

## 3.2 Agricultural Resources

This section evaluates the potential impacts of the Project related to agricultural resources during construction, invasive plant management and maintenance of the Project. Construction activities include the earthwork involved in the estuarine restoration and infrastructure improvement portions of the Project. Invasive plant management activities include the removal of dense-flowered cordgrass (*Spartina densiflora*), European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*), and dwarf eelgrass (*Zostera japonica*) using any one or a combination of the methods described in Section 2.5 (Proposed Invasive Plant Management). Maintenance activities include periodic repairs and improvements to the non-motorized boat put-in, trails, parking lots and road within the Project Area, and also include monitoring activities. There are no forestry resources within the Project Area and therefore, forestry resources are not considered in this analysis. For the purpose of this section, the study area is the same as the Project Area.

### 3.2.1 Setting

The following information discusses the agriculture-related context in which the proposed Project would be constructed and maintained.

#### *Historical Context*

The 850-acre (344 hectare) study area is located near the agriculturally rich community of Loleta, within the Eel River estuary in Humboldt County. The entire Eel River estuary including the study area was extensively altered over the last 150 years in order to expand agricultural production in the region. Historically, much of the area that is now the study area was estuarine saltmarsh. Comparisons of historic mapping to current conditions suggest that the non-dune portion of the study area and surrounding vicinity was wetlands, as it was termed “Swamp and Overflowed Land” in an 1890 State Lands Commission map. Nineteenth and early twentieth century reclamation efforts converted the non-dune portion of the study area and Project vicinity from saltmarsh to pastures through the construction of levees, tide gates, dikes and berms. Specifically, sometime between 1916 and 1948, the saltmarsh portion of the study area was diked, isolated from tidal waters, and drained for pasture through tide gates to McNulty Slough. The Project vicinity includes an assemblage of landscape features that reflect a strong tradition of ambitious land conversion and intensive agricultural management over the past 150 years.

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Land Office Records indicate that a portion of the study area (approximately 80 acres [32 hectare]) was patented to J. Clark in 1860 (Origer 2017). Clark built a barn and house on the parcels and is known for establishing the Ocean Ranch dairy farm. His descendant, Wm. S. Clark, would later inherit the 600 acre (243 hectare) dairy farm (Origer 2017). Following the acquisition of the Ocean Ranch property (a unit of the Eel River Wildlife Area) in 1986, CDFW created the *Table Bluff Ecological Reserve and Eel River Wildlife Area Operation and Maintenance Plans* (hereafter referred to as “*Operation and Maintenance Plans*”) to guide management of the Ocean Ranch

property (CDFW 1986). The document includes historical information about agricultural uses within the study area and a grazing management plan. According to CDFW's *Operations and Maintenance Plans* document:

*Livestock grazing has been the primary use of the Ocean Ranch property for many years, probably since well before the turn of the century. At one time the area was operated as a dairy farm. In later years it has been used for beef livestock production. Beginning in 1961 the Russ family leased the ranch for this purpose and continued to run cattle there until 1986. According to Jack Russ the ranch supported about 250 animal units on an annual basis. Some hay cutting was done up until about 10 years ago (approximately 1976) when it was discontinued... Under the terms of the sale of the Ocean Ranch to the Wildlife Conservation Board, the sellers retained the grazing rights for a period of five years.*

A Grazing Management Plan was created as a subset of the *Operation and Maintenance Plans* to account for the seller's grazing rights throughout the five year period following sale of the property. The methodology used in creating the grazing plan was provided by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service, (now known as the University of California Cooperative Extension), in partnership with Humboldt County. The total acreage of suitable grazing land open to grazing was 745 acres (301 hectares), of which approximately 500 acres (202 hectares) is within the study area. The adopted grazing plan was carried out for a period of five years, from 1986 to 1991 (CDFW 1986).

### **Existing Land Uses**

Existing land uses within the study area consist of freshwater wetlands, tidal saltmarsh, a network of dilapidated levees, and sand dunes (See Section 3.5 for a more detailed description of existing conditions within each management unit). An unpaved road is present within the study area, and an old barn and associated corrals are located immediately adjacent to the study area. CDFW acquired the study area in 1986 with the intention of managing the site for wildlife and wildlife-oriented recreational uses (CDFW 1986). There are no records of continued grazing beyond the five year period which started in 1986, and it is believed that grazing ceased in the study area around 1991. Moreover and as discussed below, the farmland that once existed in the study area is no longer viable due to levee breaches and tidal inundation that have made the land too wet and saline to agricultural production.

