible commercial and industrial development.

Program NOI 4.1.1.1: Demarcate areas along Highway 99 for commercial and industrial activities with the highest noise tolerance and generation.

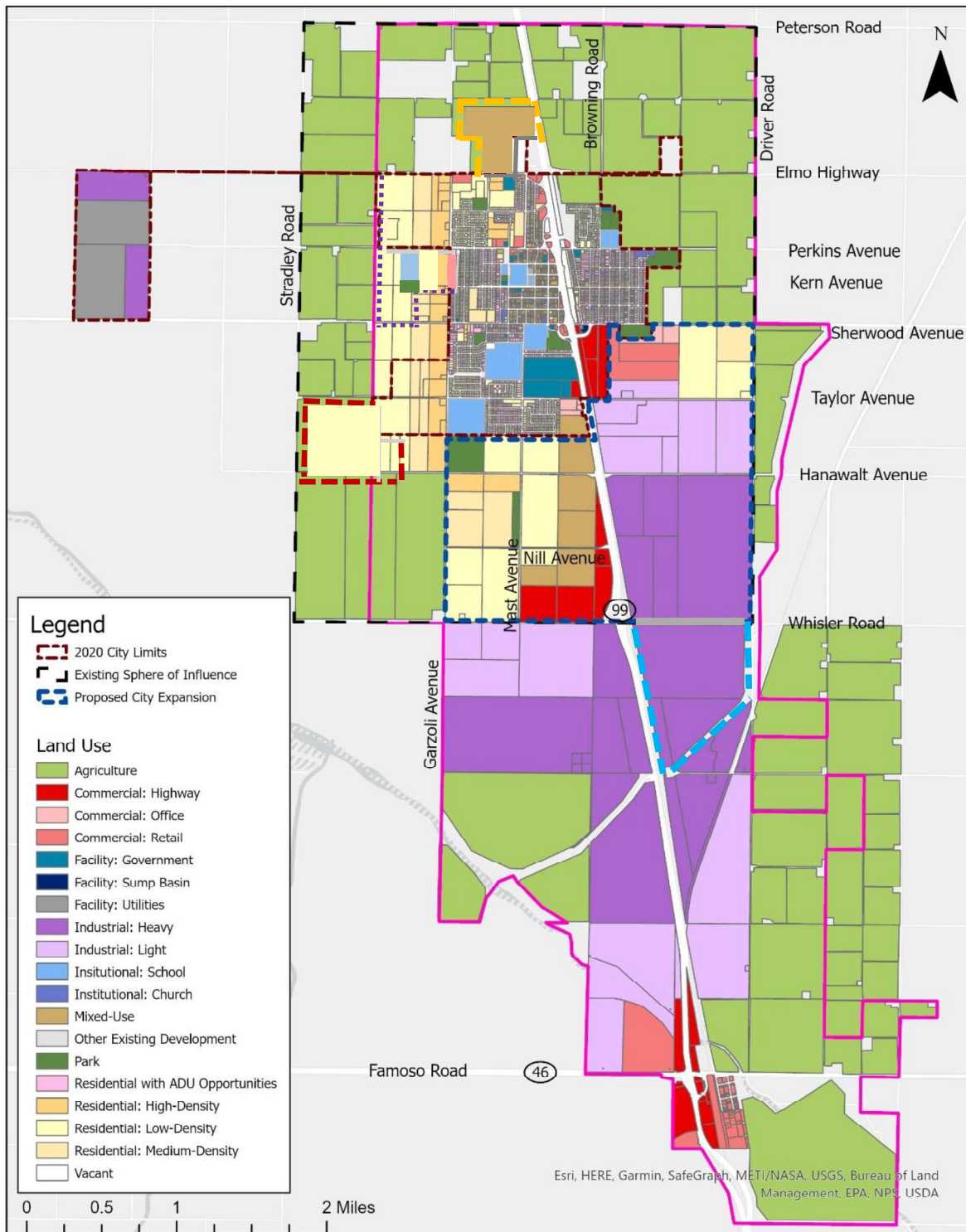
1.9.5 Modifications to City Boundary and Land Uses in Annexation #22 Area

Figure 8 shows the General Plan Land Use Map with a two-in-one modification of boundary lines: (a) to City boundaries on the south side to include Annexation #22 Area; and (b) for a coterminous boundary line that represents an extension of the City's sphere of influence (SOI).

Table 1 identified land uses between the original land use map of the General Plan and the proposed project. The following are noteworthy from that table and the modified land use map for the General Plan:

- The parcels of the annexation area have been lying fallow for a decade.
- The pre-zoning for the project exactly matches the land use vision that the General Plan articulated for the area.
- Upon the amendment to the General Plan and annexation, the new City boundary and coterminous SOI would wrap around the Annexation #22 parcels as Figure 8 depicts.

Figure 8: Modified McFarland City Boundary and SOI on General Plan Land Use Map



- Modified City Boundary for Annexation #19 Area
- Modified City Boundary for Annexation #20 Area
- Modified City Boundary for Annexation #21 Area
- Modified City Boundary & SOI for Annexation #22 Area

1.10. Other Required Agency Approvals

Externally, the City will consult with Kern County LAFCO for approval. Besides LAFCO, no other external agency is required to approve the annexation project.

Internally, pertinent departments of the McFarland city government will conduct reviews of the application in accordance with established procedures of the City and make recommendations to the Planning Commission. Ultimately, the City Council will act with consideration of input from the Planning Commission in giving authorization to initiate annexation.

1.11. Native American Consultation

Consistent with regulations of the State of California (e.g., SB 18, AB 52, et al), the project team initiated consultation with Native American Tribes likely to be traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area as part of the General Plan EIR process. With assistance from the Native American Heritage Commission, the project team identified nineteen Native American Tribes and contacted each via a letter in 2021. The Appendix to section 1.6 of the Final Program EIR on the 2040 McFarland General Plan includes a list of Tribes contacted and responses received, if any, as well as copies of the letters sent to the Tribes. Overall, responses indicate the project area is outside ancestral homes for which the Tribes did not request consultation.

