Department of Development Services

Paula Daneluk, Director
Pete Calarco, Assistant Director

7 County Center Drive
Oroville, California 95965

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buttecounty.net/dds

BUTTE COUNTY
NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
MINOR USE PERMIT MUP20-0002

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Butte County has prepared an Initial Study, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and is considering the adoption of a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project described below. The Mitigated Negative Declaration establishes that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect because required mitigation measures will address potential project effects. The County has prepared this Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration to provide an opportunity for input from public agencies, organizations, and interested parties on the environmental analysis addressing the potential effects of the proposed project. The IS/MND is available for review on the County's website at http://www.buttecounty.net/dds/Planning/CEQA.aspx.

Project Information

Project: Nicole and Carl Hickman Minor Use Permit (MUP20-0002)

Location: The project site is located at 400 Marmore Road, west of the intersection of Marmore Road and Morehead Avenue, and approximately 1.6 miles west from the City of Chico city limits; APN: 039-570-032.

Project Description: Request to establish a special event facility to host outdoor celebrations, wedding ceremonies and receptions, corporate functions, and other similar events. The facility will have up to 18 corporate events per year that will host a maximum of 80 guests and up to 12 wedding events per year that will host up to 200 guests.

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is on file for public review and comment starting **June 18, 2021** to **July 17, 2021**. All comments on the IS/MND must be submitted in writing and received no later than **5:00 pm Monday, July 19, 2021**. Written comments may be submitted to the project planner Rowland Hickel, Senior Planner, Butte County Development Services Department, Planning Division, 7 County Center Drive, Oroville, CA 95965. Phone: (530) 552-3684 Email: rhickel@buttecounty.net. The Butte County Planning Commission will consider the proposed project at a public hearing on a future date to be determined.

PAULA DANELUK, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title: Nicole and Carl Hickman Minor Use Permit (MUP20-0002)

2. Lead Agency Name and Address: Butte County – Department of Development Services
Planning Division
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Rowland Hickel, Senior Planner
530.552.3684
rhickel@buttecounty.net

4. Project Location: The project site encompasses a portion of a 10.38-acre property located at 400 Marmore Road, west of the intersection of Marmore Road and Morehead Avenue, and approximately 1.6 miles west from the City of Chico city limits; APN: 039-570-032.

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: Nicole and Carl Hickman
1380 East Avenue, Ste. 124-122
Chico, CA 95926

6. General Plan Designation: Agriculture (AG)

7. Zoning: AG-40 (Agriculture - 40-acre minimum parcel size)

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

   Minor Use Permit to establish a special event facility to host outdoor celebrations, wedding ceremonies and receptions, corporate functions, and other similar events.

   The facility will have up to 18 corporate events per year that will host a maximum of 80 guests and up to 12 wedding events per year that will host up to 200 guests. Events will be held on weekends (Saturday-Sunday) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 10 p.m., and on weekdays (Monday-Friday) between the hours of 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Event breakdown and outdoor lighting will be completed by 11:00 p.m. Amplified music and sound may be utilized during events, and will be regulated under Mitigation Measure NOI-1 to ensure compliance with the County Noise Control Ordinance and compatibility with neighboring residential uses.

   Events will be situated in the rear yard of the residence and will utilize existing on-site improvements including the arbor, pavilion, pool, tennis courts, barbeque area and lawns. Events may include the use of temporary canopies and amplified music. Event attendees will utilize a side entrance off the paved driveway to access the rear yard. No on-site permanent improvements are proposed.

   Parking for smaller events (less than 40 guests) would utilize the existing driveway. Onsite parking for larger events would utilize open areas between the orchard rows. An existing looped dirt/gravel driveway around the

orchard would be used for ingress/egress of vehicles utilizing the orchard parking area. Off-site parking along Marmore Avenue is prohibited.

Portable bathroom and handwashing facilities will be provided for guests at each event. Potable facilities will be located on the driveway, at the side of the rear yard entrance, and outside the fenced back yard. Portable restrooms are self-contained units that would be rented for use during the events and are not permanent fixtures of the property. Two additional bathrooms within the residence are also available. Drinking water for events would be provided by bottled water and/or vendor-provided water.

Solid waste will be managed by the owner and vendors using temporary waste receptacles and recycling containers. The waste will be removed from the site after each event.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: (Briefly describe the project's surroundings)

The project site and area is comprised of large agricultural and residential parcels that range in size from 1.67 acres for parcels located off Chico River Road, and up to 1250 acres for the parcel located directly west of the project site. Several parcels located off Marmore Road and Morehead Avenue are zoned Agriculture and range in size from 5 to 10 acres, and include a single-family residence and agricultural uses. The 1250 acre parcel to the west is currently under orchard production and encumbered by a Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) contract.

Direction	General Plan Designation	Zoning	Existing Land Use(s)
North	Agriculture	AG-40	Single-Family Residential/Orchard
South	Agriculture	AG-40	Single-Family Residential/Pasture
East	Agriculture	AG-40	Single-Family Residential/Orchard
West	Agriculture	AG-160	Orchard

The project site is developed with a six-bedroom single-family residence and accessory structures including an arbor, pavilion, pool and tennis courts located in the rear yard of the property. Existing residential and accessory uses encompass 2.7 acres of the 10 acre property. The remaining acreage is currently in commercial orchard production. Water services for the existing residence and onsite orchard is provided by a groundwater well. Sewage disposal for the existing residence is provided by an onsite septic system.

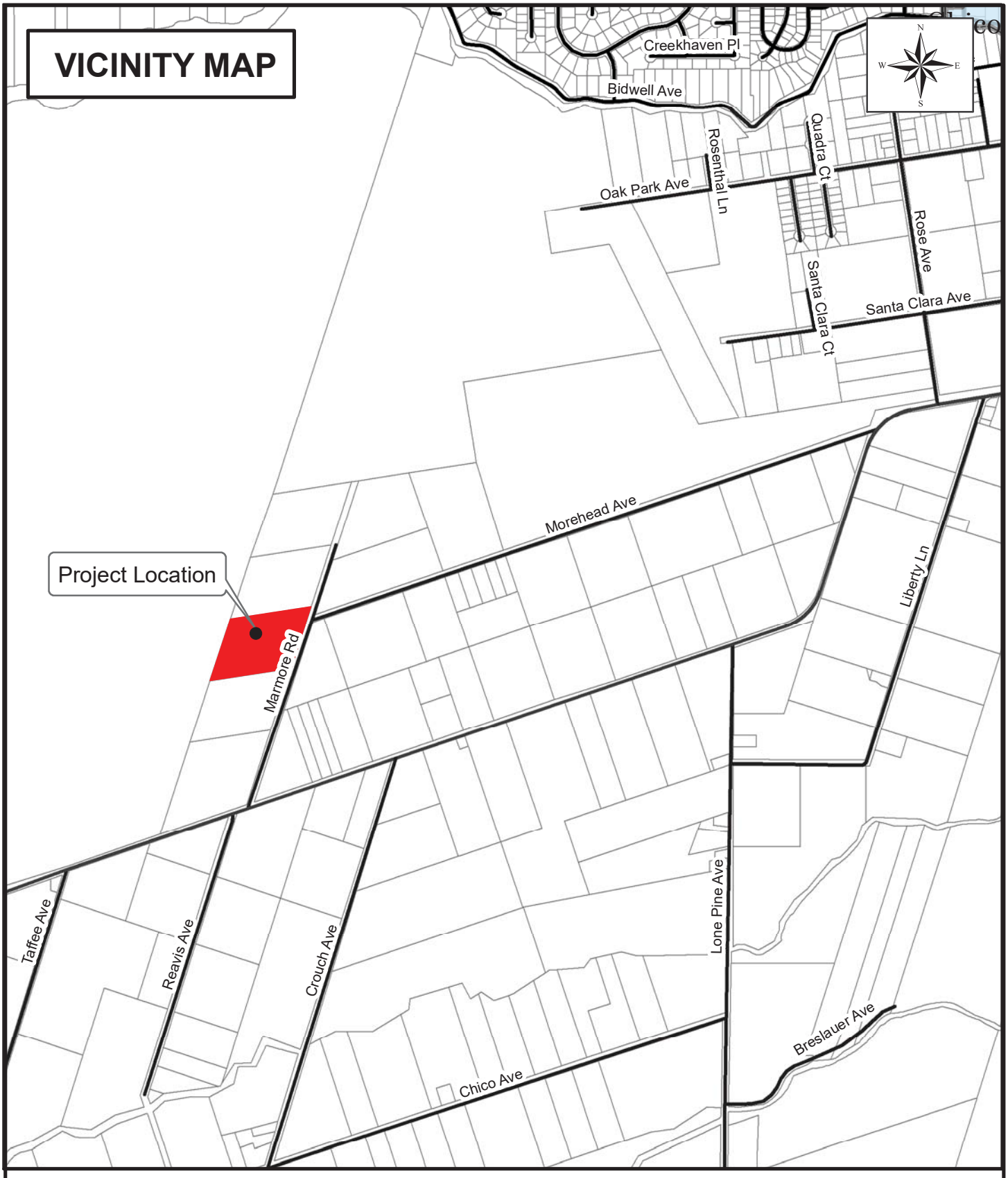
Marmore Road provides primary access to the project site. The road is a two-lane paved private road approximately 16 feet wide with dirt/gravel shoulders. Marmore Road is accessible off Morehead Avenue, a paved County-maintained road, approximately 16 feet wide with dirt/gravel shoulders.

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

No additional public agency approvals are required for the project.

