

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
INITIAL STUDY OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

PROJECT NUMBER# 8227
CP# 11-11

PROJECT NAME: Contra Costa County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

PREPARED BY: Avé Brown

DATE: March 29, 2011

APPROVED BY: Patricia Roche

DATE: 4/8/2011

RECOMMENDATIONS:

☐ **Categorical Exemption** [Class ____ ()]

☒ **Negative Declaration**

☐ **Environmental Impact Report Required**

☐ **Conditional Negative Declaration**

The project will not have a significant effect on the environment. The recommendation is based on the following:
There is no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment; pursuant to section 15063 (b) (2) of the CEQA guidelines.

What changes to the project would mitigate the identified impacts: N/A

USGS Quad Sheet: Countywide

Base Map Sheet #: Countywide

Parcel #: Countywide

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

1. **Location:** Countywide.

2. **Project Description:** The project consists of the Contra Costa County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (HMP). The plan is a countywide plan among planning partners which include the County, cities, and special districts. Natural hazards assessed were dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, and wildland fire. Cities and special districts within the County were given the opportunity to participate and obtain coverage under the Contra Costa County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Hazard mitigation initiatives were determined by each planning partner for their jurisdictions and identified in an Action Plan Matrix. Additional supporting information was also included in planning partner application packages. Linkage procedures are included in the plan for those entities wishing to obtain coverage under the HMP at a later date.

The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review.

3. **Does it appear that any feature of the project will generate significant public concern?**

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ maybe (Nature of concern):

4. **Will the project require approval or permits by other than a County agency?**

☒ yes ☐ no The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA)

5. **Is the project within the Sphere of Influence of any city?** Yes, the HMP is a Countywide plan. Regarding County Annexes, the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Annex has facilities countywide.

AB:jh

INITIAL STUDY/CHECKLIST NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Contra Costa County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Prepared by:
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING SERVICES-ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION
MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA

Project No.: WO8227
CP# 11-11

April 2011

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**CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

[Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080(c) and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15070-15071]

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.), this Initial Study has been prepared to determine whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration needs to be prepared, or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR.

PROJECT TITLE

Contra Costa County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

LEAD AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development
651 Pine Street, North Wing – 4th Floor
Martinez, California 94553

CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE NUMBER

Avé Brown, Environmental Analyst II (925) 313-2311

PROJECT LOCATION

Countywide among participating partners. The planning area boundary is contiguous with the emergency services area for the Contra Costa County Operational area as recognized by CalEMA. All planning partners to this plan have jurisdictional authorities within this defined planning area. Unincorporated Contra Costa County Annex includes all unincorporated areas of Contra Costa County; Contra Costa County Flood Control Annex includes flood control facilities Countywide.

PROJECT SPONSOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS

County Office of Emergency Services
50 Glacier Drive
Martinez, California 94553 and;

Contra Costa County Public Works Department
255 Glacier Drive
Martinez, CA 94553

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Contra Costa County is adjacent to Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento and Solano counties in Northern California. The County stretches approximately 40 miles from west to east and approximately 20 miles from north to south. The County covers a total of 805 square miles, of which approximately 732 square miles (468,500 acres) are land with the remainder consisting of water areas. (Contra Costa County 2005a) The County's geographic location provides beautiful ridgelines, many creeks and water features, and agricultural resources. Additionally, many open space areas remain. These same resources and the natural processes that form them can make the County susceptible to several natural hazards. Contra Costa County is located within a region of high seismicity, and has areas subject to flooding. (Contra Costa County 2005b) In addition, open space areas and dry-land agriculture have the potential to create wildland fire hazards if not carefully controlled. (Contra Costa County 2005c)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is a Contra Costa County specific update to the regional plan spearheaded by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in 2004 to comply with the Disaster Mitigation Act approved by congress in 2000.

Background

Congress approved the federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act amendments on October 10, 2000. This act required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. The DMA emphasizes the importance of community planning for disasters before they occur and encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. The DMA promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster assistance. "Sustainable hazard mitigation" includes management of natural resources, local economic and social resiliency, and the recognition that hazards and mitigation must be understood in the largest possible social and economic context. Ultimately the planning called for by the DMA helps local government articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects.

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) is the official comprehensive planning agency for the San Francisco Bay region. ABAG's mission is to strengthen cooperation and coordination among local governments. In 2004, ABAG lead a regional effort to establish a framework for hazard mitigation planning that would strive to meet the 44CFR, section 201.6¹ planning requirements for jurisdictions within its planning area. The Bay Area is defined as the nine counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. Numerous counties and cities within the ABAG planning area utilized this regional template to achieve initial compliance under the DMA. Seventeen local governments within the Contra Costa County planning area—including Contra Costa County itself—utilized the ABAG tools to achieve their DMA compliance. The planning process for the development of the initial plan involved extensive planning and cooperative efforts including workshops and interactions with local government staff to identify regional and local hazards and risks, development of a comprehensive list of mitigation strategies or actions, and public outreach. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

Plan Update

44CFR stipulates that hazard mitigation plans must describe the method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. Updates provide an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and determine if there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. DMA compliance is contingent on meeting the plan update requirement. Contra Costa County Department of Public Works and the County Office of Emergency Services teamed together to leverage the plan update process to prepare a countywide natural hazard mitigation plan update (HMP) that focuses on Contra Costa County only rather than a larger regional plan. This was done in order to better suit the needs and capabilities of the County and its planning partners. Natural hazards assessed were dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, and wildland fire. Additionally, the potential impacts of climate change were discussed for each of the hazards as well as new growth and development in identified hazard areas, and environmental impacts. Hazard mitigation initiatives were determined by each planning partner for their jurisdictions and identified in an Action Plan

¹ Title 44: Emergency Management and Assistance, provides information on the policies and procedures for mitigation planning as required by the provisions of section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165.