1.12. Summary Of Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

In accordance with Section 15125 of the CEQA Guidelines, the Program EIR on the 2040 McFarland General Plan analyzed the programmatic and cumulative environmental impacts that would possibly result from the adoption of the 2040 McFarland General Plan, which includes the long-term vision, policies, and programs for housing. This section identifies the required topics of discussion. Subsections of the next section summarize the respective impacts of the proposed Plan under these topics. Specific environmental conditions relate to individual topics and detailed discussion of impacts are available in sections 4.1 through 4.20 of the Final EIR. The topics include the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ○ Aesthetics | ○ Hydrology and Water | ○ Utilities |
| ○ Agricultural Resources | ○ Quality | ○ Energy |
| ○ Air Quality | ○ Land Use and Planning | ○ Tribal Cultural Resources |
| ○ Biological Resources | ○ Mineral Resources | ○ Wildfire |
| ○ Cultural | ○ Noise | ○ Mandatory Findings of |
| ○ Geology and Soils | ○ Population and Housing | Significance |
| ○ Greenhouse Gas Emissions | ○ Public Facilities | |
| ○ Hazards and Hazardous | ○ Recreation | |
| Materials | ○ Transportation | |

2.0 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This section presents a summary of the analyses on the potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed project. For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist (Section 1.1 through 1.9) are stated and answers are provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the project's short-term impacts (construction-related), and its operational or day-to-day impacts. For each question, there are four possible responses, which are listed in increasing order of severity; they are:

1. **No Impact.** Future development arising from the project's implementation will not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment and no additional analysis is required.
2. **Less than Significant Impact.** The development associated with project implementation will have the potential to impact the environment; these impacts, however, will be less than the levels or thresholds that are considered significant and no additional analysis is required.
3. **Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated.** The development will have the potential to generate impacts which may be considered as a significant effect on the environment, although mitigation measures or changes to the project's physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.
4. **Potentially Significant Impact.** Future implementation will have impacts that are considered significant, and additional analysis is required to identify mitigation measures that could reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

The summary tables that follow list the four possible responses in decreasing order of severity for each of the required topics of discussion.

2.1 Aesthetics

Would the proposed plan:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
2. Substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
3. In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				X
4. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

AE – 1: There are no officially designated scenic vistas or viewsheds in the City of McFarland. As a result, the Annexation #22 project (Project) will have **no effect** on scenic vistas.

AE – 2: There are no officially designated State scenic highways in the City of McFarland nor are there any National or California Historic Landmarks in the City. The closest eligible place is the Friant-Kern Canal, which is eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRPH). The Project will have **no effect** on any scenic highways or historic landmarks.

AE – 3: The proposed developments in the Project would be contiguous to the City and the development review process will assure preservation of the visual character of the City. The Project will have **no negative effect** on the visual character of the City.

AE – 4: Build-out of developments from the Project would create new, but minor sources of glare and light. Any new lighting installed under the Project would increase safety and security for residents and visitors and result in a **less than significant impact**.

2.2 Agricultural Resources

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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?				X
2. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
3. 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))?				X
4. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
5. 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?			X	

AG – 1: Agricultural lands in McFarland are important in that they provide commodities that generate local jobs and income, contribute to the local character of the City, and create habitat for wildlife. While some designated urban land under temporary agricultural use may be converted to urban land uses under the Annexation #22 project (Project), the parcels of land under consideration are not under Williamson Act contract nor are they designated prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. Overall, use of the land for its intended urban purpose would result in a **less than significant** effect.

AG – 2: McFarland recognizes the economic and cultural importance of agriculture for the community and continues to actively preserve and protect farmland, particularly, Williamson Act Parcels. Annexation #22 project area is not under contract and thus its conversion to housing in order to accommodate the growing population in the long term would not result in loss of Williamson Act land. Therefore, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact on zoning and Williamson Act Parcels.

AG – 3: There is no forest land or timberland zoned for timberland production within the City of McFarland. The Project will have **no impact** on forest or timberland.

AG – 4: There is no forest land within the City of McFarland. The Project would have **no impact** on the loss of forest land to non-forest use.

AG – 5: Agricultural resources are directly threatened by urban development as well as urban growth. McFarland is committed to preserving its agricultural resources; however, while long term buildout of housing may impact the agricultural environment by changing the activities occurring on adjacent properties, Annexation #22 parcels have prior designation for urban development as are many of the parcels in the immediate vicinity. This would cause the overall impact to be **less than significant**.

2.3 Air Quality

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Conflict or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality?			X	
2. 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?			X	
3. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
4. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

AQ– 1: McFarland, like the rest of the San Joaquin Valley area, is in attainment with the federal PM 10 standard, but not with the federal PM 2.5 standard, and the area is not in attainment with state PM 10 or PM 2.5 standards, making the area not in attainment with federal nor with state ozone standards. Features within the Annexation #22 project (Project) would be consistent with the General Plan, which promotes contiguous growth with intensification of development, thus increasing the use of alternatives to the auto like walking, biking, and transit causing the overall impact to be **less than significant**.

AQ – 2: The SJVAPCD has published two state implementation plans (SIPs) which address ozone and particulate matter, for which the Basin fails to meet attainment standards. Housing Elements are typically considered consistent with SIPs if they do not increase population or VMT above that projected in the Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). The Project does not exceed these growth assumptions. The SJVAPCD also published a CEQA assistance document, the “Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts” (GAMAQI) which provides specific mitigation measures to be applied to projects in the Basin. Projects in the City, such as subdivisions will undergo project level CEQA review and are subject to the provisions of the GAMAQI. Overall, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

AQ – 3: The Project could contribute to the existing violation of several air quality standards or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation; however, the air basin covers a large region

and includes many large agricultural operations and major urban areas including the City of Fresno. The Project will conform with several policies and actions in the General Plans that can help to mitigate future air pollutant emissions and protect sensitive residential receptors such as nursing homes. Overall, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

AQ– 4: Considering the small size and rural location of the City of McFarland and the separation of incompatible uses, the Project will **not have a significant impact** on the exposure of substantial numbers of people to emissions.