Cattle grazing for vegetation management takes place on lands adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area under five-year agreements. The Project would have no effect on the cattle grazing to the north.

### **Physical Context**

#### **Soil Mapping**

A Soil Summary Map denoting Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) mapped soil types in the study area is provided as Figure 3.2-1. The soils found in the study area, including their NRCS identification number and Land Capability Classification (LCC) information, are discussed below. An LCC shows, in a general

way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (NRCS 2019a). Soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management (NRCS 2019a). Capability classes are designated by numbers one (I) through eight (VIII). The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. According to Helms (1992):

*The first four classes are arable land, suitable for cropland, in which the limitations on their use and necessity of conservation measures and careful management increase from one through four (I thru IV). The remaining four classes, five through eight (V thru VIII), are not to be used for cropland, but may have uses for pasture, range, woodland, grazing wildlife, recreation and aesthetic purposes. Within the broad classes are subclasses which signify special limitations such as (e) erosion, (w) excess wetness, (s) problems in the rooting zone, and (c) climatic limitations.*

All soils information discussed below is sourced from NRCS' Web Soil Survey (2019b). As described below, mapped soils in the study area are generally not agriculturally productive soils. Many of the soil series do not drain water effectively, are consistently tidally influenced, and are in brackish conditions with moderate salinity.

#### **Water and Fluvents (100)**

This soil type is representative of point bars on waterway channels and is located along the banks of McNulty Slough within the study area. Its parent material is alluvium derived from mixed sources. The soil profile typically contains gravelly fine sandy loam in the top horizon for approximately 0-13 inches, followed by extremely gravelly sandy loam in the profile beneath it from 13 to 59 inches. Its LCC is Vw if irrigated or nonirrigated, and it is considered a hydric soil.

#### **Weott (110)**

This soil series is typically found in freshwater wetlands or marshes, depressions, and floodplain steps. It is located in a narrow band within Area A of the study area. Its parent material is alluvium derived from mixed sources. Silt loam is found in all of the horizons of a typical soil profile for this soil series. Its LCC is Vw if irrigated or nonirrigated indicating there are multiple use restrictions to this type of soil involving water. It is considered a hydric soil and ponds water frequently. It has a range of salinity including nonsaline to very slightly saline.

#### **Occidental (140)**

The soil associated with this series is typically found in saltmarsh habitat, and is located in the eastern portion of the study area in patches adjacent to the banks of McNulty Slough and tidally inundated portions of Area C. Its parent material is alluvium derived from mixed sources. Its typical soil profile consists of peat in the upper horizon (up to 3 inches depth) followed by silt clay loam spanning the remaining depth (3-63 inches) over three horizons. Its LCC is VIIw indicating the soil is poor quality for production and that water is a limiting factor. It is considered a hydric soil and ponds water frequently. Soils in this series are typically slightly saline to strongly saline. The soil is considered hydric.

**Wigi complex (141)**

This soil type, which is typically found in saltmarsh habitat, is located in the interior portion of the study area, adjacent to the dune restoration area. Its parent material is alluvium derived from mixed sources. Its typical soil profile consists of peat in the upper horizon (up to one inch deep), followed by silt loam down to seven inches deep, followed by silty clay loam spanning three horizons to 60 inches. Its LCC is VIIs indicating it is of poor quality for production and that shallowness and/or salinity is a limiting factor. The soil complex is considered hydric, and is strongly saline.

**Samoa-Clambeach complex (155)**

This soil type is a mixture of the Samoa soil series and Clambeach soil series and is typically found in sand dunes. It is located within the proposed dune restoration area and in patches within Area A within the study area. Its parent material is aeolian and marine sand derived from mixed sources. The typical soil profile consists of slightly decomposed plant material in the upper horizon (up to one inch), followed by sand spanning three horizons to a depth of 63 inches. Its LCC is VIe indicating it is a poor quality for cultivation and that erosion is a limiting factor. The soil complex is not considered hydric, has low available water storage, and is nonsaline to very slightly saline.