Matrix. Additional supporting information was also included in planning partner application packages. The Action Plan Matrix for each planning partner can be found in Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan-Volume II-Planning Partner Annexes and is provided in the back of this document for the reader's convenience. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

One of the main differences between the ABAG Plan and the update (herein referred to as HMP) includes re-structuring the plan to focus on Contra Costa County rather than a subset of a larger regional effort. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Other updates include:

- The HMP has been formatted to better support future grant applications
- The HMP has been organized to be more user friendly
- The HMP uses newly available data and tools to provide for a more detailed and accurate risk assessment
- The HMP will meet the prescriptive Community Rating System (CRS) program requirements, thus providing the additional benefit of reducing flood insurance premiums in participating jurisdictions
- The planning process will create the opportunity for all municipal planning partners to meet the requirements of AB2140, state legislation that requires integration of hazard mitigation plans into General Plans
- The HMP will create the opportunity for the County (and planning partners) to engage its citizens directly in a coordinated approach to gauge their perception of risk and support of the concept of risk reduction through mitigation
- The HMP has attempted to identify actions instead of strategies

Hazard mitigation is an essential component of emergency management and is defined as any sustained action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce long-term risks to human life and property from natural disasters. Hazard Mitigation Plans are required to organize resources, assess risk, engage the public, identify goals, objectives, and actions, and develop plan maintenance and implementation strategies. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa). The HMP identifies goals and implementation strategies. It does not approve construction of any project. (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) The HMP does not address non-natural or human caused hazards, however; there are many secondary hazards that are directly attributable to these primary hazards that will be addressed by the plan as part of the analysis of the primary hazard of concern (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011). The HMP will be updated every five years. Tables 2-8 and 32-4, of Volume II of the Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan show the initiatives identified by the Unincorporated Contra Costa County Annex (CCCA) and Contra Costa County Flood Control Annex (CCCFA) respectively. These tables are provided in the back of this document for the reader's convenience.

Planning Partners

Cities and special districts within the County were given the opportunity to participate and obtain coverage under the HMP. The Contra Costa County Public Works Department and County Office of Emergency Services were instrumental in coordination of the HMP and cooperation between the planning partners was a key component of the plan. However, it should be noted that the County identified implementation strategies for the CCCA and CCCFA only. Implementation strategies identified by other planning partners were determined by those jurisdictions. Although it was decided that East Bay Municipal Utility District (East Bay MUD) would be better served by the ABAG regional planning effort, East Bay MUD did contribute to the planning effort as a stakeholder representative on the Steering Committee. Templates were prepared to help the planning partners prepare their jurisdiction-specific annexes. The templates were created so that all criteria of

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Section 201.6 of 44CCFR were met. Linkage procedures have been established for those entities wishing to participate in the HMP at a later date. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Currently the following entities are planning partners in the HMP:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| • City of Antioch | • Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District | • Walnut Creek Unified School District |
| • City of Brentwood | • Brentwood Union School District | • East Contra Costa Fire District |
| • Contra Costa County | • Delta Diablo Sanitation District | • Antioch Unified School District |
| • City of Danville | • Central Contra Costa Sanitary District | • Diablo Water District |
| • City of El Cerrito | • Reclamation District 800 (Byron Tract) | • Canyon Elementary School District |
| • Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District | • Mt. Diablo Unified School District | • Liberty Union High School District |
| • City of Martinez | • Knightsen Community Services District | • Reclamation District 830 (Jersey Island) |
| • City of Pinole | • West Contra Costa Unified School District | • Contra Costa Community College District |
| • City of Pleasant Hill | • Iron House Sanitary District | • Rodeo-Hercules Fire District |
| • City of Richmond | • Contra Costa Consolidated Fire District | • Contra Costa County Flood Control District |
| • City of San Ramon | • Contra Costa County Office of Education | • Pleasant Hill Recreation and Parks District |
| • City of Walnut Creek | • San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District | • Kensington Fire District |

Requirements of Participation

Planning partners were expected to comply with several requirements for inclusion into the HMP. Requirements include but are not limited to the following:

Review of Existing Plans: Planning partners were required to review existing plans, studies, reports and technical information, including respective General Plans, laws, and ordinances to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Districts were not required to submit capability assessments, as they typically do not possess regulatory authority. (Flannery, Pers. Com. 2011)

Adoption of HMP: Each planning partner is required to formally adopt the plan. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

Workshops and Public Meetings: Planning partners were expected to participate in steering committee meetings, public meetings or open houses, workshops and planning sessions, and public review prior to adoption. Partners were required to provide support for public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

Limitations of this Document

The HMP update was created as a planning document designed to identify hazard mitigation initiatives, streamline funding, confirm capability, facilitate cooperation in disaster preparedness between, cities, agencies and special districts within the County, and to provide an opportunity for public and agency involvement. Mitigation initiatives identified in the HMP vary between the planning partners and include a wide range of initiatives from improving public awareness, to vegetation management, training, bridge replacement, communication systems, and many more. This CEQA analysis is limited to adoption of the HMP update. It is the responsibility of the County and individual planning partners to conduct separate and specific CEQA analysis for any initiatives, which may result in project specific environmental impacts.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL IS REQUIRED

The purpose of the HMP is to comply with the DMA of 2000, increase cooperation between planning partners, and to expedite funding for hazard mitigation programs. The HMP will be submitted for pre-adoption review to both CalEMA and FEMA² prior to adoption. Once pre-adoption approval has been provided by CalEMA and FEMA, all planning partners will formally adopt the plan update. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

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

² California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The Agency is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from all hazards – natural, manmade, war-caused emergencies and disasters – and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and hazard mitigation efforts.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure cooperation to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

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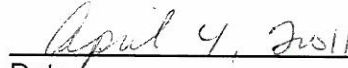
DETERMINATION:

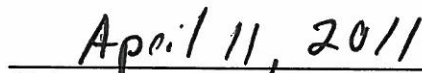
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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


NAME OF PREPARER
Contra Costa County Public Works Department


Contra Costa County Department of
Conservation and Development


Date


Date

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS				
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could have an adverse effect on a scenic vista. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a), some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives may have the potential to adversely affect the environment, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) and implementation of some may have the potential to degrade or damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway. However, as also stated above in impact a), adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Further, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**

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- c) *Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

As stated above in impact a), some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives may have the potential to adversely affect the environment, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of some may have the potential to substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of a particular project site or its surroundings. However, as also stated above in impact a), adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Further, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a), some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives may have the potential to create new sources of light and glare and may adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. However, as also stated above in impact a), adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Further, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

Regulatory Setting

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

Prime Farmland has the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Unique Farmland is of lesser quality soils that have been used for the production of specific high

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economic value crops at some time during the two update cycles prior to the mapping date. It has the qualities needed to produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to current farming methods. (CDC 2007)

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, better known as the Williamson Act (Act), created a program to help counties preserve agricultural land and open space by offering a tax incentive to property owners. The Act provides an arrangement where private landowners voluntarily restrict their land to agricultural and compatible open space uses under a contract with the County, known as a Land Conservation Contract. Contra Costa County has been implementing the Williamson Act since 1968 when the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance 68-53, which authorized the creation of Agricultural Preserves and the execution of Land Conservation Contracts pursuant to state law. Contra Costa County has approximately 45,855 acres of agricultural land with Land Conservation Contracts involving 391 parcels. (Roche, Pers. Com. 2011)