2.4 Biological Resources

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
2. 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 Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
3. 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?			X	
4. 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?			X	
5. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
6. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X	

BIO– 1: McFarland is home to a few species that have been historically protected under federal and state regulations. Four species that have been on and off the endangered and threatened species lists

over the past years include the Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), and the San Joaquin Kit Fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*). Impacts to these species will be mitigated from the federal and state regulations. Furthermore, the Annexation #22 project (Project) does not propose development in existing wildlife or natural habitat areas. While, infill development is prioritized, new development will avoid sensitive areas, and areas of the City that are environmentally sensitive are intended to be preserved resulting in a **less than significant** impact to protected species.

BIO – 2: There are no wetlands or riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities in McFarland; therefore, the Project will have **no impact** on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community.

BIO – 3: The City is nearly surrounded by croplands and Williamson Act lands and the policy is to preserve prime farmland, which controls the development envelope. Otherwise, the regional geography poses low fire risk to McFarland, the City lacks wetlands, forested areas, or other sensitive habitat that might hinder development. While there is a slight potential for interruption of the hydrological cycle with impervious surfaces that come with urban development, the impact will be **less than significant**.

BIO – 4: The Project could result in some impact if new development would interfere with movement of species through corridors, migration patterns, or affect their ability to reach breeding locations, but any impact would be **less than significant**.

BIO – 5: The Project will **not conflict** with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

BIO – 6: There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that are relevant in this context. Even unforeseen possibilities are considered **less than significant**.

2.5 Cultural: Archeological and Historical Resources

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?				X
2. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to 15064.5?			X	
3. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

CULT– 1: McFarland does not have any officially designated historic resources leading to a conclusion of **no impact**. Furthermore, the Annexation #22 project (Project) seeks to preserve non-designated historic resources.

CULT – 2: Construction activities associated with buildout of the Project could cause a significant impact to archaeological resources in the plan area by potentially damaging or disturbing as yet undiscovered archaeological deposits through the placement of fill and soil compression. Therefore, the potential for encountering archeological resources could exist but is unknown in some sections of the City. Based in know facts, the Project overall is likely to cause a **less than significant** impact.

CULT – 3: Historically, Native Americans inhabited the region, and historically significant sites within the region have been discovered. There exists the potential of significant impacts if there were unknown sites of human remains discovered during the build-out of the Project. There are no known such sites in key growth areas (which include the Project area), resulting in a **less than significant** impact. If any were to be discovered, impacts would both be significant and unavoidable. In the event human remains are discovered during the build-out of the Project, construction must be stopped, and a qualified coroner must be contacted to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. If the coroner makes this determination, the coroner should contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2.6 Geology and Soils

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving 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?			X	
2. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
3. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
4. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?			X	
5. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
6. 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?			X	
7. 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?			X	
8. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?			X	

9. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	X
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GEO– 1: Seismic hazard mapping shows that the City has a low seismic hazard potential yet it is at moderate risk for earthquake vulnerability. The closest active fault is six miles west while the closest active and potentially hazardous fault zone is White Wolf Fault Zone, located 55 miles south of McFarland. The White Wolf Fault Zone last erupted in 1952. Therefore, the Annexation #22 project (Project) has a **less than significant** effect.

GEO – 2: Seismic hazard mapping shows that the City has a low seismic hazard potential yet it is at moderate risk for earthquake vulnerability. McFarland has a 25% to 30% chance of experiencing an earthquake greater than magnitude 5.0 within the next 20 years and a 50% to 60% chance of experiencing an earthquake greater than magnitude 5.0 within the next 30 years. Therefore, the Project would place few to no properties in danger of collapse or lives at risk due to ground shaking, causing a **less than significant** impact.

GEO – 3: Liquefaction is the conversion of soil into a fluid-like state. McFarland is not within an area identified as having the potential for liquefaction. Therefore, the probability of loss of life or property due to liquefaction is **less than significant**.

GEO– 4: Earthquake-induced landslide and slope failure occurs when steep slopes composed of weak materials fail because of ground shaking caused by an earthquake. McFarland is not in an area identified as having the potential for earthquake-induced landslide or slope failure. Therefore, the Project will create **less than significant** risk of landslides.

GEO – 5: McFarland’s largest economic sector is agriculture. As most agricultural operations take place outside the built-up area of McFarland, the Project would create **less than significant** loss of topsoil.

GEO – 6: McFarland is not in an area identified as having the potential for earthquake-induced landslide or slope failure or as having the potential for liquefaction. Subsidence typically occurs due to the withdrawal of groundwater, oil, natural gas, or other resource extractive activities. The nearby City of Delano experienced subsidence caused largely by groundwater pumping of the deep aquifer system during the 1950s and 1960s. Although McFarland is at some risk for future ground failure as it is affected by subsidence with seismic ground shaking due to historic water withdrawal, and existing subsidence conditions, the Project’s impact would be **less than significant**.

GEO– 7: Soils susceptible to expansion are high in clay content as they are able to absorb and retain water leading to volume disparities between wet and dry states. The City of McFarland contains sandy soils with little or no clay content (Olive et al., 1989) which will not expand when inundated with water. Therefore, the Project creates **less than significant** risk of loss of life or building damage due to location on expansive soils.

GEO – 8: The City of McFarland relies primarily on the collection and treatment of wastewater through a city-wide sewer system. The City does not rely heavily on the use of septic tanks. In the event that septic tanks are needed to collect wastewater, the nature of the soil in McFarland would adequately support septic tank infrastructure, resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

GEO – 9: McFarland is not known to have paleontological resources. However, construction activities associated with buildout of the Project could result in unearthing paleontological resources.