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

See Discussion 1.18



Legend

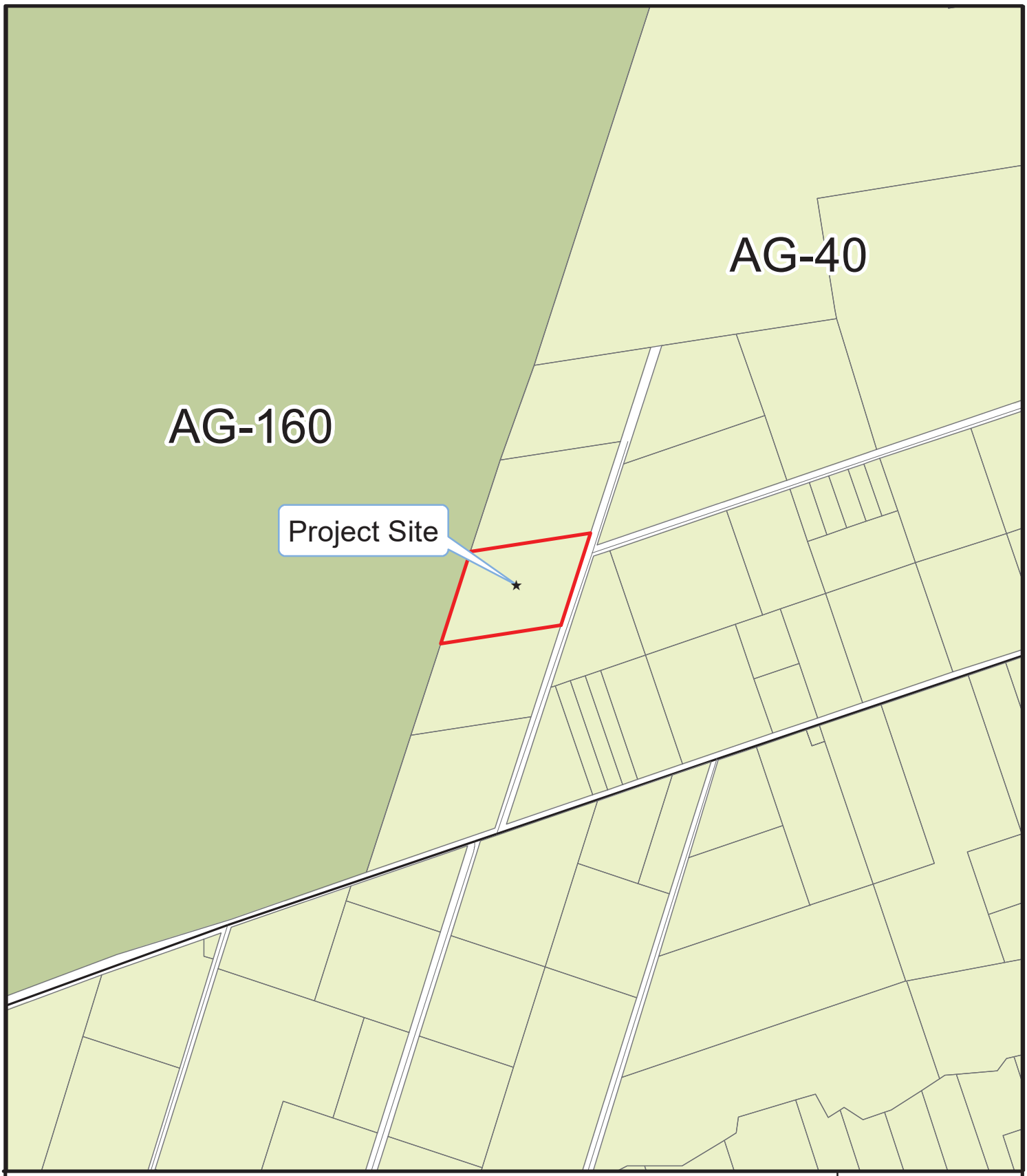
- Railroad
- Roads
- Lakes
- Streams

0 485 970 1,940 2,910 Feet

1:15,000

Hickman
Minor Use Permit

MUP20-0002



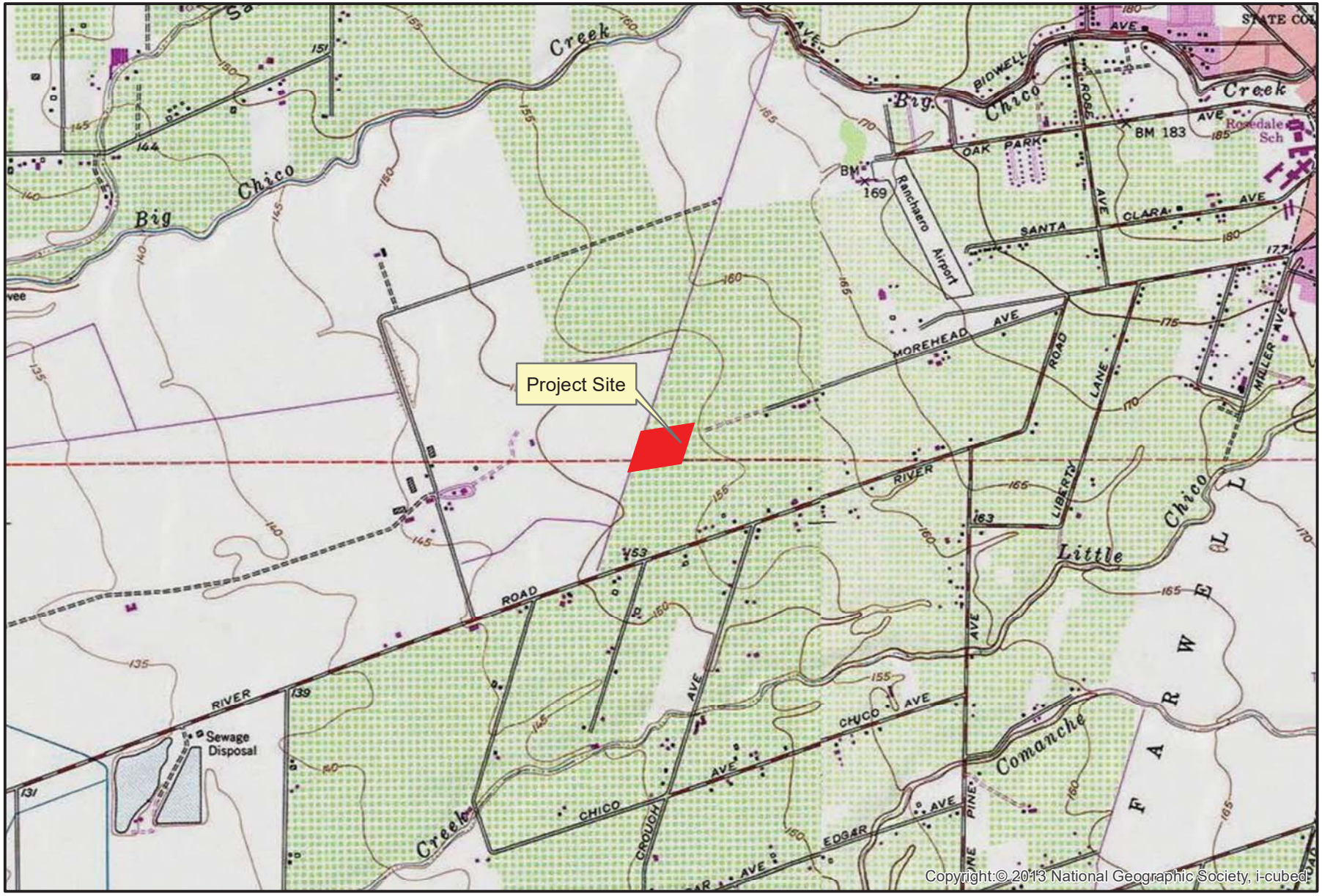
Butte County Zone Districts

0 487.5 975 1,950 2,925 3,900 4,875 Feet

Supervisorial District #2

Applicant: Hickman	**Zoning:** AG-40 (Agriculture-40 acres)
Request: Minor Use Permit	**Assessor Parcel No:** 039-570-032

File: MUP20-0002



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map 1:24,000

MUP20-0002 (Nicole and Carl Hickman Minor Use Permit)

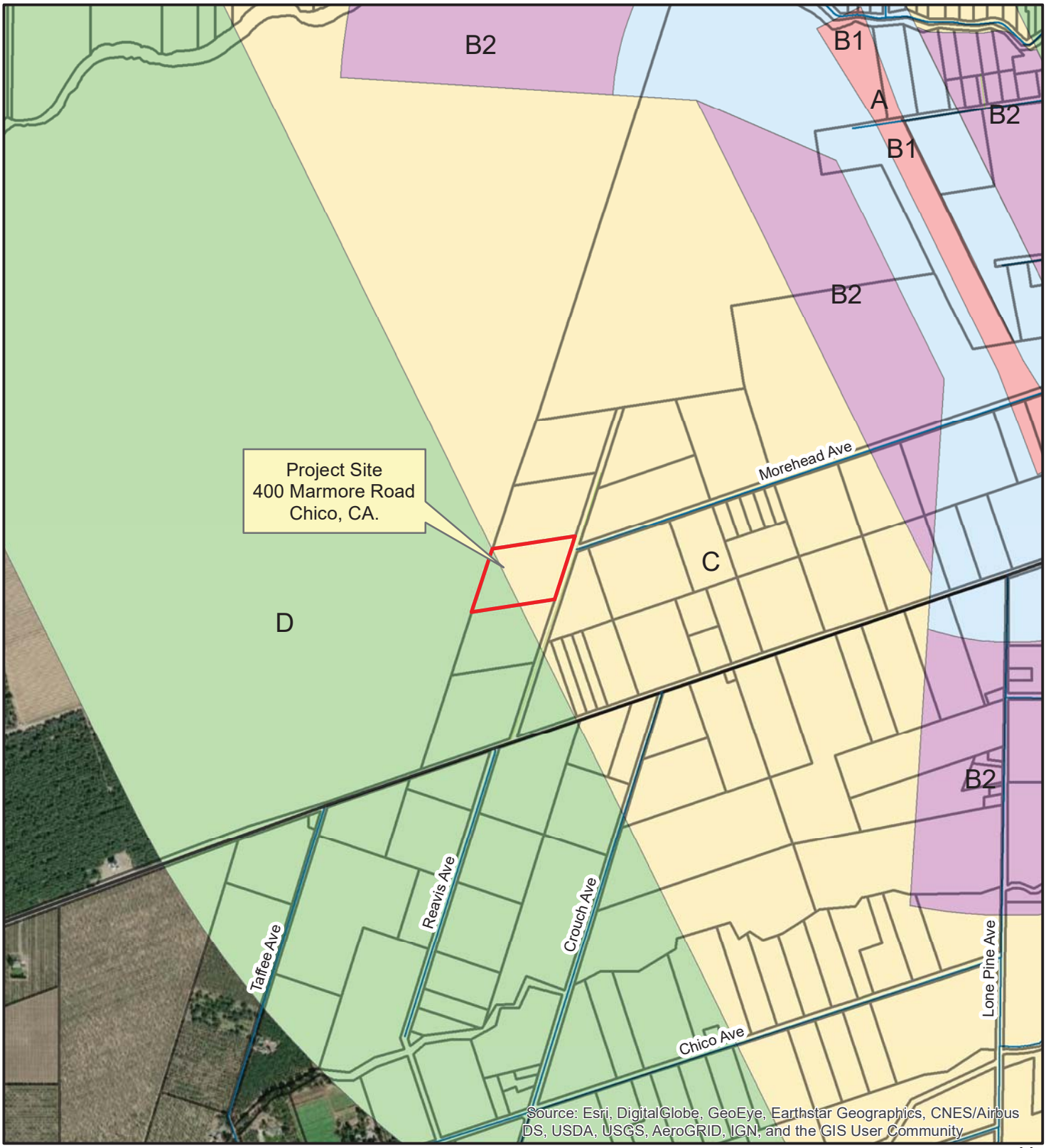
Map created by:
Butte County
Development Services Department
7 County Center Drive, Oroville, Ca. 95965

0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000
Feet

N

Airport Compatibility Zones

Butte County Land Use Compatibility Plan - Ranchaero Airport



Nicole and Carl Hickman

MUP20-0002

OPERATIONS PLAN

This is a detailed description of the operational plan for the proposed minor use permit, requested by The Toney Estate, located at 400 Marmore Rd. Chico, CA 95928. This location is a 6 Bedroom house, being re-purposed for additional use, to host Corporate Events and Private Wedding Events.