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which, could convert Farmland to non-agricultural use. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) In addition, planning partners were required to analyze initiatives against existing planning materials for consistency, including those that direct land use such as the General Plan, which identifies farmland in the County. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) planning partners were required to analyze initiatives against existing planning materials for consistency, including those that direct land use such as the Contra Costa County General Plan and zoning ordinances which establish policy regarding agricultural land use in the County. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Moreover, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Further, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources 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))?*

There is no forestland, or land zoned for timberland production in Contra Costa County. These conditions preclude impacts to forestland or timberland. (CCC 2007) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**

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

The HMP addresses potential hazards and identifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from many types of natural disasters. The HMP does not propose growth that is typically associated with other changes in the environment that result in conversion of farmland or forestland to other use; for example new roads. Planning partners were required to analyze initiatives against existing planning materials for consistency, including the Contra Costa County General Plan and zoning ordinances, which establish policy regarding agricultural land use in the County. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Further, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Regulatory Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) is the federal law passed in 1970, and last amended in 1990, which forms the basis for the national air pollution control effort. Basic elements of the act include national ambient air quality standards for major air pollutants, hazardous air pollutants standards, state attainment plans, motor vehicle emissions standards, stationary source emissions standards and permits, acid rain control measures, stratospheric ozone protection, and enforcement provisions. (CARB 2010a)

The Clean Air Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six common air pollutants known as criteria air pollutants. They are: particle pollution (often referred to as particulate matter or PM), ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead. Of the six pollutants, particle pollution and ground-level ozone are the most widespread health threats. (USEPA 2010a). The Bay Area is currently designated as nonattainment for state and federal ozone and PM2.5 standards, state PM10 Standards, and more recently because of stricter standards, for the national 24-hour fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standard. Because of the recent non-attainment for the national 24-hour PM2.5 standard, the BAAQMD will be required to prepare a PM2.5 State Implementation Plan (SIP) pursuant to federal air quality guidelines by December 2012. (BAAQMD 2010a).

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The BAAQMD periodically prepares and updates plans in cooperation with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to establish rules and regulations for various emissions sources. The following plans listed below were reviewed to determine project impacts:

- The BAAQMD 2010 Bay Area Clean Air Plan (CAP), which updates the Bay Area ozone plan in compliance with the requirements of the Chapter 10 of the California Health & Safety Code. (BAAQMD 2010b)
- The 2010 BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. (BAAQMD 2010 c)
- The 2010 BAAQMD Adopted Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance. (BAAQMD 2010 c)

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

Chapter 4 of the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan (CAP) contains an overview of the CAP control strategy. The control strategy proposes 55 control measures in five categories including:

- 18 measures to reduce emissions from stationary and area sources
- 10 mobile sources measures
- 17 transportation control measures
- 6 land use and local impact measures
- 4 energy and climate measures

In addition, further study measures as well as a leadership platform are outlined.

The CAP plan was reviewed in order to determine if adoption of the HMP would be inconsistent with these control measures. Adoption of the HMP and the strategies therein would not conflict with the CAP plan (BAAQMD 2010d).

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could generate emissions that exceed the thresholds stated in the 2010 BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

b) *Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could violate an air quality standard or contribute to an air quality violation. However,

it is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

As stated above in impact b) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which Contra Costa County is in violation. Adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Moreover, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Sensitive receptors are locations of human populations such as residences, hospitals, schools, day care centers, retirement homes, and convalescence facilities where continuous human exposure to poor air quality standards would be problematic. As stated above in impact a) implementation of some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives may expose sensitive receptors to elevated pollutant concentrations during construction. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Moreover, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- e) *Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

As stated above in impact b) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could create objectionable odors during construction. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Moreover, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

Regulatory Background

In 1973, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was passed by Congress to protect ecosystems supporting special-status species to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was passed as a parallel act to be administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Special-status species plant and wildlife species are defined as those species listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed for listing or are designated as Fully Protected species.

East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan

The East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy is a joint exercise of powers authority formed by the Cities of Brentwood, Clayton, Oakley and Pittsburg and Contra Costa County to implement the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP). The HCP/NCCP provides a framework to protect natural resources in eastern Contra Costa County and establishes species-specific mitigation measures for covered activities as well as more general mitigation specific to covered activities. Implementation of CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives within the planning area of the HCP/NCCP will be required to comply with the provisions of the HCP/NCCP as applicable.

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist only of training, public awareness programs, etc. However, some call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could have an adverse effect on protected species. Planning partners were required to review existing plans, studies, reports and technical information to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Existing plans were also reviewed for policies that support hazard mitigation initiatives and for State and Federal prohibitions that would prohibit implementation of initiatives. Plans reviewed by CCCA³ that address biological issues included the Contra Costa County General Plan 2005-2020 and the East Contra Costa Habitat Conservation Plan. (CCCHMP Vol II)

It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

³ Districts were not required to submit capability assessments, as they typically do not possess regulatory authority.

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a an adverse effect to a riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Planning partners were required to review existing plans to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. Further, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Moreover, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a an adverse effect to a federally protected wetlands. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be notified as required and all necessary permits will be obtained. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could interfere with wildlife movement. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated in impact a) planning partners were required to review existing plans, studies, reports and technical information to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. Existing plans were also reviewed for policies that support hazard mitigation initiatives. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Plans reviewed by CCCA that address biological issues included the Contra Costa County General Plan 2005-2020 and the East Contra Costa Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP). (CCCHMP Vol II) The Tree Protection and Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 816-6) is not specifically mentioned. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Moreover, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated in impact e) planning partners were required to review existing plans, studies, reports and technical information to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) The Plans reviewed by CCCA included the HCP/NCCP. (CCCHMP Vol II) Further, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of initiatives that fall within the planning area of the HCP/NCCP will be required to comply with the provisions of that plan as applicable. In addition, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Regulatory Background

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances. The most frequently applied legislation consists of the provisions of CEQA that provide for the documentation and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. Prior to the approval of discretionary projects and the commencement of agency undertakings, the potential impacts of the project on archaeological and historical resources must be considered (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and the CEQA Guidelines [California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5]).