In anticipation of this slim eventuality, the City of McFarland has adopted the policy that “in the event that archeological or paleontological resource is unearthed or otherwise discovered during construction related activities associated with the Project, all work must be suspended until a qualified archeologist is consulted.” Thus, the Project has a **less than significant** impact.

2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
2. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of GHGs?			X	

GHG – 1: The Annexation #22 project (Project) is envisioned to increase development density which can reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions resulting in a **less than significant** effect.

GHG – 2: The Project remains consistent with the 2040 General Plan and other relevant policies and plans related to the regulation of GHG emissions. Therefore, the Project results in a **less than significant** impact.

2.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
2. 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?			X	
3. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
4. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			X	
5. 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?				X
6. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
7. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			X	

HAZ– 1: The transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials are primarily associated with industry. The Annexation #22 project (Project) focuses primarily on industrial and manufacturing activities and supporting uses. Policies in the City’s General Plan provide directions on how to deal with such situations, providing guidance to the development of the Annexation 22 area. Therefore Project’s impact would be **less than significant**.

HAZ – 2: Certain industrial and commercial land uses have the potential to create a significant hazard in upset or accident conditions if they involve the use, production, or transport of hazardous materials; however, the Project would be developed according to policies of the General Plan and result in a **less than significant** impact on the environment.

Furthermore, this project is not the type to require CEQA review and mitigation of impacts associated with hazardous materials. In the case that the release of hazardous materials occurs, the City should collaborate with the County, following protocol from the County's Hazardous Materials Area Plan to carry out a study to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination, and the potential threat to public health and/or the environment.

HAZ – 3: Most existing and proposed schools are located beyond the quarter-mile threshold from anticipated land uses. The Project focuses on uses that are in the same vicinity with other anticipated industrial uses resulting in a **less than significant** impact on the environment

HAZ– 4: According to an EnviroStor search conducted in 2019, there were three DTSC cleanup sites within City limits and one cleanup site to the south of McFarland. The Project will not change the existing land uses on the contamination sites without mitigation. Additionally, there is a potential for aerially deposited lead (ADL) soil contamination along Highway 99. Projects associated with development along Highway 99 should include soil sampling to test for ADL. Other projects (but not this project) might require CEQA review and mitigation of impacts associated with hazardous materials. Therefore, the Project will create **less than significant** hazard to the public or the environment.

HAZ – 5: While four airports fall within the relative vicinity of McFarland, only three are relatively impactful. Delano Airport's Sphere of Influence extends south to the border of Elmo Highway, thus providing a constraint to potential development north of that area. However, Delano Municipal Airport (DLO) is an uncontrolled, general aviation airport with a record of low-activity; it primarily serves local light aviation, including flight training and private aircraft, rather than commercial traffic thereby posing little to no conflict with the project area. There is no private airstrip within the Project Area. While no training or other significant military flightpaths cross over McFarland, Edwards Air Force Base, the nearest military installation, has some potential to impact safety in McFarland. Naval Air Warfare Station China Lake could also potentially effect aircraft hazards. The Project will **not impact** airport use.

HAZ – 6: The Project aligns with the General Plan which ensures collaboration with Kern County on the development and implementation of a Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Plan (ERP) as well as supports efforts outlined in the existing McFarland Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Project does **not impact** implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

HAZ– 7: McFarland is not included in Local, State or Federal Responsibility Areas or the projected Sphere of Influence within the Fire Hazard Severity Zones. While the City does not lie within a recognized Fire Hazard Severity Zone of CAL FIRE, urban structure fires remain a concern and steps to prepare for an emergency can benefit all residents. Additionally, the City of McFarland sits on land designated as Wildland-Urban Interface by the USGS, or the area where significant vegetation or fuel sources lie near

human activity. The Sequoia National Forest lies approximately 30 miles to the east of McFarland, and that eastern half of Kern County qualifies as a significant fuel source and an area of significant fire probability, with many areas falling in a High or Very High Fire Hazard Zone. Although large wildfires are unlikely near McFarland, caution is still warranted due to significant potential fuel sources in the area including agricultural waste, liquid fuel, gaseous accelerants, and other significant local point sources of impact in a city of its size. The Project will expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a **less than significant** risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

2.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
2. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
3. 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 result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
4. 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 substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
5. 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 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?			X	
6. 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			X	

impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?	
7. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	X
8. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	X

HY– 1: Future development associated with the buildout of the Annexation #22 project (Project) could negatively affect the quality of surface waters. Construction activities, which include grading, excavation, and other earthmoving activities, could expose soils, which can be eroded and deposited into nearby water sources. Increased sedimentation and turbidity from storm water runoff could lead to lower oxygen levels and increased algal growth, which could harm aquatic life. Post-construction impacts to water quality and waste discharge are due to an increase of impervious surfaces creating changes to storm water amount and quality. An increase of impervious surfaces also could lead to an increase of pollutants that enter storm water runoff. Urban runoff can potentially carry oil and grease, metals, sediment, pesticide, and chemical residues from roadways, parking lots, and rooftops, depositing them into nearby waterways. Development from the Project is required to comply with State and local water quality regulations that are designed to protect water quality during construction. Complying with the standards and regulations will prevent the Project from violating any water quality standards related to waste discharge. Therefore, the Project’s impact will be **less than significant**.

HY – 2: The future development in the Project area would result in an increase in impervious surfaces which may interfere with groundwater recharge. However, regulations for stormwater require various measures that aim to improve on-site retention and drainage improvements, which when adhered to should result in a **less than significant** impact.