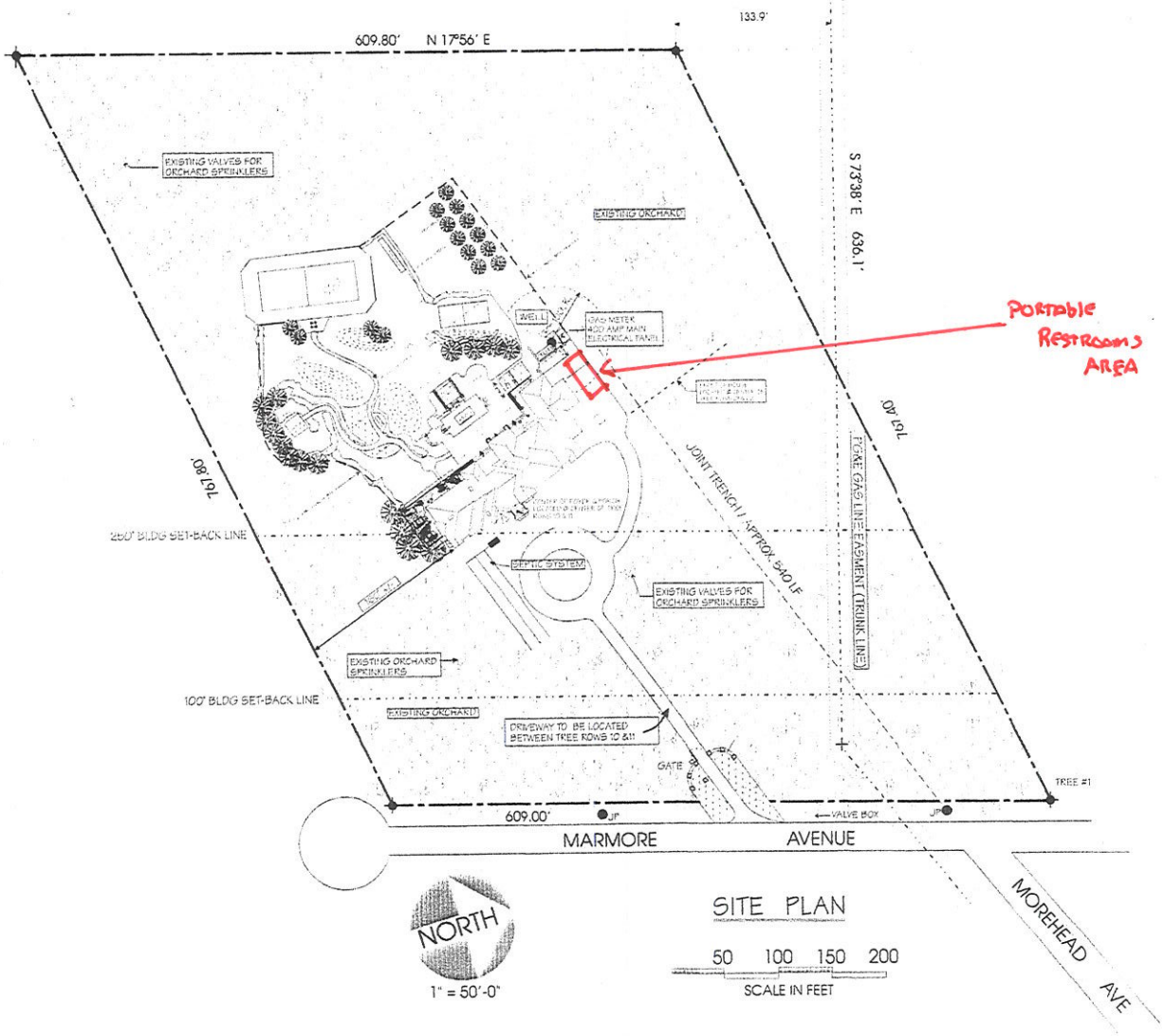
CORPORATE EVENTS

The Toney Estate has projected plans to host Corporate Events (such as a company retreat or holiday parties) with the maximum of 18 events total, year round. The projected number of guest in attendance is less than 80 guests per corporate event. The events will normally occur between the hours of 11:00 am and 10:00 pm, if held on a weekend day and between the hours of 5:00 pm and 9:00 pm if held on a weekday. During the corporate events, music, if necessary, will be provided by the renter. Music played as entertainment, by either a disc jockey or a by a portable device, is not expected to exceed 55 decibels at a distance of 100 yards from the house, as measured from the main rear entrance area to the house from the pool. Bathroom facilities will be provided by the owner of the estate, utilizing from two to four portable/mobile restrooms. These portable restrooms will be located on the side of the estate between the pool house and the garages, outside of the fenced in back yard. These portable restrooms are self-contained units and are rented for use during the occasion and are not permanent fixtures of the property. If additional bathrooms are needed, then two bathrooms within the house will be utilized. These bathrooms are located on the ground floor of the house. They are easily accessible from the rear main entry to the house from the pool area. The inside bathrooms during use discharge sewage to an on-site septic tank, located underneath the front lawn of the house. Potable water used during the event is supplied from an in-service well pump located in the pump house. This is the main source of water for the house, both for irrigation and personal consumption.

PRIVATE WEDDING EVENTS

The Toney Estate has projected plans to host Private Wedding Events including rehearsal, and receptions, with the maximum of 12 events per year. The projected number of guest for each wedding, in attendance, is expected to be less than 200 guests per wedding event. The events will normally occur between the hours of 11:00 am and 10:00 pm, if held on a weekend day and between the hours of 5:00 pm and 9:00 pm, if held on a weekday. During the wedding events, music will be provided by the renter. Music played as entertainment, by either a disc jockey or a by a portable device, is not expected to exceed 55 decibels at a distance of 100 yards from the house, as measured from the main entrance are to the house from the pool. Bathroom facilities will be provided by the owner of the estate, utilizing up to four

portable/mobile restrooms. These portable restrooms will be located on the side of the estate between the pool house and the garages, outside of the fenced in back yard. These portable restrooms are self-contained units and are rented for use during the occasion and are not permanent fixtures of the property. If additional bathrooms are needed, then four bathrooms within the house will be utilized. These bathrooms are located either on the ground floor of the house or on the second floor. They are easily accessible from the rear main entry to the house from the pool area. The inside bathrooms during use discharge sewage to an on-site septic tank, located underneath the front lawn of the house. Potable water used during the event is supplied from an in-service well pump located in the pump house. This is the main source of water for the house, both for irrigation and personal consumption.



REVISIONS

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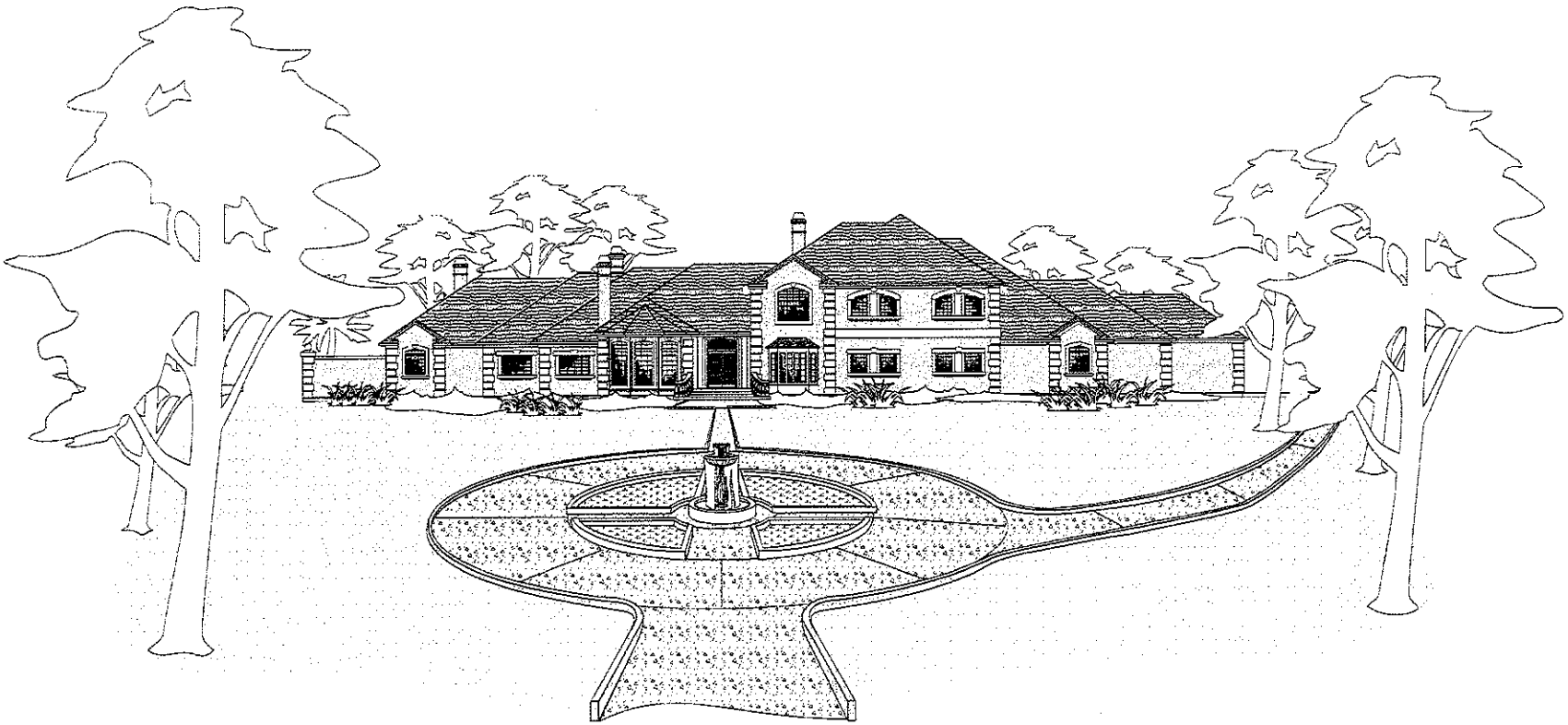
T C HALL
DEVELOPMENT CORP
Designers & Builders of Luxury Housing & Fine Custom Homes
916 891-5980
41 CROW CANYON CT. CHICO, CA 95928