- a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Many CCCA/CCCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource. However, it is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in an adverse change to an archeological resource. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in an adverse effect to a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could disturb human remains. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The geology of Contra Costa County is dominated by several northwest trending fault systems, which divide the County into large blocks of rock. Within a block the typical rock sequence will consist of a basement complex of older sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock; a section of younger sedimentary rock and some volcanic rocks; and surficial deposits including stream alluvium, slope wash deposits, slides, alluvial fans, and Bay Plain deposits. (Contra Costa County 2005b)

Seismic Hazards

Contra Costa County is located within a region of high seismicity; the San Francisco Bay Region has been impacted by severe earthquakes during historic time (Contra Costa County 2005b). In order to provide safety of structures for human occupancy, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazards. The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps. The maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction.

- a) *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death, involving:*
- i) *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

Earthquake hazards were one of the natural hazards of concern analyzed and initiatives identified for in the HMP. Several CCCA initiatives identify improvements that, if implemented, could reduce impacts from fault rupture such as improvements to emergency communication systems, formation and training of emergency response teams, and retrofit or relocation of structures in hazard prone zones. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb)

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb), which could be located in a known fault zone. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

As stated above in impact a-i) earthquake hazards were one of the natural hazards of concern analyzed and mitigated for in the HMP. Several CCCA initiatives identify improvements that, if implemented, could reduce impacts from strong seismic ground shaking including bridge replacement and retrofit of bridges and other structures. In addition improvements to

emergency communication systems, formation and training of emergency response teams, and retrofit or relocation of structures in hazard prone zones would also help mitigate impacts from strong seismic ground shaking. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb)

Many initiatives do not have the potential to increase exposure to strong seismic ground shaking, however, some call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) that, if implemented, could be subject to strong seismic ground shaking. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or provisions for construction of projects but rather addresses potential hazards and identifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

As stated above in impact a-i) earthquake hazards were one of the natural hazards of concern analyzed and mitigated for in the HMP. Several CCCA initiatives identify improvements that, if implemented, could reduce impacts from seismic related ground failure including bridge replacement and retrofit of bridges and other structures. In addition improvements to emergency communication systems, formation and training of emergency response teams, and retrofit or relocation of structures in hazard prone zones would also help mitigate impacts from seismic related ground failure. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb)

Further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

iv) Landslides?

As stated above in impact a-i) earthquake hazards were one of the natural hazards of concern analyzed and initiatives identified for in the HMP. In addition, severe weather—which can induce landslides—was also a hazard that was analyzed and initiatives identified for. CCCA and CCCFCA initiatives identify improvements that, if implemented, could reduce impacts from landslides including retrofitting or relocation of structures in hazard prone areas and repair of bank erosion in flood control channels. In addition improvements to emergency communication systems and formation and training of emergency response teams, would also help mitigate impacts from seismic related ground failure. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb)

Further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a-i) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil. However, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to

cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a-i) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which may be located on unstable soil. However, given that the purpose of the HMP is to mitigate for these types of impacts it is unlikely new construction would be sited on unstable geologic units or soils and adoption of the HMP would likely mitigate for existing structures located on unstable geologic units or soils. For example, one CCCA initiative calls for retrofit or relocation of structures in hazard prone areas, which is designed to mitigate impacts from conditions such as unstable geologic units or soils. In addition improvements to emergency communication systems and formation and training of emergency response teams, would also help mitigate impacts from unstable geologic units or soils. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb)

Further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a-i) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which may be located on expansive soils.

Adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will **no impact**.

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

Adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) It is unlikely that septic tanks and alternative wastewater disposal systems would be necessary for any CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives; nevertheless implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause environmental effects will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, the project will have **no impact**.

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

Regulatory Setting

In 2006, the Legislature passed AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which set the 2020 greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal into law. It directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to begin developing discrete early actions to reduce greenhouse gases while also preparing a scoping plan to identify how best to reach the 2020 limit. Nine Discrete Early Action Measures went into effect January 2010 and are listed below. Additional Early Action Measures will be implemented by 2012. The Approved Scoping Plan was adopted in December 11, 2008. The measures in the Scoping Plan will be developed over the next two years and are scheduled to be in place by 2012. (CARB 2010b).

Discrete Early Action Measures:

- Low Carbon Fuel Standard Program: Calls for a reduction of at least 10 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020.
- Landfill Methane Control Measure: Measures to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills by requiring gas collection and control systems on landfills where these systems are not currently required and will establish statewide performance standards to maximize methane capture efficiencies.
- Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Emission Reduction Measures for Mobile Air Conditioning: Control measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) from mobile refrigerate systems including, minimizing, use of low global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, and increased efficiency measures.
- Semi-Conductor Reduction: Measures to reduce fluorinated gas emissions from the semiconductor industry.
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) Reductions from Non-Electric and Non-Semiconductor Applications: Will reduce sulfur hexafluoride emissions from various sources.
- High global warming potential (GWP) Consumer Products: Calls for a reduction in compounds with GWP that are used in consumer products.
- Heavy-Duty (Tractor-Trailer) Greenhouse Gas Regulation: Will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving the fuel efficiency of heavy-duty tractors that pull 53-foot or longer box-type trailers.
- Tire Pressure Program: Requires auto manufactures to install tire pressure monitoring systems in all new vehicles beginning September 1, 2007

- Shore Power for Ocean-going Vessels: Regulation to reduce emissions from diesel auxiliary engines on container ships, passenger ships, and refrigerated-cargo ships while berthing at a California Port. (CARB 2010c)

Senate Bill 97 (Chapter 185, 2007) required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop recommended amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines for addressing greenhouse gas emissions. On April 13, 2009, OPR submitted to the Secretary for Natural Resources its recommended amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines for addressing greenhouse gas emissions, as required by Senate Bill 97. The recommended amendments were developed to provide guidance to public agencies regarding the analysis and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions in draft CEQA documents. The Natural Resources Agency transmitted the adopted amendments and the entire rulemaking file to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on December 31, 2009. On February 16, 2010, the Office of Administrative Law approved the Amendments, and filed them with the Secretary of State for inclusion in the California Code of Regulations. The Amendments became effective on March 18, 2010. (OPR 2010)

At a public hearing on September 15, 2010, the Air District Board of Directors adopted the final Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan (CAP) (BAAQMD 2010e). The BAAQMD has recently updated its CEQA Guidelines (the 2010 BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines and the Adopted Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance) to provide guidance for addressing project generated GHG emissions impacts under CEQA. (BAAQMD 2010f)

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist only of training, public awareness programs, etc. However, some call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could generate greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or mandate construction or methods of construction in any way. The purpose of the HMP is to addresses potential hazards and identify initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters, set a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiate cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

Chapter 4 of the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan (CAP) contains an overview of the CAP control strategy. The control strategy proposed 55 control measures in five categories including:

- 18 measures to reduce emissions from stationary and area sources
- 10 mobile sources measures
- 17 transportation control measures
- 6 land use and local impact measures
- 4 energy and climate measures

In addition, further study measures as well as a leadership platform are outlined.