**Oxyaquic Udipsamments-Samoa complex (157)**

This soil type is a mixture of Oxyaquic Udipsamments soil series and Samoa soil series and is typically found at the toeslope of beaches. It is located at the southern tip of the study area, close to the mouth of the Eel River, and along the beach at the northern end of the dune restoration area. Its parent material is beach sand and gravel derived from mixed sources. The typical soil profile consists of fine sand or sand spanning over two horizons to a depth of 60 inches. Its LCC is VIII, indicating it is highly unsuitable for cultivation. It is not considered a hydric soil complex and is strongly saline (Oxyaquic Udipsamments) or nonsaline to very slightly saline (Samoa).

**Hookton-Tablebluff complex (230)**

This soil type is a mixture of Hookton and Tablebluff soil series and is typically found in the form of erosion remnants on the summit of a landform. It is located in the northern portion of the study area at the terminus of the access road. Its parent material is either mixed alluvium or aeolian deposits over mixed alluvium. This soil series complex is IIe indicating it is suitable for cultivation, although there are erosion-related limiting factors. It is not considered a hydric soil, does not pond water frequently, and ranges from being considered nonsaline to very slightly saline.

**Cannonball-Candymountain-Lepoil complex (233)**

This soil type is a mixture of Cannonball, Candymountain and Lepoil soil series and is typically found in the form of erosion remnants, marine terraces or hills on marine terraces on either the summit or backslope of a landform. A small amount of this soil type can be found at the northern extent of the dune restoration area. Its parent material consists of mixed alluvium, mixed marine deposits or sedimentary rock. The soil series complex LCC is VIe indicating it is not suitable for cultivation and that erosion is a limiting factor. The soil series complex is not considered hydric, does

not pond water frequently, and ranges from being considered nonsaline to very slightly saline.

### **3.2.2 Regulatory Framework**

The following federal, state and local policies provide for protection of Prime, Unique or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

#### ***Federal***

##### **Federal Farmland Protection Policies**

Under the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), projects are subject to FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland (directly or indirectly) to non-agricultural use and are completed by, or with the assistance of, a federal agency. The NRCS is charged with oversight of the FPPA. The proposed Project is funded with federal funds, and occurs on historic pastureland, warranting consideration under the FPPA.

NRCS uses a Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system to establish a farmland conversion impact rating score on proposed sites of federally funded and assisted projects. The assessment is conducted on the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form. According to this form, if the site does not contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland, then the FPPA does not apply. In California, maps of these different farmland types are prepared by the Department of Conservation through the Farmland Mitigation and Monitoring Program (FMMP). The study area has not been mapped through FMMP, and therefore does not contain the designations mentioned above. Therefore, the requirements of the FPPA would not apply to this Project. Consideration of any potential future classification of agricultural lands in the study area in the absence of FMMP mapping is discussed under CEQA below.

#### ***State***

##### **Farmland Conservancy Program Act**

State farmland protection policy is described in the California Farmland Conservancy Program Act (CFCPA) (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 10201-10202). The CFCPA recognizes the importance of the state's agricultural lands economically, culturally, and in terms of food security, as well as the threat to those lands from development. The agricultural conservation strategy established by the CFCPA involves appropriating state funds for the voluntary purchase of agricultural easements, together with restrictions on development through local planning and zoning.

The CFCPA is not relevant to the Project because there is an absence of viable farmland within the study area.

##### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

Pursuant to CEQA, agricultural land may be mapped through the FMMP and designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The Department of Conservation identifies and maps these areas, as defined below, based on water availability, soil temperature range, acid-alkali

balance, water table location, soil sodium content, flooding, erodability, permeability, rock fragment content, and rooting depth.

Prime Farmland: Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Prime Farmland must have been used for the production of irrigated crops at some time during the two update cycles (or four years) prior to the mapping date.

Unique Farmland: Farmland with the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to current farming methods. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. For land to be classified Unique Farmland, the crop grown on the land must have qualified for the “California Agriculture” list at some time during the two update cycles (or four years) prior to the mapping date.

Farmland of Statewide Importance: Farmland other than Prime Farmland which has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Farmland of Statewide Importance must have been used for the production of irrigated crops at some time during the two update cycles (or four years) prior to the mapping date.

CEQA requires lead agencies to potential impacts to agricultural resources at least in part based on the FMMP. However, in areas where lands have not been mapped through the FMMP (such as the study area), PRC Section 21060.1(b) states a property is considered “prime agricultural land” if its meets any of the following definitions provided at Government Code (GOV) Section 51201(c):

(c) “Prime agricultural land” means any of the following:

1. *All land that qualifies for rating as class I or class II in the NRCS land use capability classifications.*
2. *Land which qualifies for rating 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating.*
3. *Land which supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and which has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.*
4. *Land planted with fruit- or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops which have a nonbearing period of less than five years and which will normally return during the commercial bearing period on an annual basis from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) per acre.*

A determination of which lands can be considered “prime agricultural land” per PRC Section 21060.1(b) is discussed in Impact AG-1 of Section 3.2.5.