HY – 3: Development of the Project would involve vegetation removal, earth excavation and grading, and the construction of new structures. These activities could have an impact on the drainage pattern through an increase in erosion from construction activities and an increase in impervious surfaces. However, erosion control measures are to be implemented and regulated for any proposed project greater than one acre resulting in a **less than significant** level. Individual projects are also to mitigate any on-site or off-site erosion impacts.

HY– 4: Build-out of the Project will increase the number of impervious surfaces within the City. Drainage patterns have the potential to be altered through an increase in the rate and volume of stormwater runoff due to the increase in impervious surfaces. McFarland owns nine sump basins for flood and storm control; however, additional sump basins have been identified for future development. This would help to alleviate potential runoff from developments to a **less than significant** level.

HY – 5: An increase in impervious surfaces from the development of the Project could result in an increase in stormwater runoff and pollutants within the stormwater. The increased pollutants include oil

and grease, metals, sediments, and pesticides from the increase in roadways, parking lots, rooftops, and other impervious surfaces. The water quality from stormwater runoff is regulated by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVWQCB) and the municipal stormwater requirements in the McFarland Storm Drain Master Plan. These requirements and design features aid in offsetting the potential increase in stormwater from increase in impervious surfaces to a **less than significant** level.

HY – 6: An increase in development under the Project could result in alterations to water courses as retention walls, fences, and other structures are situated on land. However, site grading and design guidelines are meant to guard against unnecessary redirection of natural flow patterns, call for creation of retention basins, and preservation of streams and creeks, resulting in an overall **less than significant** impact. Furthermore, individual projects are to undergo project-level analysis to determine if they impede or redirect flood flows and mitigate them, as necessary.

HY– 7: McFarland does not fall within tsunami or seiche zones. However, assessor’s parcel data indicates approximately 457 parcels exist within the 100-year floodplain and 1,081 parcels exist within the 500-year floodplain. These properties account for 55% of homes in McFarland. Approximately 2,380 people live within the 100-year floodplain and 5,540 live within the 500-year floodplain. The Project also falls within the 500-year flood plain. However, with the appropriate mitigation programs in the General Plan, this Project can result in a **less than significant** impact.

HY – 8: An increase in development under the Project could increase surface runoff, its pollution, and subsequent degradation of water supply sources. McFarland is in a region with perennial shortage of water and a depleting groundwater aquifer. Growth in people and activities is likely to exacerbate the situation. CVWQCB regulates water quality while Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District (SSJMUD) protects and manages groundwater for sustainability ensuring the Project’s impact remains **less than significant**. The Project also remains consistent with SSJMUD’s Sustainable Ground Water Management Plan.

2.10 Land Use and Planning

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Physically divide an established community?			X	
2. 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?				X

LU – 1: The Annexation #22 project (Project) does not include expansion of growth on both sides of Highway 99 which already physically divides the community. To maintain the City’s small-town character and preserve open space, the Project is contiguous to existing development. The proposal in the General Plan to create neighborhood centers and mixed-use arterials, enhanced mobility options for all modes of transportation, and increasing connectivity in the area and throughout the City, would result in a **less than significant** impact.

LU – 2: The Project does **not conflict** with existing land use plans. The Project remains consistent with the 2040 General Plan and updated Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

2.11 Mineral Resources

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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?			X	
2. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, Residential Development Plan, or other land use plan?			X	

MR – 1: Mineral extraction operations do not exist in the City of McFarland, but there are operations within Kern County. The City has restrictions in its municipal code that do not allow mining operations within McFarland. However, expansion in physical development would require extraction of stones, gravel, and sand, which might come from other parts of the region. Therefore, buildout of the Annexation #22 project (Project) could result in a **less than significant** loss of known mineral resources.

MR – 2: As referenced under MR-1, there are no existing mining operations in the City of McFarland. However, the need for building stones, gravel, and sand during expansion in physical development could potentially deplete a local quarry. Therefore, buildout of the Project could result in a **less than significant** loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site.

2.12 Noise

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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?			X	
2. Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?			X	
3. 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?				X

NOISE– 1: To accommodate future growth, the Annexation #22 project (Project) proposes the conversion of some vacant land to industrial and manufacturing uses. Existing noise-sensitive land uses, including open space, public facilities, and residential land uses are outside of normally or clearly acceptable ranges of noise. Furthermore, the proposed land uses do not expose existing sensitive receptors to an unacceptable range of noise. However, with growth in human activities, there is a chance that noise levels would increase. Therefore, the Project could cause **less than significant** generation of noise levels in excess of the established standards. Additionally, project implementation is to take this issue into consideration and mitigate any potential noise impacts.

NOISE – 2: Ground-borne vibration and noise levels in McFarland are primarily associated with vehicular traffic along SR 99. The railroad is also a significant source of intermittent noise, but its 60 dB contour is entirely contained within the SR 99 60 dB contour. The Project, consistent with the 2040 General Plan,

does not prioritize residential development along SR 99 and within the 60 dB contour. Sensitive land uses are located outside of the unacceptable noise ranges. However, increased activity under the Project could generate additional movement of heavy vehicles that could impact ground vibration. Nevertheless, the Project would **less than significantly** expose people to, or generate, excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Furthermore, implementation of the Project is to take this issue into consideration and mitigate any potential noise impacts.

NOISE – 3: There are no aircraft operations, including private airstrip, public airport, or public use airport in the City of McFarland. The closest airport is the Delano Municipal Airport, just over four miles to the north. The 60 dB noise contours calculated for this airport do not extend to McFarland, nor to its planned expansion areas. Therefore, no persons residing or working in the Project area would be exposed to excessive noise levels associated with a private airstrip, public airport, or public use airport, resulting in **no impact**.

2.13 Population and Housing

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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)?				X
2. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

POP– 1: The Annexation #22 project (Project), falls under the 2040 General Plan, which used the cohort-component method of population projection according to State of California guidelines to calculate population growth and number of households. The City of McFarland could need to accommodate up to about 4,500 additional housing units by 2040 in the five targeted key growth areas. This is to meet the needs of natural population increase and those that the target for jobs can induce by 2040 under the General Plan. The City, however, only has to meet a RHNA allocation of 244 units within the 2023-2031 cycle and can accommodate the additional housing units through a combination of infill, mixed-use, and ADU development in the downtown and vicinity plus key housing sites. This Project falls outside one of the key growth areas for new housing therefore causing **no impact**.