The CAP plan was reviewed in order to determine if adoption of the HMP would be inconsistent with these control measures. No CCCA or CCCFCA initiatives would conflict with the CAP plan (BAAQMD 2010d).

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in GHG emissions exceeding the thresholds identified in the 2010 BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines and the Adopted Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Wildland fires can represent a considerable constraint to residential development without appropriate mitigation measures and the availability of firefighting services. This constraint is primarily limited to development that is adjacent to the Urban Limit Line where there is more open space and typically a greater amount of vegetation. In addition, dry-farmed grained areas are extremely flammable during the late summer and fall. These types of wildland or brush fires are a particular threat to home sites with large areas of un-irrigated vegetation. Most of the County is identified as susceptible to moderate wildland fire hazards, while isolated areas in the western and central areas of the county have a high susceptibility. (Contra Costa County 2005c)

Contra Costa County has an Emergency Operations Plan that was adopted in January 2006 and is currently being revised.

Regulatory Background

Numerous agencies and federal and state laws regulate hazardous materials and waste such as the EPA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), and California Department of Health Services (CDHS). In addition, depending on the waste, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) or another agency may be involved. A brief discussion of laws, regulations, and agencies relevant to the project is provided below.

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for predisaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes. This act requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. The DMA emphasizes the importance of community planning for disasters before they occur and encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. Ultimately the planning called for by the DMA helps local government's articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects. Title 44: Emergency Management and Assistance, provides information on the policies and procedures for mitigation planning as required by the provisions of section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment as they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, the balance is for improvements to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document analyses the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is a planning document that addresses potential hazards and identifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters, sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or mandate construction or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a significant hazard through accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a school. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which could be located on a hazardous materials site. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on

the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could be located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public airport. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- f) *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- g) *Would the project impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Planning partners were required to review existing plans, studies, reports and technical information to ensure consistency with existing policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives. Existing plans were also reviewed for policies that support hazard mitigation initiatives and for State and Federal prohibitions that would prohibit implementation of initiatives. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Plans reviewed by CCCA and CCCFCA include the County's Emergency Operations Plan that was adopted in 2006 and is currently being revised (CCCHMP Vol IIa). Moreover, adoption of the HMP does not approve construction of projects or mandate construction or methods of construction in any way. The purpose of the HMP is to addresses potential hazards and identify initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters, set a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiate cooperation between districts. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- h) *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

A number of HMP initiatives address wildfire hazards and, if implemented, would reduce risk caused by wildland fires. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) Further, implementation of any initiative that has

the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year floodplain hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate
Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Environmental Setting

Hydrological Resources

Contra Costa County has many areas that are subject to flooding. According to FEMA records, most of the County's creeks and shoreline areas lie within the 100-year flood plain (a 100-year flood plain is an area subject to flooding in a storm that is likely to occur once every 100 years). Notable flood hazards that exist in the County relate to the system of levees that protect the islands and adjacent mainland in the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta area in eastern Contra Costa County. (Contra Costa County 2005b)

Federal Emergency Management Agency

100-year Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produced a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). These watersheds are re-studied and re-mapped periodically and show areas with a one percent chance of flooding each year. These areas are commonly referred to as 100-year floodplains, and are shown as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) on the FIRM maps.

- a) *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could violate a water quality standard. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in groundwater impacts. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction or improvements to flood control channels, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could alter the existing drainage pattern of a site. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

As stated above in impact c) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in an alteration to drainage patterns of a site or increase surface runoff and subsequent flooding. This would be unlikely given the purpose of the HMP and further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) In addition, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- e) *Would the project 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?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could contribute to runoff or polluted runoff. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

f) *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could degrade water quality. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

g) *Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

The HMP does not include the construction of housing. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) Therefore, the project will have **no impact**.

h) *Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could place structures in a 100-year flood hazard area. However this is unlikely given the purpose of the HMP. In fact, one CCCA initiative calls for updates to existing flood hazard mapping and a number of CCCFCA initiatives propose improvements to flood control facilities. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) As such, adoption of the HMP would facilitate reduction of flooding impacts. It is important to note that adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

i) *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of a failure of a levee or dam?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could expose structures to impacts from failure of a levee or dam. However this is unlikely given the purpose of the HMP. In fact, one CCCA initiative calls for updates to four Dam Emergency Action Plans and three CCCFCA initiatives propose seismic assessment or rehabilitation to existing dams, and improvements to levees. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) As such, adoption of the HMP would facilitate reduction of impacts due to dam or levee failure. It is important to note that adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

j) *Would the project be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which could be subject to

inundation by mudflow. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING				
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Regulatory Setting

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for predisaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes. This act requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. The DMA emphasizes the importance of community planning for disasters before they occur and encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. Ultimately the planning called for by the DMA helps local government's articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects. Title 44: Emergency Management and Assistance, provides information on the policies and procedures for mitigation planning as required by the provisions of section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa)

Existing Plan Compliance

Considerable effort was taken to confirm consistency of documents and studies incorporated into the HMP and to confirm consistency with existing planning documents and policies. The County's (as well as other planning partners) General Plans were considered to be integral parts of the HMP and all planning partners are required to adopt the HMP. Planning partners were required to review existing plans and policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives and for State and Federal prohibitions that would prohibit implementation of initiatives. Certain plans were also reviewed for policies that support hazard mitigation initiatives. Additionally the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2007 was reviewed and planning partners who participated in the previously developed ABAG plan were required to review the strategies identified in that plan for incorporation into the HMP update. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) Planning Partners were required to identify their legal and regulatory ability to carry out their proposed initiatives in a table titled Legal and Regulatory Capability. These tables can be

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found in Vol II of the HMP. Below is a list of documents and policies included in the Legal and Regulatory table for CCCA. Districts were not required to submit capability assessments, as they typically do not possess regulatory authority. (Flannery, Pers. Com. 2011)