RESIDENCE FOR
[redacted]
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

SITE PLAN

DATE 02-14-96
SCALE 1" = 50'-0"
Sheet A3
of 30 Sheets



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T.C. HALL
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Designers & Builders of Luxury Housing & Fine Custom Homes
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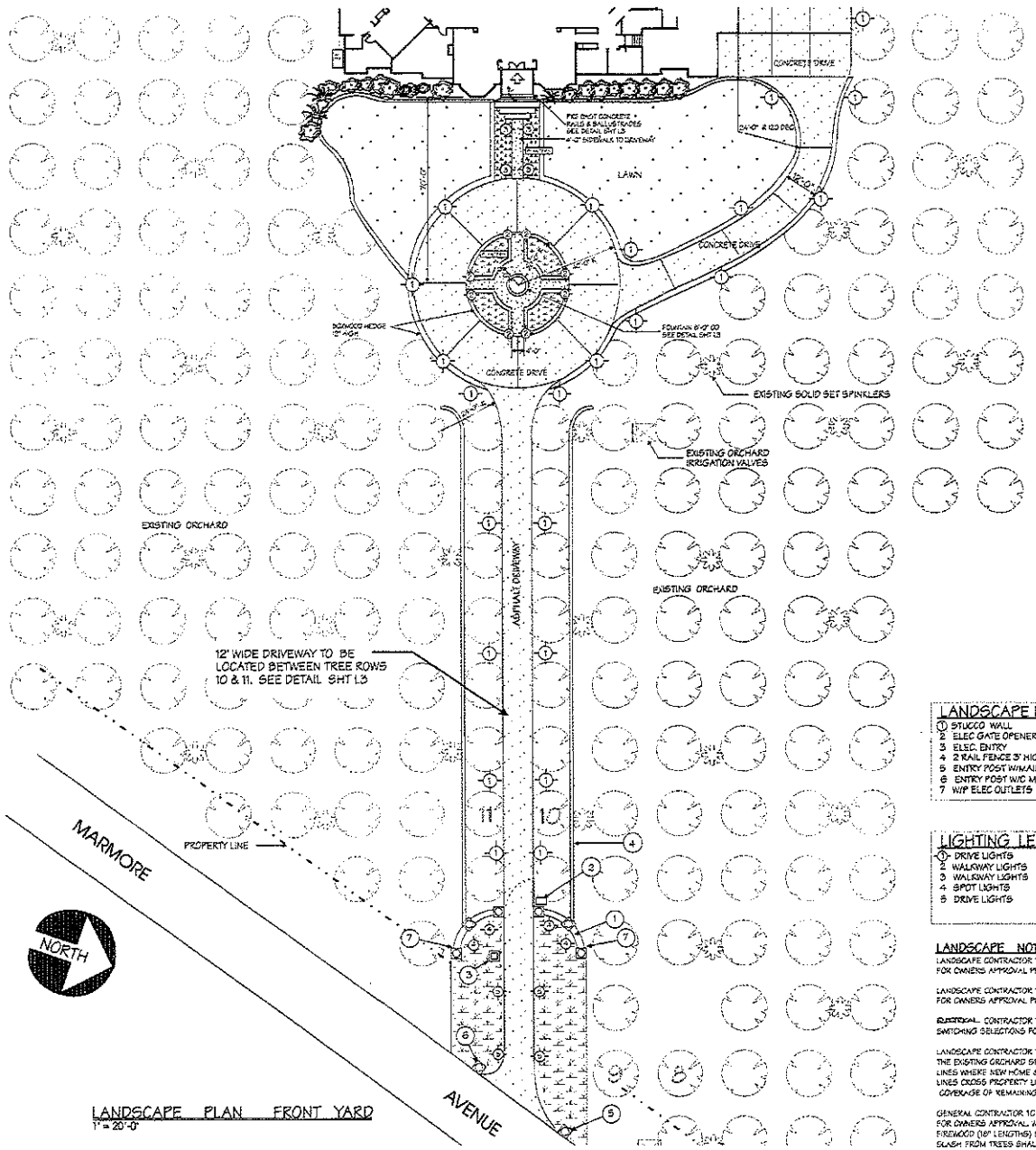
41 CROWN CANYON Ct CHICO, CA 95928

RESIDENCE FOR
[redacted]
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

DATE 02-14-96
SCALE
Sheet A1
of 30 Sheets



LANDSCAPE PLAN FRONT YARD
1" = 20'-0"

LANDSCAPE LEGEND:

1. STUCCO WALL
2. ELEC GATE OPENER
3. ELEC. ENTRY
4. 2 RAIL FENCE 3' HIGH
5. ENTRY POST W/MAILBOX
6. ENTRY POST W/O MAILBOX
7. W/P ELEC OUTLETS

LIGHTING LEGEND:

1. DRIVE LIGHTS
2. WALKWAY LIGHTS
3. WALKWAY LIGHTS
4. SPOT LIGHTS
5. DRIVE LIGHTS

LANDSCAPE NOTES:

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PLANT LIST & LOCATIONS FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION PLAN FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE OUTDOOR LIGHTING & SWITCHING SELECTIONS FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE & IDENTIFY ALL COMPONENTS OF THE EXISTING ORCHARD SPRINKLER SYSTEM. RE-ROUTE IRRIGATION LINES WHERE NEW HOME & LANDSCAPING ARE IN CONFLICT & WHERE LINES CROSS PROPERTY LINES SO AS TO MAINTAIN COMPLETE WATER COVERAGE OF REMAINING ORCHARD WITH-IN PROPERTY LINES.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO MARK ALL TREES TO BE REMOVED WITH RIBBON FOR OWNERS APPROVAL. WOOD FROM TREES TO BE CUT & SPLIT INTO FIREWOOD (18" LENGTHS) STACKED & SPLIT PER OWNERS LOCATION. SLASH FROM TREES SHALL BE CHIPPED AND USED AS MULCH.

REVISIONS

T.C. HALL DESIGN & DRAFTING
Designers & Makers of Luxury Housing & Fine Custom Homes
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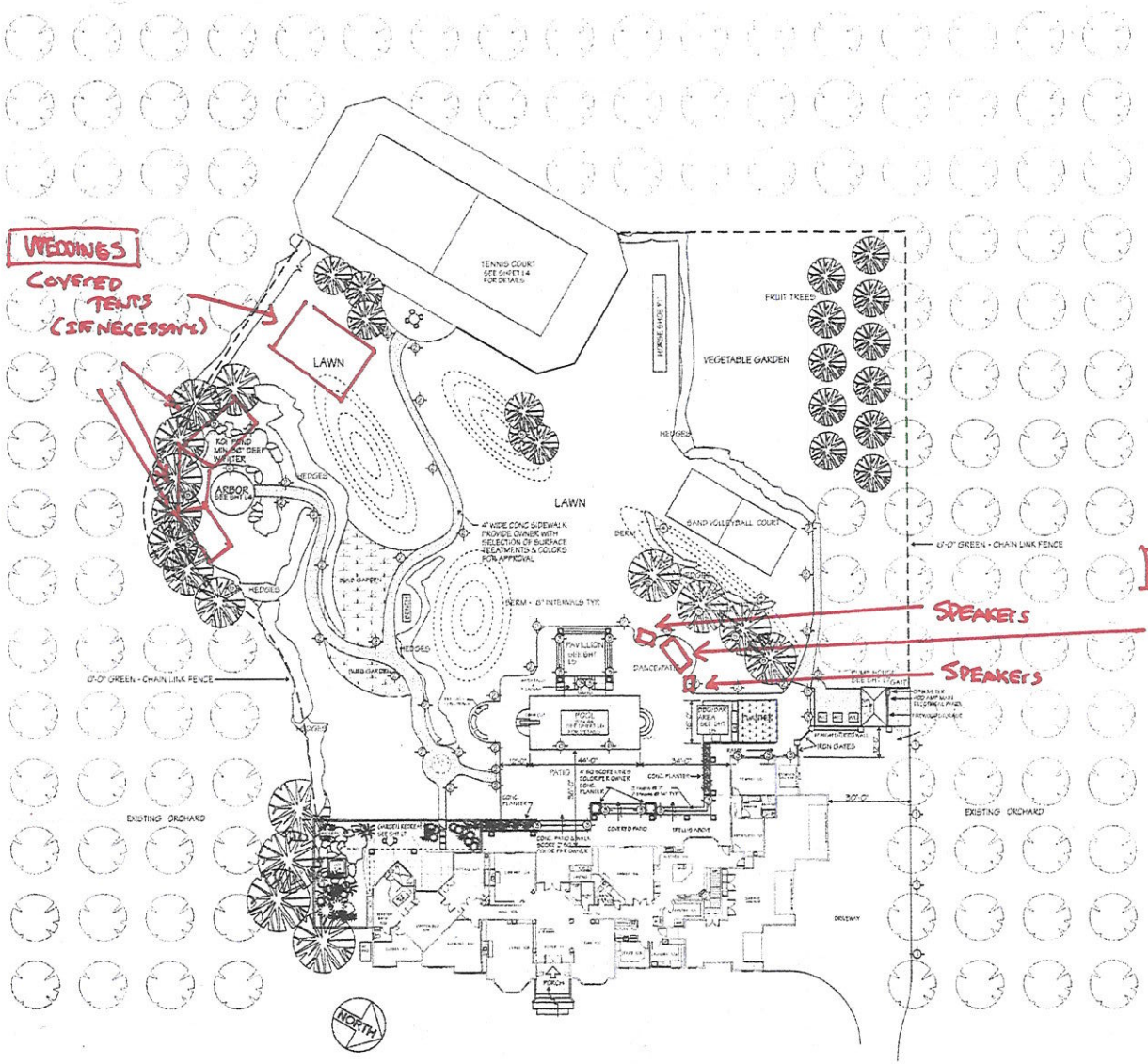
41 CROW CANYON CT. CHICO, CA. 95928

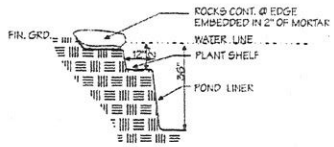
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

LANDSCAPE PLAN
FRONT YARD

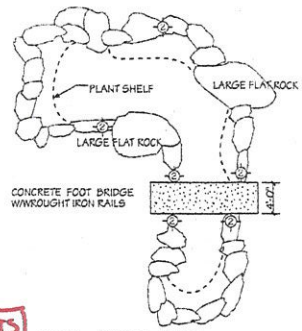
DATE 02-14-96
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"
Sheet **L1**
of 30 Sheets



LANDSCAPE PLAN REAR YARD
1" = 20'-0"



TYP. POND X-SECTION
1/2" = 1'-0"



POND PLAN VEIW
1/4" = 1'-0"

LANDSCAPE NOTES:

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PLANT LIST & LOCATIONS FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION PLAN FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE OUTDOOR LIGHTING & SWITCHING SELECTIONS FOR OWNERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE & IDENTIFY ALL COMPONENTS OF THE EXISTING ORCHARD SPRINKLER SYSTEM. RE-ROUTE IRRIGATION LINES WHERE NEW HOME & LANDSCAPING ARE IN CONFLICT & WHERE LINES CROSS PROPERTY LINES SO AS TO MAINTAIN COMPLETE WATER COVERAGE OF REMAINING ORCHARD WITHIN PROPERTY LINES.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO MARK ALL TREES TO BE REMOVED WITH RIBBON FOR OWNERS APPROVAL. WOOD FROM TREES TO BE CUT & SPLIT INTO FIREWOOD (18" LENGTHS) STACKED & SPLIT PER OWNERS LOCATION. SLASH FROM TREES SHALL BE CHIPPED SMALL AND USED AS MULCH.