POP – 2: The General Plan can meet population growth and related housing needs through the reoccupation of existing vacant units, redevelopment of existing units in “bad” condition, and developing new units. This Project does not necessitate the displacement of existing housing units. It does not involve redeveloping existing units in less than desirable conditions that could displace some occupants even if temporarily. Since the Project would not trigger displacement of people or existing housing units that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, it would have **no impact**.

2.14 Public Facilities

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 the following:				
1. Fire protection?			X	
2. Police protection?			X	
3. Schools?			X	
4. Parks?			X	
5. Other public facilities?			X	

PS – 1: McFarland does not lie in any identified fire hazard severity zone. However, the Sequoia National Forest lies approximately 30 miles to the east of McFarland, and that eastern half of Kern County qualifies as a significant fuel source and an area of significant fire probability, with many areas falling in a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

Growth in population and activities have the potential to increase the risk of urban fires which could tax the ability of Fire Protection and Emergency Services. The building standards that the Annexation #22 project (Project) must follow are meant to reduce the risk of fire on houses in McFarland, resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

PS – 2: Population growth has the potential to impact the ability of police services. Currently, the City of McFarland meets the FBI target of one officer per 1,000 residents and with the addition of the project, the City can maintain the standard officer-to-resident ratio. Therefore, the Project would have a **less than significant** impact.

PS – 3: The current teacher to student ratio (1:24) is lower than the national average (1:30). Construction of a new elementary school in 2016 increased facility capacity to 3,804. While the Project

has little potential to increase population, the Project will have a **less than significant** effect on school capacity since other housing-focused developments allocate space for additional school facilities.

PS – 4: The Project will have a **less than significant** impact on parks. Refer to the Recreation section (section 2.15) for more details.

PS – 5: The Project has little potential to increase population which would likely increase demand for library services in excess of existing capacity. However, Mitigation PS – 5a in the General Plan EIR accounts for the increased demand and requires the City of McFarland to “Coordinate with Kern County Library to address the specific needs of the community and funding sources required to build library service and other services to meet those needs.” With Mitigation PS – 5a, the Project would have a **less than significant** impact.

2.15 Recreation

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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?			X	
2. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

REC – 1: There are currently 7 parks and 35 acres of parks in McFarland. While population growth would inevitably require demand for park use, the Annexation #22 project (Project) is not expected to cause substantial increase in population to result in overuse of parks to an extent as to result in their deterioration. Therefore, the Project would have a **less than significant** impact.

REC – 2: The Project area is to permit the development of industrial and manufacturing land uses which will not require additional recreational facilities beyond what is permitted and therefore will create **no adverse physical impact**.

2.16 Transportation

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X	
2. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? <i>i.e., Is VMT exceeding an applicable threshold of significance?</i>			X	
3. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
4. Result in inadequate emergency access?				X

TRANS – 1: All development under the Annexation #22 project (Project) would be subject to policies, plans, and programs that ensure the performance and safety of users of multiple modal facilities including public transit riders, bicyclists, and pedestrians. For example, all development under the Project would have to comply with the *Complete Streets Act* of 2008 and the *Americans with Disabilities Act* of 1990. The impact of the Project on adopted policies, plans, or programs would therefore be **less than significant**.

TRANS – 2: Potential growth and development as a result of the Project can increase total vehicle miles travelled (VMT). However, anticipated focus of the Project and the keen focus of the General Plan on contiguous and mixed-use development can encourage alternatives to the auto, including non-motorized travel, helping to reduce VMT. Consistent with statewide thresholds of significance, the proposed McFarland General Plan is assessed to produce upwards of a 50 percent reduction in per capita VMT. This is possible because the General Plan includes certain improvements to transportation and land use settings, which are projected to result in lower per capita VMT than existing and other future alternatives including the no project alternative. Therefore, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact on VMT.

TRANS – 3: All development under the Project would be subject to design and safety standards that are specified within the City of McFarland Municipal Code. The McFarland Municipal Code references, and is subject to, codes established by the State of California that ensure the safety of its citizens. As with current practice, all future roadways would be designed and reviewed in consultation with engineers to determine their compliance with these codes and regulations with regard to hazards and incompatible uses. Therefore, the Project will have **no impact** on hazards due to geometric design.

TRANS – 4: All development under the Project would be subject to design and safety standards, specified under the City of McFarland Municipal Code, which references the California Building Code and portions of the International Fire Code. As with current practice, all future roadways would be designed and reviewed in consultation with engineers to determine their compliance with these codes and regulations with regards to adequate emergency access. Therefore, the Project will have **no impact** on emergency access.

2.17 Utilities

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
2. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	
3. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has (in)adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
4. 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?			X	
5. Not comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

UTIL – 1: The Annexation #22 project (Project) will result in new growth and infrastructure development in an annexed area of the City of McFarland. This would result in new construction or expansion of storm water drainage facilities. The Annexation #22 area is in the eastern part of the City, which does have a history of major flood events and it is possible that projected growth could intensify this as roadway expansion, land use changes, and commercial growth and expansion could possibly increase the use of pavement and parking areas. However, programs in the General Plan address infrastructure requirements in order to efficiently capture and divert storm water to reduce the risk of urban flooding for new development and growth of the Project. Increased human activity as a result of the Project would also require the extension of electric, gas, and wastewater lines as well as telecommunication facilities. However, programs in the General Plan address increased demand for public services and proposed expansion when needed. Therefore, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

UTIL – 2: The City has sufficient water supply to serve existing entitlements and resources, but water supply can be a limiting factor to growth. Continuing to monitor water quality is important as the community continues to grow. The current water supply needs to be supplemented by additional sources and continuously monitored for quality to facilitate growth. Additionally, the City of McFarland needs to reduce its water demand regardless of these impacts. Executive Order B-37-16 and Senate Bill X7-7 mandate water demand reduction which can potentially help the City offset demand associated with projected growth. With water conservation policies in the General Plan, the increased water demand as a result of the Project will have a **less than significant** effect on water supply.