Under CEQA, an impact on an agricultural resource is considered significant if a Project would result in an impact to or conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. A LESA evaluation is an optional model to assess impacts on agricultural resources. CDFW determined that a LESA evaluation was not appropriate for this Project, as no viable farmland exists within the study area due to the daily tidal inundation, residual soil salinity, and abundant wetlands and sand dunes occurring onsite. Lands within the study area have not been utilized for agricultural production for nearly 30 years.

### **California Coastal Act**

The study area is within the Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) contains the Government Code policies relevant to the conversion of agricultural land in the Coastal Zone to natural resource uses. The lands within the study area were used for agricultural production almost 30 years ago, and according to Government Code Section 51201 (c), one soil series (Hookton-Tablebluff complex) can be considered a “prime agricultural land.” The following Coastal Act sections are germane to this impact analysis:

*Public Resources Code Section 30113*

*“Prime agricultural land” means those lands defined in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 51201 of the Government Code.*

*Public Resources Code Section 30241.5*

*Agricultural land; determination of viability of uses; economic feasibility evaluation*

*(a) If the viability of existing agricultural uses is an issue pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 30241 as to any local coastal program or amendment to any certified local coastal program submitted for review and approval under this division, the determination of “viability” shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of an economic feasibility evaluation containing at least both of the following elements:*

- (1) An analysis of the gross revenue from the agricultural products grown in the area for the five years immediately preceding the date of the filing of a proposed local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program.*
- (2) An analysis of the operational expenses, excluding the cost of land, associated with the production of the agricultural products grown in the area for the five years immediately preceding the date of the filing of a proposed local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program.*

*For purposes of this subdivision, “area” means a geographic area of sufficient size to provide an accurate evaluation of the economic feasibility of agricultural uses for those lands included in the local coastal program or in the proposed amendment to a certified local coastal program.*

*(b) The economic feasibility evaluation required by subdivision (a) shall be submitted to the commission, by the local government, as part of its submittal of a local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program. If the local government determines that it does not have the staff with the necessary expertise to conduct the economic feasibility evaluation, the evaluation may be conducted under agreement with the local government by a consultant selected jointly by local government and the executive director of the commission.*

*(2) An analysis of the operational expenses, excluding the cost of land, associated with the production of the agricultural products grown in the area for the five years immediately preceding the date of the filing of a proposed local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program.*

*Public Resources Code Section 30242*

*All other lands suitable for agricultural use shall not be converted to nonagricultural uses unless (1) continued or renewed agricultural use is not feasible, or (2) such conversion would preserve prime agricultural land or concentrate development consistent with Section 30250. Any such permitted conversion shall be compatible with continued agricultural use on surrounding lands.*

### **Regional and Local**

Lands within the study area are owned by CDFW or are under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission, and therefore will not require a Conditional Use Permit from Humboldt County nor adherence to the Humboldt County General Plan or the Local Coastal Program Eel River Area Plan. Because potential impacts related to agricultural resources would be limited to the study area, local and regional regulatory policies are not considered in this analysis.

### **3.2.3 Evaluation Criteria and Significance Thresholds**

Under criteria based on Appendix G of the current CEQA Guidelines, the Project would be considered to have a significant impact on agricultural resources if it would result in any of the following:

- Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use;
- Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract;
- Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g));
- Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use;  
or



- 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.

### 3.2.4 Methodology

The study area used to analyze potential impacts to agricultural resources contains coastal dunes, tidal lands and submerged lands. A significant impact would occur if implementation of the proposed Project would result in inconsistencies or conflicts on these lands with the adopted goals and policies of applicable rules and regulations of the Coastal Act or CFCPA. The impact analysis included in this section is based on various studies and agricultural resources investigations and analyses conducted for the Project by GHD Inc., Ducks Unlimited, Inc., CDFW and NRCS.