POND TO BE A MINIMUM OF 36" DEEP
LINER SHALL BE EPDM POND LINER 45 MILS THICK
BIOLOGICAL FILTER TO BE BIOFILTER OR CYPRIO W/PUMP
COVER ALL EXPOSED EDGES OF LINER WITH NATURAL ROCKS
PROVIDE DRAIN, OVERFLOW & AUTO FILL
CONTACT JUDY LOWRY @ FLOATING HEART GARDENS 343-5950 FOR ABOVE

REVISIONS

T.C. HALL
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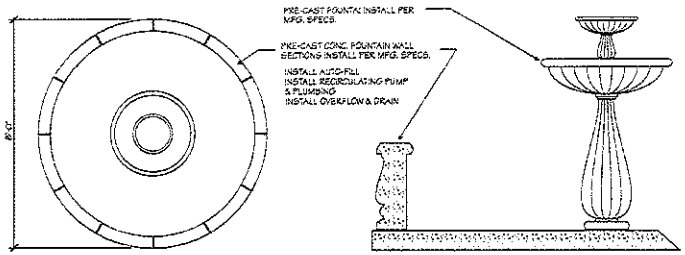
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

LANDSCAPE PLAN
REAR YARD

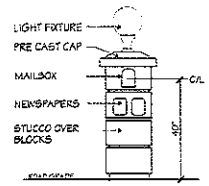
DATE 02-14-96
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"
Sheet L2
of 30 Sheets



PLAN VIEW
1/2" = 1'-0"

SECTION
1" = 1'-0"

FRONT YARD FOUNTAIN DETAIL



DRIVEWAY ENTRY POSTS
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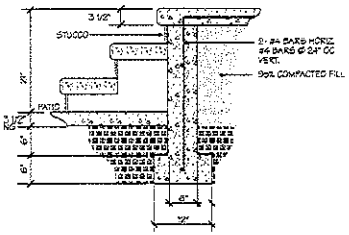

PAVILLION FOOTING DETAIL 3-L3
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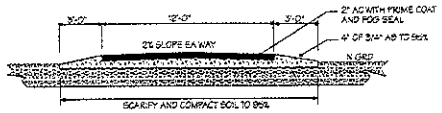
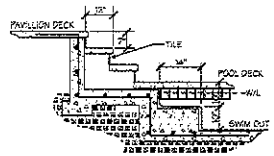


ASPHALT DRIVEWAY SECTION



PAVILLION DETAIL 2-L3
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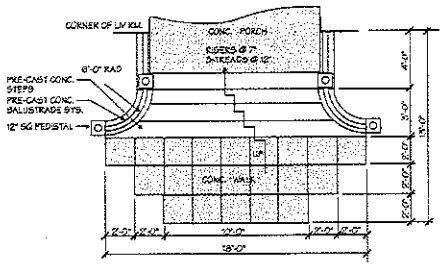

ENTRY STEPS DETAIL
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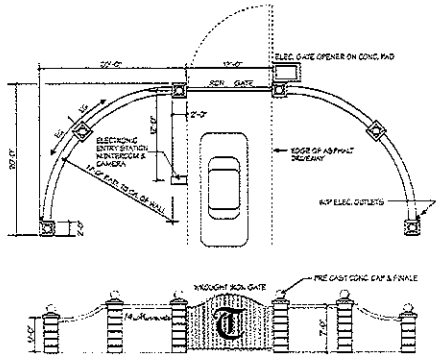

GATED ENTRY
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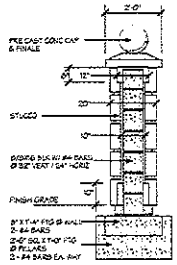
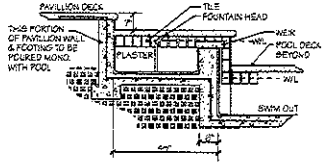


WALL DETAIL
1/2" = 1'-0"



PAVILLION DETAIL 1-L3
1/2" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS

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DEVELOPMENT, INC.
Designers & Builders of Quality Custom Homes
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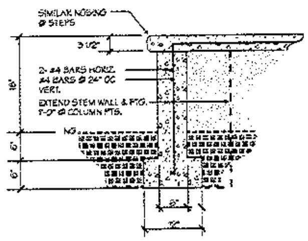
41 CROW CANYON CT. CHICO, CA. 95928

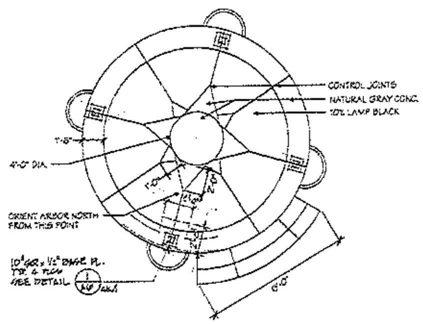
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

LANDSCAPE DETAILS

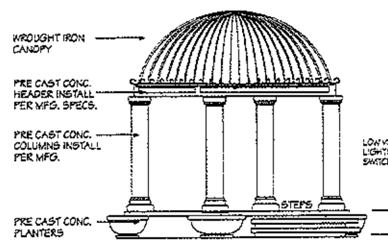
DATE 02-16-96
SCALE AS NOTED
Sheet L3
of 30 Sheets



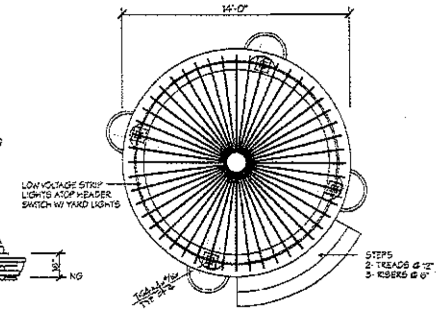
ARBOR FOOTING DETAIL



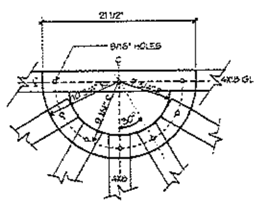
ARBOR FLOOR VIEW



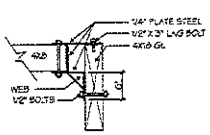
ARBOR



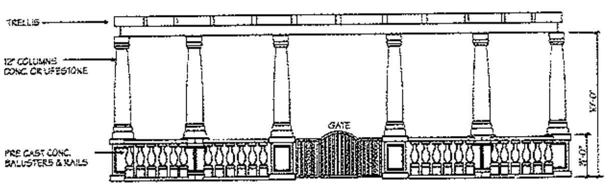
ARBOR PLAN VIEW



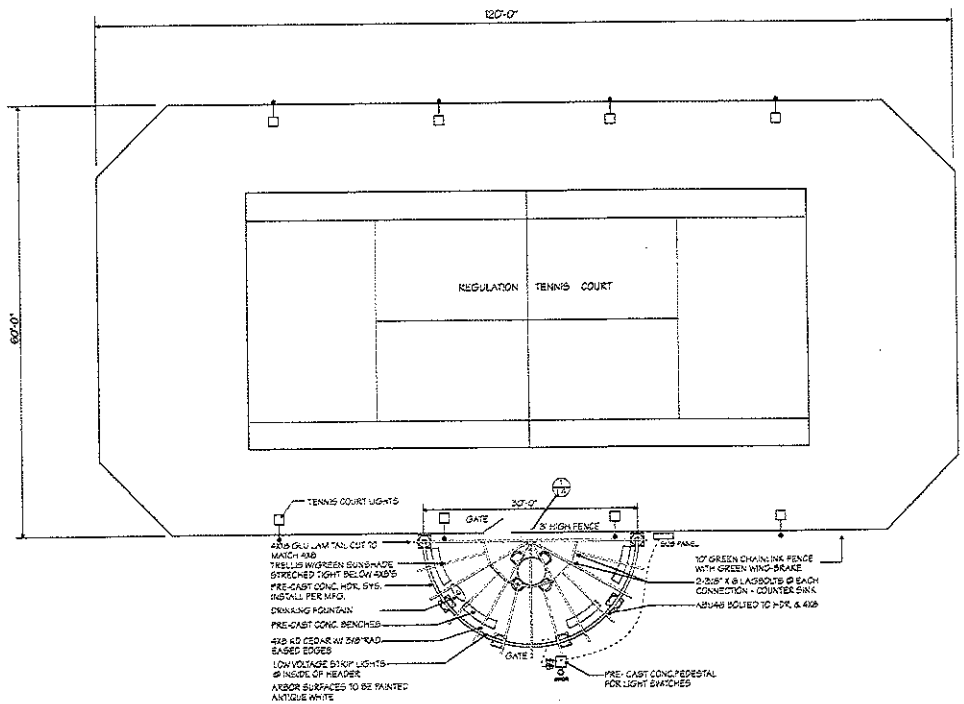
DETAIL 1-L4 TOP VIEW
BEAM TO 4X8 CONNECTION
NO SCALE



DETAIL 1-L4 SIDE VIEW
NO SCALE



TENNIS COURT ARBOR
1/4" = 1'-0"



TENNIS COURT
1/8" = 1'-0"

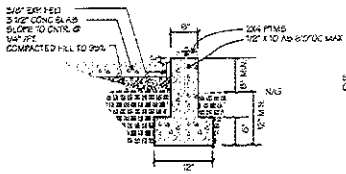
REVISIONS

T.C. HALL
DEVELOPMENT CORP.
Designers & Builders of Luxury Housing & Fine Custom Homes
916 891-5980
41 CROW CANYON CT. CHICO, CA 95928

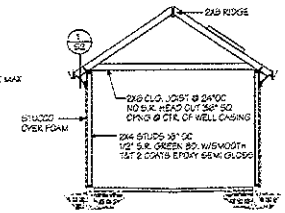
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

TENNIS COURT & ARBOR
DETAILS

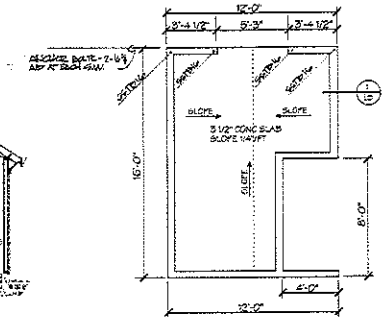
DATE 02-14-96
SCALE AS NOTED
Sheet L 4
of 30 Sheets



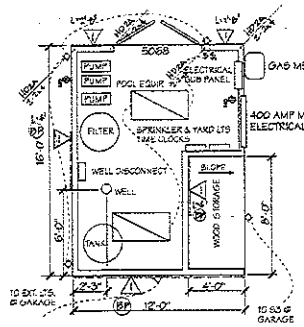
DETAIL 1-L5
1" = 1'-0"



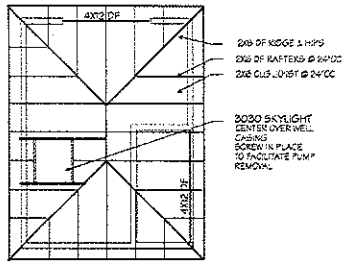
TYP. X SECTION @ PMP. HOUSE
1/4" = 1'-0"



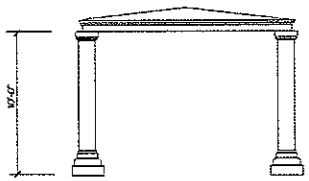
PUMP HOUSE FOUNDATION PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



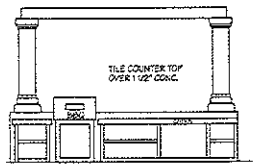
PUMP HOUSE
1/4" = 1'-0"



ROOF FRAMING PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

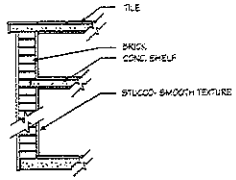


BBQ TRELLIS FRONT VIEW
1/4" = 1'-0"

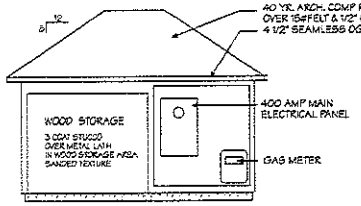


BBQ - B
1/4" = 1'-0"

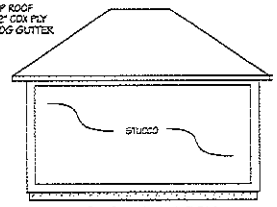
BBQ - D
1/4" = 1'-0"



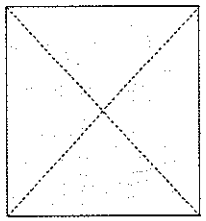
TYP. X- SECTION AT CAB.
1" = 1'-0"



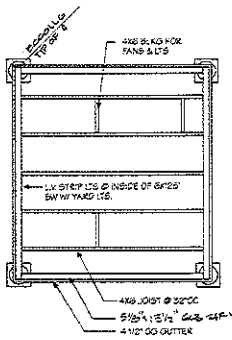
NORTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