UTIL – 3: Projected increase in population and changes in land use would increase demand for the City of McFarland's wastewater treatment facilities and therefore potentially exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, which mandates that all public sanitary sewer systems and treatment facilities comply with State Waste Discharge Order (WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). There is a planned expansion of the wastewater treatment plant, but due to the pipe size limitation it would only increase capacity for the west side, not where the Project site is located. The east side has considerably lower capacity for growth, as it is served by only one 8-inch pipe. The General Plan proposed constructing a new facility on the east side of McFarland to accommodate future growth and demand. With the two expansions, the Project would have a **less than significant** effect on wastewater treatment facilities.

UTIL – 4: The Project will result in new growth and infrastructure development in key areas within the City of McFarland and this would increase the need for solid waste collection and disposal. R&F Disposal and Recycling, Inc. would not exceed capacity at buildout. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**.

UTIL – 5: Projects in the City, such as subdivisions undergo project level reviews and are subject to the policies in the General Plan to assure compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations and statutes regarding solid waste. Therefore, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

2.18 Energy

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
2. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X	

ENE – 1: While the Annexation #22 project (Project) will result in new growth and infrastructure development in key areas within the City of McFarland, focus on contiguous, compact, and infill development can help to prevent excessive consumption of energy. Additionally, the Plan's efforts to reduce VMT can further reduce energy consumption from transportation related activities. As a result of these progressive actions to conserve energy, per capita natural gas use under the Project can reduce and electricity use can decrease compared to the no project alternative, resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

ENE – 2: All development under the Project would be subject to all applicable renewable energy and energy efficiency plans including federal, state and local regulations. The Project would also be subject to the General Plan policies and programs, which work to help McFarland meet energy conservation standards and goals set by state and local plans. Furthermore, subsequent developments under the Project will undergo City of McFarland Building Department review to ensure they comply with energy conservation standards. Therefore, impact of the Project on adopted policies, plans, or programs would be **less than significant**.

2.19 Tribal Cultural Resources

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. 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 listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local Register of Historical Resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?				X
2. 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 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?				X

TRIBE – 1: There are no historic sites, features, places, and cultural landscapes within the City that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 2015, McFarland conducted a records search of California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) which includes a review of the NRHP, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, the California State Historic Resources Inventory list, and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory. The records search identified 14 previously conducted studies and 14 cultural resources within the City but not the Annexation #22 project (Project) site and 200-foot buffer. All of the cultural resources are of the

built-environment type and were constructed during the 20th century. Therefore, the Project would have **no impact** on any tribal cultural resources listed on any local or state registry.

TRIBE – 2: A 2015 records search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) including a review of the NRHP, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, the California State Historic Resources Inventory list, and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory identified 14 cultural resources within the City, but not the Annexation #22 project site and 200-foot buffer. However, these resources are all of the built-environment type and were constructed during the 20th century and **will not be impacted** by the Project. Beyond this search, the City reached out to the 19 tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be historically or culturally associated with the geographic area of the City of McFarland for consultation. McFarland's SOI did not cover any land associated with any of the tribes. Given this information, the lead agency, the City of McFarland, is not aware of any tribal cultural resources that will be impacted by the Project.

2.20 Wildfire

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Substantially impair an adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan?			X	
2. 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?			X	
3. 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?			X	
4. 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?			X	

FIRE – 1: The Annexation #22 project (Project) is a part of the General Plan which includes policies to ensure collaboration with Kern County on the development and implementation of a Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Plan and supports efforts outlined in the existing McFarland Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Proposed land uses do not interfere with any existing emergency response plans (ERPs). Therefore, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

FIRE – 2: According to CAL FIRE, McFarland (and its SOI) does not lie within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is at a low risk from fire hazards. The Project, as a result, does not increase exposure of any Project occupants to wildfire spread or wildfire pollutants. While the City does not lie within a CAL FIRE recognized Fire Hazard Severity Zone, urban structure fires and pollutant exposure from nearby higher risk areas outside of McFarland’s SOI remain a concern and steps to prepare for an emergency will benefit all residents. Policies in the General Plan help to mitigate that risk. Overall, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

FIRE – 3: As addressed in FIRE-2, McFarland (including its SOI) does not lie within a CAL FIRE designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is at low risk of fire hazard. Furthermore, any subsequent subdivisions or development projects required as part of the Project are subject to CEQA review. While the City does

not lie within a CAL FIRE recognized Fire Hazard Severity Zone, urban structure fires remain a concern and steps to mitigate fire risk are still important. Policies in the General Plan help to mitigate that risk. Overall, the Project will have a **less than significant** impact.

FIRE – 4: As addressed in FIRE-2 and 3, McFarland (including its SOI) does not lie within a CAL FIRE designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is at low risk of fire hazard. Due to the low risk of fire, there is an exceedingly small likelihood that any wildfire related slope instability, drainage changes, or run off caused by wildfires could occur. Thus, the Project will **less than significantly** impact the risk of downslope or downstream flooding or landslides caused by fire related geological events. While wildfire risk is low in McFarland, urban structure fires remain a concern and steps to mitigate fire risk are still important.

2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Would The Proposed Plan	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Have the potential to 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?				X
2. 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.)				X
3. Have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X

From the analyses in the foregoing sections, implementation of anticipated land uses within the Annexation #22 Project area (Project) would not result in either limited or cumulative environmental impacts as follows:

MFS-1: It will not reduce fish habitats, threaten to eliminate plant or animal communities, reduce or restrict rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

MFS-2: It will not result in impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

MFS-3: It does not have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly.