Unincorporated Contra Costa County Annex

- Building Code- California Building Code Ordinance 2007-54 adopted 11/27/2007
- Zoning Code- County Code Title 8 Zoning Division-84 Land Use Districts.
- Subdivisions- County Ordinances Code (94-4.2)
- Port Disaster Recovery- To be addressed in 2010
- Real Estate Disclosure- CA. State Civil Code 1102 requires full disclosure on Natural hazard Exposure of the sale/re-sale of any and all real property
- Growth Management-Growth Management is addressed in the County's General Plan 2005 – 2020
- Site Plan Review County Code Titles 8,9,10
- Special Purpose (flood management, critical areas) - County Code Title 10 See the Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Contra Costa Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- General Plan- Contra Costa County General Plan 2005-2020 adopted in January 2005
- Floodplain or Basin Plan-Managed by the Public Works Department/Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- Stormwater Plan- Managed by the Public Works/Flood Control & Water Conservation District. SB790 Stormwater Resources Act effective 1/1/2010
- Capital Improvement Plan-Contra Costa County Public Works Department-Capital Road Improvement Preservation Program (CRIPP) Fiscal Year 2007/08 to Fiscal Year 2013/2014. Initially adopted by the Board on May 19, 1989. The CRIPP is updated every other year during the odd years.
- Habitat Conservation Plan-East Contra Costa County Habitat and Conservation Plan- adopted 05/09/2007
- Economic Development Plan- County Administration
- Emergency Response Plan- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Adopted by the County in January 2006. Currently being revised 2010
- Shoreline Management Plan- The General Plan Land Use Element combined with zoning ordinances addresses County Shoreline (unincorporated). East Bay Regional Park District is responsible for district land use, the Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for dredging channels, and the Office of the Sheriff contracted by the U.S. Army is responsible for the Marine Ocean Terminal Concord. Also involved in shoreline management are the Bay Conservation Development Commission and the State Lands Commissions.
- Post Disaster Recovery Plan- To be written 2010

a) *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

Many CCCA/CCCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) New construction identified in the plan is not likely to divide an established community. Further, it is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate

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construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

As stated in the discussion above, considerable effort was taken to confirm consistency of documents and studies incorporated into the HMP as well as to confirm consistency with existing planning documents and policies. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa). CCCA was required to provide their legal and regulatory capability as a requirement for inclusion into the plan. A list of documents and policies that were reviewed by CCCA is provided above. In addition, the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2007 was reviewed (CCCHMP Vol I) and planning partners who participated in the previously developed ABAG plan were required to review the strategies identified in that plan for incorporation into the HMP update (CCCHMP Vol IIa). CCCFCA—and other Districts—were not required to submit capability assessments, as they typically do not possess regulatory authority. (Flannery, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

Contra Costa County is a signatory agency of the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan. As shown above, this document was reviewed for consistency with proposed initiatives. Further, adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in the loss of a known mineral resource. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated in the project description and in the land use discussion, extensive review of existing plans was conducted to be sure initiatives did not conflict with the County's General Plan or other land use plans and policies. Moreover, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE				
Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance or of applicable standards of other agencies?*

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could expose persons to noise levels in excess of standards. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will

reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in excessive groundborne vibration. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which could result in a permanent increase in ambient noise. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which, if implemented, could be located within an airport land use plan. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to

cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- f) *For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which, if implemented, could be located in the vicinity of a private air strip. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. Although no new homes or businesses are identified in any CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives, some improvements may have the potential to induce population growth through extensions of infrastructure. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction which could displace housing if implemented. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which, if implemented, could displace people. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

- a) The initiatives identified by the CCCA and CCCFCA do not call for new development that could increase demand on public services nor do they propose new land uses that typically increase demand on public services. In fact, implementation of several initiatives would be expected to reduce calls for fire services and would facilitate improvements to service ratios and response times. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) Nevertheless, some initiatives call for new or physically altered government facilities, (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could cause environmental impacts. It is important to note that adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Less Than Significant			
	Potentially Significant Impact	With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XV.RECREATION

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

- a) *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

It is important to note that adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) It is unlikely that CCCA and CCCFCA initiatives would increase use of parks, as they are limited to infrastructure improvements, disaster training etc. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) Nevertheless, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

The HMP does not propose recreational facilities (CCCHMP Vol. IIb). Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths and mass transit? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in inadequate emergency access? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- a) *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the*

circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

As stated previously, considerable effort was taken to confirm consistency of documents and studies incorporated into the HMP and to confirm consistency with existing planning documents and policies. The County's (as well as other planning partners) General Plans were considered to be integral parts of the HMP and all planning partners are required to adopt the HMP. Planning partners were required to review existing plans and policies and confirm their legal and regulatory capability to carry out their hazard mitigation initiatives, and for State and Federal prohibitions that would prohibit implementation of initiatives. Certain plans were also reviewed for policies that support hazard mitigation initiatives. Additionally the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2007 was reviewed. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) As such, adoption of the HMP is not likely to conflict with an applicable ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system.

It is important to note that adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

As discussed above in impact a), extensive review of existing policies was conducted to confirm consistency with existing planning documents. Further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

Many CCCA/CCCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could have impacts on air traffic patterns. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

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An increase in hazards is unlikely due to the purpose of the HMP, nevertheless as stated above in impact c) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which, if implemented, could increase hazards if not designed correctly. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

Similar to impact d, an increase in hazards is unlikely due to the purpose of the HMP. Nevertheless as stated above in impact c), some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) which, if implemented, could result in impacts to emergency access. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

f) *Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?*

As discussed above in impact a), extensive review of existing policies was conducted to confirm consistency with existing planning documents. Further, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS				
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a) *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Many CCCA and CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several

initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could produce wastewater. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- b) *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Many CCCA and CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction. (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) Impacts resulting from construction of new facilities are unlikely because no CCCA or CCCFCA initiatives identified pertain to water or wastewater. Nevertheless, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document. It does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- c) *Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Many CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could result in construction or expansion of storm water drainage facilities. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- d) *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

It is unlikely that implementation of CCCA or CCCFCA initiatives would increase water demand; nevertheless, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect

on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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

It is unlikely that implementation of CCCA or CCCFCA initiatives would increase demand on a wastewater provider; nevertheless, implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

- f) *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

As stated above in impact c) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) that, if implemented, could result in construction waste. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

- g) *Comply with federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

As previously discussed under Threshold X. Land Use and Planning, extensive review of existing policies was conducted to confirm consistency with existing planning documents and policies. Moreover, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol I, Vol IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
- c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- a) *Does the project have the potential to 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Many CCCA/CCCFCFA initiatives do not have the potential to affect the environment because they consist of only training, public awareness programs, etc. However, several initiatives are for upgrades to existing structures or new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could degrade the quality of the environment. It is important to note that the CEQA analysis in this document covers the adoption of the HMP only. The HMP is strictly a planning document that identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that will reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. Additionally, the HMP sets a framework for procurement of disaster related funding, and initiates cooperation between districts. Adoption of the HMP does not approve or mandate construction of projects, or methods of construction in any way. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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- b) *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects?*

As stated above in impact a) some CCCA/CCCFCA initiatives call for upgrades to existing structures, or in a few cases, new construction (CCCHMP Vol. IIb) the implementation of which could have cumulative impacts. However, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will have **no impact**.