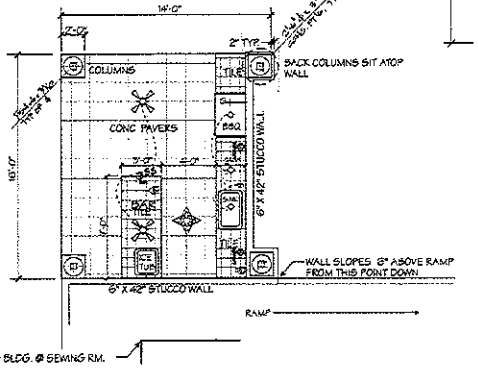
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



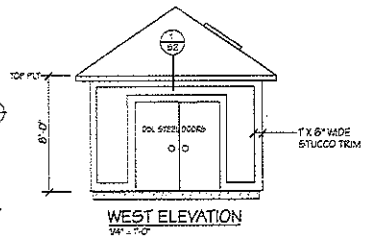
CANVAS AWNING ABOVE BAR AREA
1/4" = 1'-0"



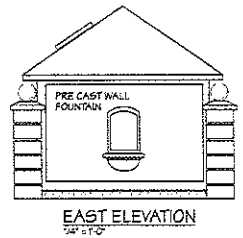
TRELLIS ABOVE BAR AREA
1/4" = 1'-0"



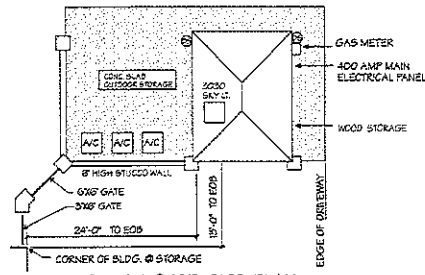
OUTDOOR BBQ / BAR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



PUMP HOUSE SITE PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS

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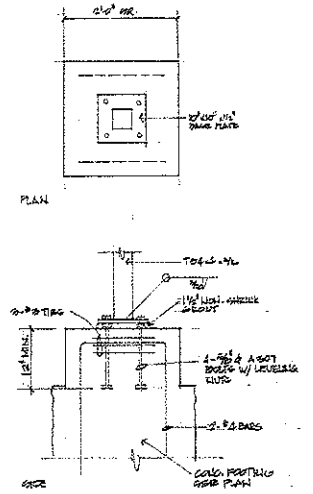
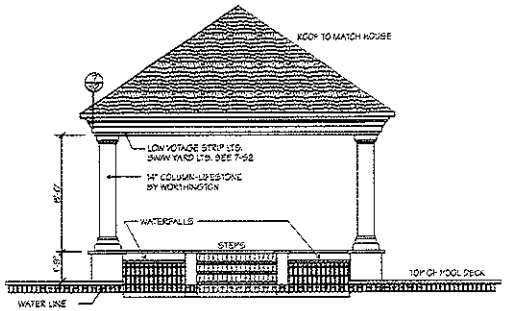
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Miramore Ave
Chico, California

PUMP HOUSE & BBQ AREA
DETAILS

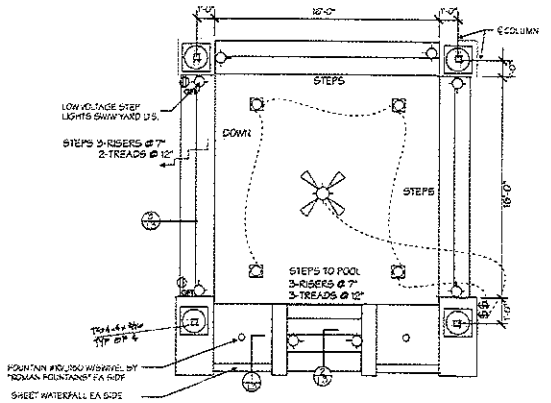
DATE 02-14-96
SCALE AS NOTED
Sheet L 5
of 30 Sheets



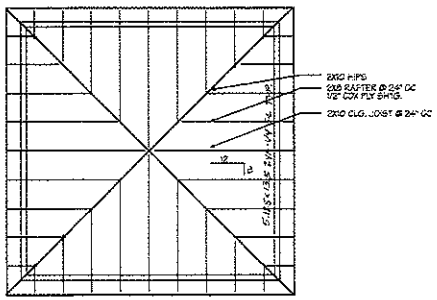
BASE PLATE DETAIL



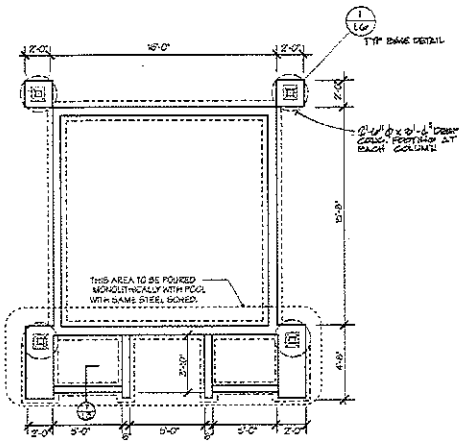
PAVILLION VIEW FROM HOUSE
1/4" = 1'-0"



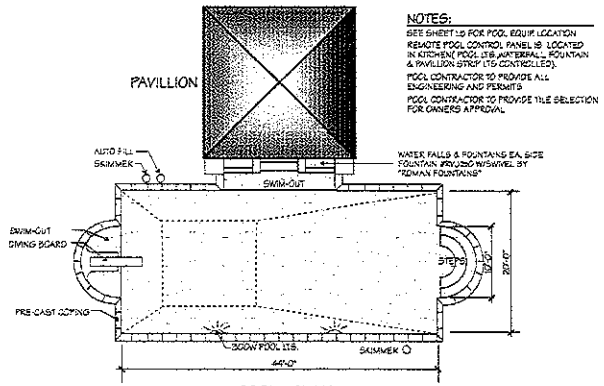
PAVILLION PLAN VIEW
1/4" = 1'-0"



PAVILLION ROOF FRAMING PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



PAVILLION FOUNDATION PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



NOTES:
SEE SHEET L-0 FOR POOL EQUIP. LOCATION
REMOTE POOL CONTROL PANEL IS LOCATED IN KITCHEN(POOL LTS.,WATERFALL, FOUNTAIN & PAVILLION STRIP LTS. CONTROLLED).
POOL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ALL ENGINEERING AND PERMITS
POOL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE TILE SELECTION FOR OWNERS APPROVAL

POOL PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS

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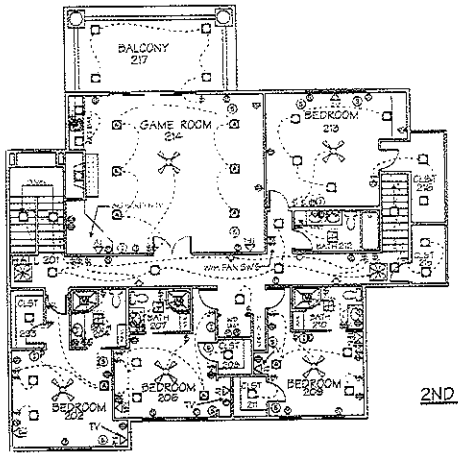
RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

POOL DETAILS

DATE 02-14-96
SCALE AS NOTED
Sheet L6
of 30 Sheets



2ND FLOOR PLAN

ELECTRICAL NOTES:

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO SET ALL ELECTRICAL BOXES, SWITCH BOXES, RECD. LT. CANS & ANY OTHER ROUGH-IN ELEC. BOXES & HOUSINGS FOR OWNERS APPROVAL OF LOCATION PRIOR TO INSTALLING ANY WIRING.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE ANY AND ALL LANDSCAPE LIGHTING WITH LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR

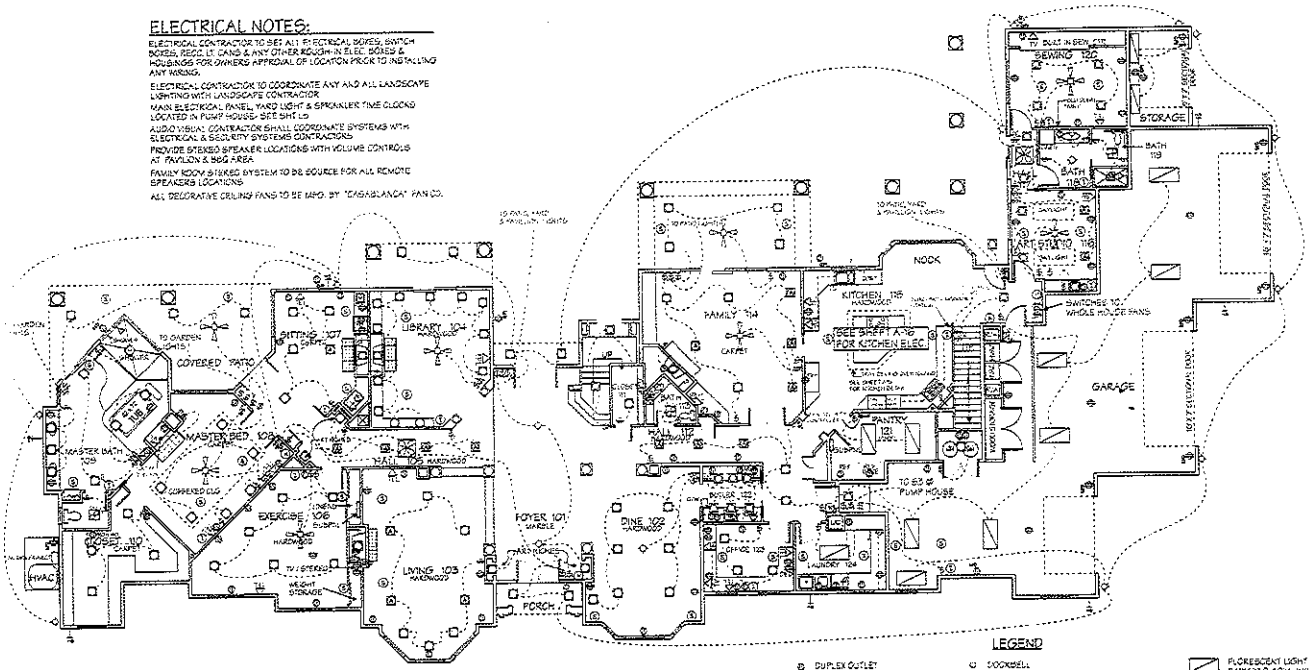
MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL, YARD LIGHT & SPRINKLER TIME CLOCK LOCATED IN FLOAT HOUSE- SEE SHT L5

AUDIO VISUAL CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE SYSTEMS WITH ELECTRICAL & SECURITY SYSTEMS CONTRACTORS

PROVIDE STEREO SPEAKER LOCATIONS WITH VOLUME CONTROLS AT PAVILION & BBQ AREA

FAMILY ROOM STEREO SYSTEM TO BE SOURCE FOR ALL REMOTE SPEAKERS LOCATIONS

ALL DECORATIVE CEILING FANS TO BE MFG. BY "CASABLANCA" FAN CO.