Implementation of anticipated land uses within the Annexation #22 Project area (Project) would not contribute to the set of developments required to meet McFarland's RHNA allocation. Therefore, policies that would guide project implementation would not change allowed density ranges nor promote intensification of development toward the upper ranges of allowed density ranges in the City. Project implementation will consider environmental factors and adopt mitigation measures when deemed necessary.

3.0 Certification

3.1 Preparers

On behalf of the City of McFarland, De Lapide & Associates, Inc. prepared the Initial Study for this project.

3.2 Determination

McFarland Planning and Community Development Department based on the evaluation in this Initial Study and the Final Program EIR for the 2040 McFarland General Plan

☒ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION is hereby determined.

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

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

3.3 De Minimis Fee Determination

Pursuant to Chapter 1706, Statutes of 1990-AB 3158,

☒ It is hereby found that this project involves no potential for any adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife resources and that a "Certificate of Fee Exemption" shall be prepared for this project pending approval of the No Effect Determination.

[] It is hereby found that this project could potentially impact wildlife, individually or cumulatively, and therefore fees shall be paid to the County Clerk in accordance with Section 711.4(d) of the Fish and Game Code.

3.4 Environmental Determination

The initial study for this project has been reviewed and the environmental determination, contained in Section 2.0 preceding, is hereby approved.

Brianahi De Leon, Senior City Planner
City of McFarland

References

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Appendices

Appendix A: Boundaries of Proposed Annexation #22 Area



Appendix B: Aerial View of Existing Land Use in Vicinity of Annexation #22 Area



Appendix C: Permitted Uses in M-3 Zones

M-3 Zones

17.92.020 - Uses permitted.

The uses permitted in the M-3 zone are as follows:

A. Any use permitted in the M-2 zone; provided, however, that no building shall be used as a dwelling except accessory buildings which are incidental to the use of the land.

B. Any of the following uses:

1. Acetylene gas manufacture or storage.
2. Alcohol and alcoholic beverage manufacture.
3. Ammonia, chlorine, and bleaching powder manufacture.
4. Bag cleaning.
5. Blast furnaces.
6. Boiler or tank works.
7. Brick, tile or terra cotta products manufacture.
8. Building materials manufacture.
9. Candle factories.
10. Celluloid or pyroxylin manufacture.
11. Cement and lime manufacturing plant equipped with dust-collecting equipment capable of collecting at least ninety-seven percent of all particulate matter from kiln gases.
12. Chewing tobacco manufacture.
13. Coke ovens.
14. Cotton gins or oil mills.
15. Crematories.
16. Creosote treatment or manufacture.
17. Disinfectant manufacture.
18. Distillation of coal, wood or tar.
19. Dye-stuffs manufacture.
20. Exterminator or insect poison manufacture.



21. Feed mills.
22. Forge plants.
23. Freight classification yards.
24. Iron, steel, brass or copper foundries or fabrication plants and heavy weight casting.
25. Lamp black manufacture.
26. Linoleum or oiled products manufacture.
27. Ore reduction.
28. Paint, oil, shellac, turpentine or varnish manufacture.
29. Paper or pulp manufacture.
30. Petroleum products storage.
31. Petroleum refining and reclaiming plants, if located more than one thousand three hundred twenty feet from any property classified other than as M-3 zone or U zone.
32. Pickle manufacture.
33. Plastic manufacture.
34. Potash works.
35. Quarry or stone mills, provided operations are not conducted closer than fifty feet to any public street or highway.
36. Railroad roundhouses and repair shops.
37. Rock, sand and gravel excavating, crushing and distribution, provided such operations are not conducted closer than fifty feet to any public street or highway.
38. Rolling mills.
39. Rubber or gutta percha manufacture.
40. Sauerkraut manufacture.
41. Saw mills.
42. Soap manufacture.
43. Sodium compounds manufacture.
44. Starch manufacture.
45. Stove or shoe polish manufacture.
46. Tar roofing or waterproofing or other tar products manufacture.
47. Wool pulling or scouring.

- C. Any of the following uses provided that practical technological improvements subject to the approval of the planning commission are employed for the control of fumes, odors, dust, smoke, gas, noise, vibration or other conditions which are or may be detrimental to the public health, safety, convenience or general welfare of the community:
1. Acid manufacture.
 2. Ammunition manufacture.
 3. Except as provided in subdivision 11 of subsection B of this section, cement, lime, gypsum or plaster of paris manufacture.
 4. Chemical manufacture.
 5. Curing, tanning and storage of raw hides or skins.
 6. Distillation of bones.
 7. Drop forge industries manufacturing forgings with power hammers.
 8. Explosives, manufacture or storage.
 9. Fat rendering.
 10. Fertilizer manufacture.
 11. Garbage, offal or dead animal reduction or dumping.
 12. Gas manufacture.
 13. Gelatin or size manufacture.
 14. Glass manufacture.
 15. Glucose or dextrine manufacture.
 16. Glue manufacture.
 17. Nonmineral oil extraction plants.
 18. Petroleum refining and reclaiming plants, if located within one thousand three hundred twenty feet from any property classified other than as an M-3 zone or U zone.
 19. Smelting of tin, copper, zinc or iron ores.
 - D. The accessory buildings and structures necessary to such use located on the same lot or parcel of land.
 - E. Oil and gas drilling and production shall be permitted according to the provisions of Section [17.140.050](#).
 - F. Additional uses may be permitted by the planning commission according to the provisions of Sections [17.152.020](#) and [17.152.030](#).
 - G. Commercial cannabis activity as established by [Chapter 19.04](#), Commercial Cannabis Activity within [Title 19](#), Marijuana.

(Ord. 109 § 23.01, 1969)

([Ord. No. 0001-2023](#), § 5, 2-23-23)