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

The HMP identifies potential hazards and specifies initiatives that, if implemented, would reduce or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property and the environment from natural disasters. As such, adoption of the HMP could reduce effects that cause adverse effects on human beings. With regard to impacts resulting from implementation of initiatives, adoption of the HMP does not authorize construction of projects or establish provisions for construction of projects. (CCCHMP Vol. I; Vol. IIa) (Lierly, Pers. Com. 2011) Implementation of any initiative that has the potential to cause an effect on the environment will undergo project specific CEQA review. Therefore, adoption of the HMP will result in **no impact**.

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**TABLES 2-8 and 32-4, Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix, of the Contra Costa County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Vol II,**

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**TABLE 2-8.
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-1 —Support County-wide initiatives identified in Volume 1.							
New & Existing	All Hazards	All	Planning	Low	General fund	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-2 —Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Volume 1.							
New & Existing	All Hazards	All	Planning	Low	General fund, FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-3 —Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program							
New and existing	Flood	4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12	Public Works	Low	General Fund	Ongoing program	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-4—Continue to maintain/enhance the County's classification under the Community Rating System							
New and Existing	Flood	3, 4, 5, 7, 9	Public Works	Low	General Fund	Short	Yes, ECON-f-1
Initiative #CCC-5—Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Safety Element of the General Plan							
New and Existing	All Hazards	4, 5, 14	OES & DCD	Low	General Fund	Early 2010, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-6—Upgrade Emergency Operations Center (EOC) HVAC							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 15	OES/General Service	250,000, High	Potential Sources-General Fund EOC Grant	Long-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-7—Develop and Conduct a Multi-Hazard Seasonal Public Awareness Program to Include Exercises							
New & Existing	All Hazards	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	OES	Low	Potential Sources-Citizen Prep, UASI	Mid 2010, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-8—Provide California State Training Institute (CSTI) "Earthquake" Class to Essential County Personnel. Course to be offered Dec 2009 and Jan 2010, we anticipate offering the course on an annual basis.							
Existing	Earthquake	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	OES/CSTI	55,000 per class, High	State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) Funds	Annual, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-9—The OES conducts annual Mass Care and Shelter Drills which involve both County Employees, Non-Government Agencies, CERT volunteers, and the public. Shelter Drills were conducted in June & October of 2009. The next drill is scheduled for the summer of 2010.							
New & Existing	All Hazards	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	OES	15,000, Low	Potential Source- SHSGP	Annual, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-10—County OES participates in the annual Golden Guardian Statewide Exercise							
Existing	All Hazards/2011 Levee Break	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	OES	10,000, Medium	Potential UASI	Annual, Short-Term	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-11 —FCC P-25 East Bay Regional Communications System (Alameda & Contra Costa County- At built out, the East Bay Regional Communications System will be a 36-site, 2 county P-25 compliant communication system designed to provide fully interoperable communications to all public agencies within Alameda and Contra Costa counties. refer to website www.ebrcsa.org for complete project description.							
New Assets	All Hazards	1, 2, 13, 16	Sheriff Tech	68 Million, High	Potential sources of funding: SUASI, UASI, SHSGP EARMARK, PSIC	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-12 —Update existing network in the EOC to support full activation to include Wi-Fi.							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 13, 16	Sheriffs Tech	High	Potential source EOC Grant	Long-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-13 —Retrofit antenna mast to support the addition of additional antennas, and protect from impacts from seismic and severe weather hazards							
Existing	Earthquake, Severe Weather	1, 2, 13, 15, 16	Dept of Info Tech	15,000, High	Potential source EOC Grant	Long -Term	No
Initiative #CCC-14 —Continue to maintain and develop the existing County-wide Community Warning System (CWS) by identifying and implementing new technology as it becomes available.							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 13, 16	CWS	600,000, Low	Community Awareness Emergency Response (CAER) non- profit organization	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-15 —Community Warning System to continue outreach for their “Cell Phone Alert” program which allows individuals to register their cell phones with the CWS and to be notified via cell phone during an emergency incident in their geographic location.							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 13, 16	CWS	Low	CAER	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-16 —Update/enhance existing flood hazard mapping to better reflect current conditions.							
New & Existing	Flood	3, 6, 12, 16	Public Works/Floo d Control District	Medium	FEMA/Public Works Floodplain Determination Fees., FEMA Risk-MAP program	Short-Term, Ongoing	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-17—Canal Road Bridge Replacement							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	Medium	Awaiting Funding- HBRR, Prop 111 Gas Tax	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-18—Marsh Creek Road Bridge over Marsh Creek							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	Medium	Awaiting Funding	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-19—Bethel Island Road retrofit-Widen to four lane arterial standard from East Cypress Road to Gateway Road including realignment of curve, Road elevation, and construction of new bridge.							
Existing	Flood/Levee Breach	1, 7, 15	Public Works	12 Million, Medium	HBRR, Prop 111 Gas Tax and Bethel Island Area of Benefit (AOB) revenue	Anticipated completion date 2011, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-20—Center Avenue (Pacheco Blvd. To Blackwood Drive) Relocate Fire Station, widen bridge and construct 2 additional lanes (4 lanes total)							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	\$7.6 Million, High	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding for FS relocation. Possible Prop 111 Gas Tax for road work	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-21—Boulevard Way at Las Trampas Creek Scour Repair- Bridge on Boulevard Way crossing Las Trampas Creek- Repair of the scouring is needed to maintain the bridge's structural integrity.							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	\$500,000, Medium	HBRR, Prop 111 Gas Tax	2009/2010, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-22—Retrofit Marsh Drive Bridge over Walnut Creek							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	High	HBRR, City of Concord AOB	Long-term, depends on funding	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-23—Orwood Road Bridge Replacement- the existing bridge is approaching the end of its useful life and is not designed to for earthquake loading. Project # 0662-6R4076							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	\$4 Million, Medium	HBRR, Prop 111 Gas Tax, Local Road Funds, East Bay Regional Park District Funds	Construction Date 2012, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-24—Pomo Street Arch Culvert Repair							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	110,000, Low	Local Road Funds	Construction Date 2010, Short-Term	No
Initiative #CCC-25—San Pablo Avenue Bridge over Rodeo Creek- Bridge replacement.							
Existing	Flood/ Earthquake	1, 7, 15	Public Works	3.6 Million, Medium	HBRR, Prop 111 Gas Tax, Local Road funds	Construction Date 2013, Short-term	No
Initiative #CCC-26—Update of four Dam Emergency Action Plans (EAP): Deer Creek, Dry Creek, Marsh Creek, and Pine Creek							
Existing	Dam Failure	1, 2, 6, 16	OES/Flood Control	High	Potential sources of funding: SUASI, UASI, SHSGP EARMARK, PSIC-NDSP (National Dam Safety Program) grant	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-27—Adoption of Fire Hazard Maps—"Very High Fire Zone Severity Maps" currently being developed. Anticipated date of completion and adoption by the Board of Supervisors late 2009 early 2010							
New & Existing	Wildfire	1, 2, 6, 16	County OES/Plannin g-Fire District	Low	General fund	Short-Term	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-28—Enhance/Improve County Code language and enforcement including: County Building Codes to Increase Compliance with SB 1369 Defensible Space and Other Fire Safe Requirements in the Unincorporated County							
New & Existing	Wildfire	4, 5, 11, 16	County OES/Planning- Fire District	Low	General Fund	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-29—Improve, expand and develop new programs that increase awareness of and reduce risk to wildfires including: Support Fire District Chipper Program							
New & Existing	Wildfire	3, 15, 16	County OES/Planning- Fire District	Low	General fund, PDM, DHS- Citizens Corps Program	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-30—Implementation of projects listed in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWFP)							
Existing	Wildfire	3, 15, 16	County OES/Planning- Fire District	Low	Existing funding-pursue grant funding where eligible	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-31—Participate in Annual Multi-Agency Wildland Fire Drill.							
Existing Assets	Wildfire	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	Fire Districts/OE S	Low	General Fund Existing funding-pursue grant funding where eligible	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-32—Continue and Maintain Noxious Weed Eradication Program- Dept of Ag & CDF							
New & existing	Wildfire/Agricultural Hazard	3, 16	Dept. of AG	Low	CA Dept. of Agriculture	Short-Term, Ongoing	No
Initiative #CCC-33—Participate in the bi-annual CAER Group Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CHMRO) Hazardous Materials Transportation Conference 2011.							
Existing	All Hazards	2, 3, 6, 13, 16	County Hazardous/ OE S	50,000, Low	CAER/ Hazardous Materials/ Private Industry	Short-Term, Ongoing	No