LEGEND

- DUPLEX OUTLET
- DUPLEX OUTLET - DEDICATED
- DUPLEX OUTLET - GROUND FAULT
- 220 V OUTLET
- TELEPHONE WALL JACK
- TV WALL JACK
- SWITCH
- SWITCH WITH DIMMER
- SWITCH - 3 WAY
- SWITCH - 4 WAY
- DOORBELL
- CEILING LIGHT
- WALL LIGHT
- RECESSED LIGHT CAN
- RECESSED LIGHT CAN ADJUSTABLE
- RECESSED LIGHT CAN MOISTURE LOCATION
- EXHAUST FAN WITH LIGHT
- EXHAUST FAN
- WHOLE HOUSE FAN
- FLORESCENT LIGHT 24"X48" 2-40W W/LENS
- CEILING FAN
- CEILING FAN WITH LIGHT
- INTERCOM
- KEYPAD - SECURITY
- REMOTE POOL CONTROLLER
- SPEAKER- STEREO

ELECTRICAL PLAN 1ST FLOOR

REVISIONS
10-19-96

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RESIDENCE FOR
Glen & Virginia Toney
Lot 83 Marmore Ave
Chico, California

ELECTRICAL PLAN
1ST & 2ND FLOORS

DATE 02-14-96
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
Sheet E1
of 30 Sheets

DUST CONTROL PLAN

This is a detailed description of the dust control plan submitted for the Special Events Facilities Permit application, for use at the location, **The Toney Estate**, 400 Marmore Rd. Chico, CA. In order to reduce and minimize fugitive dust, in the surrounding agricultural walnut orchard area, an irrigation system is presently installed. This area is outside of the fenced in area of the house, where events will occur. The times of irrigation are managed by **Bertagna Custom Farming Incorporated**, which has a contract with the owner to manage the trees, in the walnut orchard. Potable water, used to irrigate these trees, is supplied from a standalone well pump located at the north side of the walnut orchard. In the event, that additional parking is needed, a specified area within the walnut orchard may be utilized. This area is located between rows 10 and 11, which are the rows immediate outside of the chained fence boundary, which surrounds the house.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This Traffic Management Plan provides for the traffic management procedures to be implemented by The Toney Estate personnel, during events hosted at The Toney Estate. This is a detailed description of the Traffic Management Plan, for the proposed minor use permit, requested by The Toney Estate, located at 400 Marmore Rd. Chico, CA 95928. This location is a 6 Bedroom house, being re-purposed for additional use, to host Corporate Events.

LOCATION OF THE TONEY ESTATE

The Toney Estate is located outside of Chico, CA off of Marmore Rd. just 3 miles west of Chico, CA. The normal access to the entrance to the property, during hosted events, is from Morehead Rd, off of Chico River Road, by traveling west from the city of Chico. All vehicle parking for attendees to any event will be done on-site at the property and NOT on Marmore Road.

ONSITE PARKING FOR GUEST

To accommodate vehicle parking for attendees, The Toney Estate has designated specific parking spots to allow for guest parking onsite, as to minimize the impact to the nominal traffic of the neighbors and their visitors. There will be no on street parking allowed. As such, we have allotted 50 spaces total for all guest vehicle accommodations during any event hosted onsite. The total number includes vehicle parking spaces both within the driveway front entry area and the surrounding area within the orchard property, which is owned by The Toney Estate

DESCRIPTION OF PARKING AREA (FRONT ENTRY TO PROPERTY)

The Toney Estate driveway front entry area onto the property may be utilized for parking during events in which parking is necessary for attendees. The surface is hard concrete that is 16' in width, composed of 4" base with 2" of aggregate concrete, which allows for support the vehicles for parking during the events. This driveway was created prior to the construction of the house and meets the county standards of a private driveway.

There are 10 spaces allocated to support parking for vehicles. This parking area is NOT designed to accommodate large vehicles trucks, except for temporary vehicles required to support the events and only for a short period of time (FIGURE 1).

FIGURE 1

DESCRIPTION OF PARKING AREA (SURROUNDING ORCHARD)

The Toney Estate surrounding orchard of the property may be utilized for parking during events in which additional parking is necessary for attendees. The drive path is composed of pea gravel, which is durable to support the vehicles for parking during the events, while allowing drainage for supporting the tree growth in the orchard. This drive path is frequently used by the management company that oversees the care of the orchard. There are 40 spaces allocated to support parking for vehicles in the orchard. This parking area is NOT designed to accommodate large vehicle trucks (FIGURE 2).

FIGURE 2

CORPORATE EVENTS

The Toney Estate has projected plans to host Corporate Events (such as a company retreat or holiday parties) which will require an acceptable plan to accommodate a large number of vehicle parking spaces for the attendees.

For event in which the number of attendees is less than 40 persons, the parking area within the orchard would NOT be utilized for attendee parking, but the 10 spaces in the parking area within the front entry of the property would be use to accommodate the attendees.

For event in which the number of attendees falls between 40 and 200 persons, the parking area both inside near the front of the house and outside within the orchard area, would be utilized for attendee parking. The parking during such an event would be controlled by a valet service and/or parking attendant and the parking spaces/assignment would be allocated within the orchard.

Parking would be oriented as to not impede the normal use of the orchard but allow for ample traffic flow both into and out of the orchard. Upon conclusion of the event, the valet service and/or parking attendant would direct traffic exiting the property in an orderly fashion.

FLOW OF TRAFFIC (SURROUNDING ORCHARD)

The traffic for vehicles being parked within the orchard outside the fenced/ hedged area of the house will be in a clockwise direction starting near the entry to the property. Vehicles will be parked in a diagonal direction to allow unobstructed travel around the property, while not having any of the parked vehicle damaged. This will also allow clearance for emergency vehicles to navigate around the property in the event of a medical emergency situation. Vendors supporting the event may utilize this vehicle path to move/transport equipment, but only for a short period of time and only to transport items/equipment on the NORTH or SOUTH sides of the property via the locked double gated fence entrances (FIGURE 3).

FIGURE 3

DETAILS OF PARKING AREA LAYOUT (FRONT ENTRY TO PROPERTY)

The Toney Estate driveway front entry area has 10 spaces allocated to support parking for vehicles. Each parking space is approximately 9 ft. in width and 19 ft. in length. The parking spaces layout is identified in the (FIGURE 4, 5).

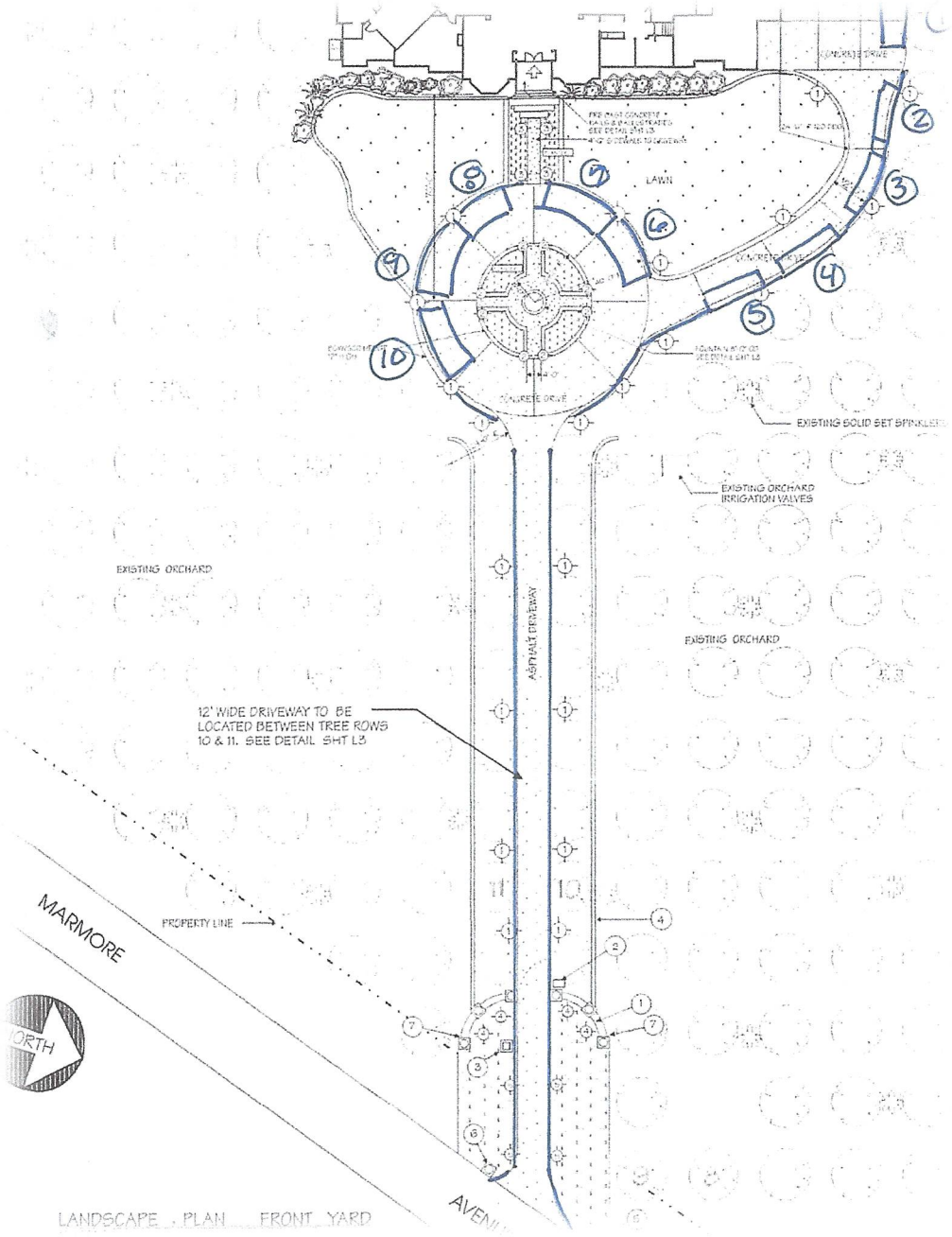

FIGURE 4

FIGURE 5

The surface of the circular driveway is composed of concrete with the long entryway drive surface composed of asphalt. The driveway is approximately 250 ft. long as measured from the entry off of Marmore Rd up to the beginning of the circular area of the drive. The circular drive has a radius of 40 ft. from the center-most point. This will allow for adequate turn radius for most vehicles thus accommodating spaces for 5 vehicles in the front of the house. The remaining 5 vehicles will occupy spaces on the spur from the circular drive towards the north side of the house.

DETAILS OF PARKING AREA LAYOUT (SURROUNDING ORCHARD)

The Toney Estate has designated additional parking around the estate in the surrounding orchard, with the allocation of 40 parking spaces for vehicles. The parking spaces layout is identified in the (FIGURE 6).