#### *Areas of No Project Impact*

Construction, invasive plant management and maintenance of the Project would not result in impacts related to four of the significance criteria identified in Appendix G of the current CEQA Guidelines. As the Project will not impact the following significance criteria, these four criteria are not further discussed in the impact analysis:

- **Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?** As stated above, the study area is state owned and local county zoning laws do not apply to the Project. None-the-less, land in the study area is zoned Agriculture Exclusive (AE) with 60 acre (24 hectare) minimum lots, with Coastal Wetlands (W), Flood Hazard Areas (F), Streams and Riparian Corridor Protection (R), and Transitional Agricultural Lands (T) combining zones. Conditional uses of AE zoned lands include Fish and Wildlife Management, Watershed Management, Wetland Restoration, Resource-Related Recreation and Coastal Access Facilities, which are consistent with the Project. There are no Williamson Act contracts on lands within the study area (DOC 2015). Therefore, the Project would not conflict with zoning or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would result.
- **Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?** There are no forest lands, timberland or timberland zoned Timberland Production in the study area; therefore, no forest land or timberland would be converted to non-forest or non-timberland use. The nearest area designated as a Timber Production Zone is located approximately five miles east of the study area and is held under private ownership. The Project would not impact the zoning of this area, and no impact would occur.
- **Would the Project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?** There are no forest lands within the study area; therefore, no forest land would be converted to non-forest use. No impact would result.

- **Would the Project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?** There are no other changes in the existing environment related to the Project that would impact Farmland or forest land in or adjacent to the study area. No impact would result.

### **3.2.5 Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

**Impact AG-1: Would the Project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps for the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) by the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**

Lands within the Project Area have not been formally analyzed by the Department of Conservation to determine if they meet the criteria for being designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. In accordance with PRC Section 21060.1(b), areas that have not been surveyed and classified through the FMMP can be considered “prime agricultural land” if they meet one of the four definitions provided at GOV Section 51201(c):

1. All land that qualifies for rating as class I or class II in the NRCS land use capability classifications.
2. Land which qualifies for rating 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating.
3. Land which supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and which has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Land planted with fruit- or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops which have a nonbearing period of less than five years and which will normally return during the commercial bearing period on an annual basis from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) per acre.

As described in Section 3.2.1, eight different soil types have been mapped by NRCS within the study area, all of which are generally not agriculturally productive soils. Many of the soil series do not drain water effectively, are consistently tidally influenced, and are in brackish conditions with moderate salinities. Only one of the eight soil series (Hookton-Tablebluff complex) has a LCC rating of class II consistent with the definition of “prime agricultural land” provided at GOV 50201(c)(1) (as well as at Section 30113 of the Coastal Act). None of the soils meet the Storie Index rating criteria provided at GOV 50201(c)(2), and lands in the study area have been used for crop or livestock production for over 30 years (as defined at GOV 50201(c)(3)-(4)).

The Hookton-Tablebluff complex is located along the northeastern portion of the study area, near Table Bluff, and constitutes approximately eight percent of the soil within the study area (NRCS 2019b). The area associated with this soil type includes some mapped aquatic habitats (Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife and Wetlands

Restoration Association 2018), the road that provides access to the study area, and higher elevation areas that transition north towards Table Bluff. As noted above, none of this area has been used for agricultural production for over 30 years. As a result, implementation of the Project would not result in the conversion of agriculturally viable land to a non-agricultural use.

In summary, only a small portion (eight percent) of the study area has a mapped soil that meets the definition of “prime agricultural land” provided at PRC Section 21060.1(b) and/or Section 30113 of the Coastal Act. The study area has not been used for agricultural purposes for nearly 30 years, is tidally influenced, and is too saline and wet to support agriculture. The Project would not convert designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use because those designations do not exist within the study area, and because the Project inherently wouldn’t impact viable farmland. The Project would not conflict with policies related to agricultural lands under the FMMP, because FMMP classifications within the study area do not exist, and renewed agricultural use is not feasible within the study area, respectively. Therefore, the impact on agricultural land would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is necessary.

**Level of Significance:** Less than significant.

### **3.2.6 Cumulative Impacts**

**Impact AR-C-1: Would the Project contribute to a cumulatively significant impact to Agricultural Resources or Forestry Resources?**

As discussed in Impact AG-1, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact on agricultural land. As the land uses in the vicinity of the study area have a history of being used for agricultural purposes, the potential exists for the construction and maintenance of other restoration based cumulative projects identified in Table 3-1 to convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use. However, as the Project itself would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use, the Project’s contribution to cumulative impacts related to the potential conversion of agricultural lands to a non-agricultural use would not be cumulatively considerable, and therefore less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is necessary.