**TABLE 2-8 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Included in Previous Plan?
Initiative #CCC-34 —Address deferred maintenance of county owned facilities as identified in the 2007 “Contra Costa County Facility Condition Analysis (FCA).” The FCA project included the inspection of 93 buildings, totaling over 2,900,000 square feet. Facilities inspected fall into critical infrastructure/key resources categories.							
Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 15	General Service Dept	251 Million, High	Grants & General Funds when they become available	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-35 —Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.							
Existing	All Hazards	3, 7, 15	Planning & building Departments	High	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding with local match provided by property owner contribution	Long-term, depends on funding	No
Initiative #CCC-36 — Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) training through partnerships with local businesses.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	2,3,13,16	Police, Fire, County OES	Low	Existing County programs	Ongoing	Yes ECON-j-5
Initiative #CCC-37 — Better inform residents of comprehensive mitigation activities, for all hazards of concern including elevation of appliances above expected flood levels, use of fire-resistant roofing and defensible space in high wildfire threat and wildfire-urban-interface areas, structural retrofitting techniques for older homes, and use of intelligent grading practices through workshops, publications, and media announcements and events.							
New and Existing	All Hazards	3,6,7,15	Public Works, County OES,	Medium	Existing County programs	Short-term, ongoing	Yes HSNG-k-3

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**TABLE 32-4.
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
Initiative 1 —Repair bank erosion, various sites countywide (Green Valley Creek at Buckeye Lane, Grayson Creek at County Quarry, etc).						
Existing	Landslide/Bank Failure/Severe Weather	1, 10	FCD	Medium to low	FCD Zone 3B, FCD Zone 1, other FCD Zones	Short term
Initiative 2 —Construct/expand detention basins (implement basin construction as identified in FCD CIP: Upper and Lower Sand Creek Basins, Oakley/Trembath, etc).						
New and existing	Flood/Dam Failure/Severe Weather	1, 10	FCD	Medium	FCD Zone 3B, FCD Zone 1, other FCD Zones	Short term
Initiative 3 —Widen creeks/channels and raise/rehabilitate levees (implement projects as identified in FCD CIP: Marsh Creek, East and West Antioch Creeks, etc.)						
Existing	Flood/Severe Weather	1, 10	FCD	Medium	FCD Zone 3B, FCD Zone 1, other FCD Zones	Short term
Initiative 4 —Remove sediment from channels and detention basins (implement projects as identified in FCD CIP. i.e.: Kubicek Basin, Walnut Creek, Grayson Creek, etc).						
New and existing	Flood	1, 10	FCD	Medium	FCD Zone 3B, FCD Zone 1, other FCD Zones	Short term
Initiative 5 —Seismic assessment of existing dams.						
Existing	Earthquake/Dam Failure	1, 10	FCD	Medium	FCD Zone funds	Long term
Initiative 6 —Seismic rehabilitation/retrofitting of existing dams (may combine with FCD5 above).						
Existing	Earthquake/Dam Failure	1, 10	FCD	High	FCD Zone funds, National Dam Safety Grant, FEMA PDM grant, DHS Urban Area Security Initiative Grant, other grants.	Long term

TABLE 32-4 (continued).
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
Initiative 7 —Acquire floodplain easements over privately held parcels at various sites District-wide (i.e.: Trembath floodplain on East Antioch Creek, floodplains on Marsh Creek, Walnut Creek overflow area at Pacheco Creek, etc).						
New and Existing	Flood	1, 10	FCD, Cities	Medium	FCD Zone funds, FEMA HMGP & PDM grants, other grants	Short term and long term.
Initiative 8 —Support County-wide initiatives identified in Volume 1.						
New & Existing	All Hazards	All	County, Planning	Low	District Funds	Short Term, ongoing
Initiative 9 —Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Volume 1.						
New & Existing	All Hazards	All	County, Planning	Low	District Funds, FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Short Term, ongoing
Initiative 10 —Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Safety Element of the General Plan						
New & Existing	All Hazards	4, 5, 14	OES & DCD	Low	District Funds	Short Term

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