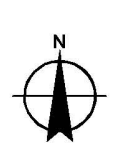
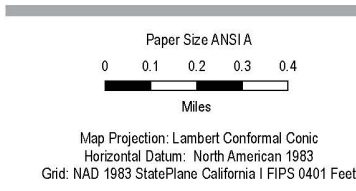
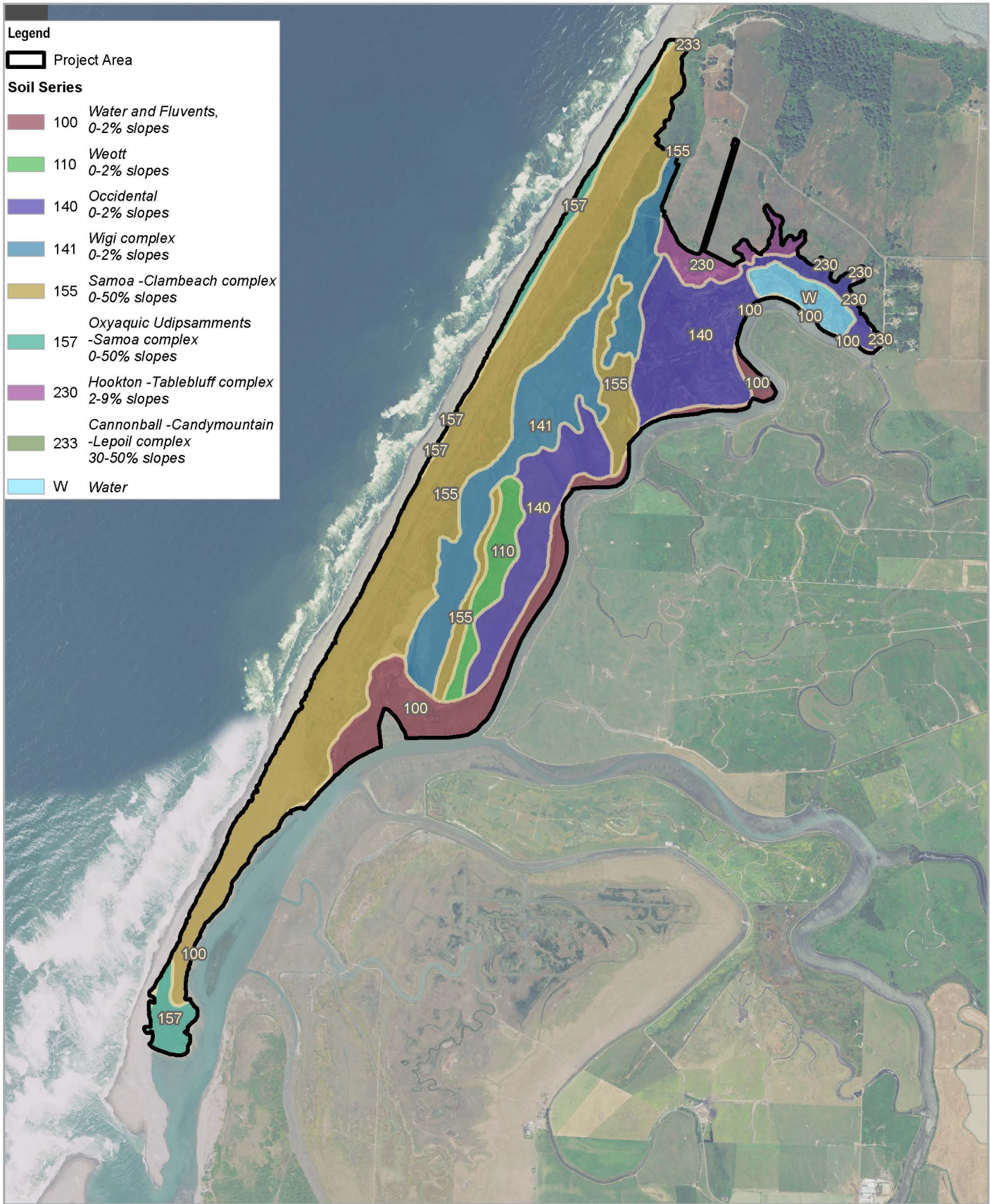
**Level of Significance:** Less than Significant.

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California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Ocean Ranch Restoration Project

Project No. 11152100  
Revision No. -  
Date 06/16/2020

NRCS Soil Map Units

**FIGURE 3.2-1**