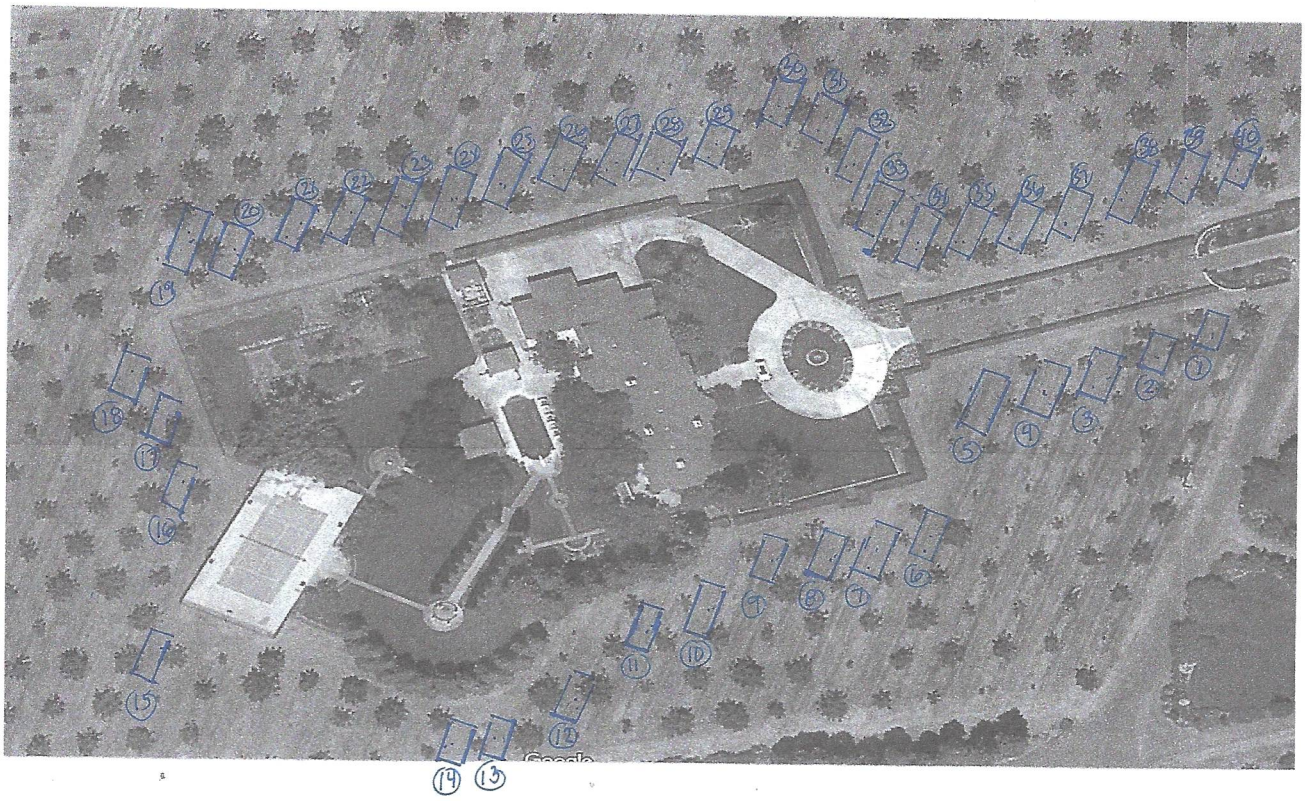

FIGURE 6

The surface of the drive path around the orchard is composed of peat gravel, approximately 16 ft. in width from fenced area surrounding the house, including the front yard and back yard areas. The length of the drive path itself is approximately 2,500 ft. long as measured from the entry off of Marmore Rd, around the exterior south side of the estate's fenced in area, circling the western fenced area of the property, back on the exterior fenced area on the north side. This will allow for adequate travel for most vehicles, thus not interfering with the trees in the orchard. The 40 parking spaces are staggered with angled parking at a 45° angle, with a width of 9 ft., and depth of 19 ft., along the exterior of the fenced area. This arrangement will allow vehicles to be driven out of the orchard and off the property, without disturbing both the trees within the orchard and other vehicles parked in the process.

DETAILS OF ENERGENCY VEHICLE INGRESS AND EGRESS

The Toney Estate has provision for emergency vehicle ingress and egress as the entry driveway allows for access of emergency vehicles. During times in which events are hosted at The Toney Estate, the valet service and/or parking attendant would direct emergency vehicles upon arrival to the house and assist with providing emergency services, as needed.

TEMPORARY SIGNS

During time in which event are hosted at The Toney Estate, temporary signs may be posted at the entrance of the property to identify to the attendees where to enter to property. Valet attendants will be station at the entrance to the driveway, to assist with direction of traffic and manage parking in addition to the posting of signs. The signs will be approximately 5ft in height x 3 fit in width and may display the name of the event. Also directional signs may be posted to provide assistance for attendee to park their vehicles. This will also ensure the orderly flow of vehicle traffic, when on the property. All temporary signs will be posted prior to the start of the event and will be promptly removed upon the conclusion of the event.

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. Where checked below, the topic with a potentially significant impact will be addressed in an environmental impact report.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forest Resources	☐	Air Quality
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology / Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards / Hazardous Materials
☐	Hydrology / Water Quality	☐	Land Use / Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☐	Noise	☐	Population / Housing	☐	Public Services
☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities / Service Systems	☐	Wildfire	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance
		☐	None	☒	None with Mitigation Incorporated

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **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.

Rowland Hickel — 6/11/2021

Prepared by Rowland Hickel, Senior Planner — Date

Dan Breedon — 6/15/2021

Reviewed by: Dan Breedon, Planning Manager — Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
   a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

1.1 AESTHETICS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. Aesthetics.				
Except as provided in Public Resources Code section 21099 (where aesthetic impacts shall not be considered significant for qualifying residential, mixed-use residential, and employment centers), would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact. The area surrounding the project site has been modified for agricultural production and residential development. There are no unique visual features or scenic vistas in the project area. For the most part, project improvements would be screened from neighboring properties by the existing orchard located around the perimeter of the project site. Therefore, the project will not substantially interfere with any scenic views, or otherwise, have a substantive negative aesthetic impact.

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

No impact. The proposed project does not include new construction that would disturb features such as trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Further, the project site is not adjacent to a state scenic highway and there are no scenic resources on the project site.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less than significant impact. The nearest publicly accessible area to the project site is Marmore Road which is located east of the project site. The project would consists of outdoor events in the rear yard of the existing residence, and will use existing structures to accommodate temporary gatherings ranging from 10 to 200

people. The rear yard and its structures and intermittent gathering of people would be screened from Marmore Road by existing vegetation and the existing residence. The project would not cause a permanent change to the rural visual character of surrounding area.

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

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. Outdoor lighting will be used on the project site during events. Any new outdoor lighting would be subject to standards in Chapter 24, Article III, General Regulations, Division 4 – Outdoor Lighting, as specified in the Butte County Zoning Code, which reduces light trespass and glare through the use of shielding and other techniques. To provide further protection for adjacent residential uses from on-site lighting, implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1** is recommended. With implementation of applicable outdoor lighting regulations provided in Article III and **Mitigation Measure AES-1**, the proposed project would not create new sources of substantial lighting or glare that would generate a significant impact. Impacts would be less than significant under this threshold.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AES-1:

All exterior *lighting* shall be designed and located so as to confine direct *lighting* to the premises. A light source shall not shine upon or illuminate directly on any surface other than the area required to be lighted. No *lighting* shall be of the type or in a location such that it constitutes a hazard to vehicular traffic, either on private property or the abutting highway or street.

Plan Requirements: This note shall be included as a condition of approval on the minor use permit.

Timing: The provisions of this mitigation measure shall be complied with at all times.

Monitoring: The Development Services Department shall investigate and respond to any complaints of excess glare or light originating from the project site.

1.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. Agriculture and Forest Resources.				
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Regulatory Setting

Williamson Act/Land Conservation Act (LCA) Contracts

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act, was established based on numerous State legislative findings regarding the importance of agricultural lands in an urbanizing society. Policies emanating from those findings include those that discourage premature and unnecessary conversion of agricultural land to urban uses and discourage discontinuous urban development patterns, which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents. The Williamson Act authorizes each County to establish an agricultural preserve. Land that is within the agricultural preserve is eligible to be placed under a contract between the property owner and County that would restrict the use of the land to agriculture in exchange for a tax assessment that is based on the yearly production yield. The contracts have a 9-year term that is automatically renewed each year unless the property owner or county requests a non-renewal or the contract is canceled.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) develops statistical data for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The FMMP program characterizes "Prime Farmland" as land with the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics that are able to sustain long-term production of agricultural crops. "Farmland of Statewide Importance" is characterized as land with a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for agricultural production, but with less ability to store soil moisture than prime farmland. "Unique Farmland" is used for the production of the state's major crops on soils not qualifying as prime farmland or of statewide importance. The FMMP also identifies "Grazing Land", "Urban and Built-up Land", "Other Land", and "Water" that is not included in any other mapping category.

California Public Resources Code Section 4526

"Timberland" means land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis.

California Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)

"Forest land" is land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.

Discussion

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?

No impact. The California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program designates the site as "Prime". No structures or other development is proposed with this project. All outdoor event activities are located in the residential areas of property, and agricultural resources or soils shall not be disturbed, including existing orchard trees. Events will be planned outside agricultural maintenance operations including during crop harvest and fungicide and pesticide usage. An Agricultural Maintenance Plan has been prepared for the project to allow for the long-term maintenance of the existing on-site agriculture operations. Proposed special events would not be scheduled during harvesting and maintenance activities to reduce potential impacts.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

No impact. The project site is not encumbered by an existing Williamson Act contract. All events would be confined to the project site. The project will not conflict with existing zoning or agricultural use of a parcel under a Williamson Act contract.

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

No impact. The project site and surrounding area is not classified as forestland, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g), or as timberland, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526. The project site is not zoned or designated for forest or timber resource uses.

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

No impact. The project site is located in the valley region of Butte County and does not contain trees or timber resources classified as forestland, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g), or as timberland, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use.

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

No impact. The project site is designated as "Prime" under the California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Lands within 300 feet of the project site are designated "Prime". No permanent structures are proposed. Therefore, the project would not result in the conversion of Farmland to a non-agricultural use.

1.3 AIR QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. Air Quality.				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations.				
Are significance criteria established by the applicable air district available to rely on for significance determinations?	☒ Yes		☐ No	
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Butte County is located within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), comprising the northern half of California's 400-mile long Great Central Valley. The SVAB encompasses approximately 14,994 square miles with a largely flat valley floor (excepting the Sutter Buttes) about 200 miles long and up to 150 miles wide, bordered on its east, north and west by the Sierra Nevada, Cascade and Coast mountain ranges, respectively.

The SVAB, containing 11 counties and some two million people, is divided into two air quality planning areas based on the amount of pollutant transport from one area to the other and the level of emissions within each. Butte County is within the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB), which is composed of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, and Yuba Counties.

Emissions from the urbanized portion of the basin (Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, and Placer Counties) dominate the emission inventory for the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, and on-road motor vehicles are the primary source of emissions in the Sacramento metropolitan area. While pollutant concentrations have generally declined over the years, additional emission reductions will be needed to attain the State and national ambient air quality standards in the SVAB.

Seasonal weather patterns have a significant effect on regional and local air quality. The Sacramento Valley and Butte County have a Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Winter weather is governed by cyclonic storms from the North Pacific, while summer weather is typically subject to a high pressure cell that deflects storms from the region.

In Butte County, winters are generally mild with daytime average temperatures in the low 50s°F and nighttime temperatures in the upper 30s°F. Temperatures range from an average January low of approximately 36°F to an average July high of approximately 96°F, although periodic lower and higher temperatures are common. Rainfall between

October and May averages about 26 inches but varies considerably year to year. Heavy snowfall often occurs in the northeastern mountainous portion of the County. Periodic rainstorms contrast with occasional stagnant weather and thick ground or "tule" fog in the moister, flatter parts of the valley. Winter winds generally come from the south, although north winds also occur.

Diminished air quality within Butte County largely results from local air pollution sources, transport of pollutants into the area from the south, the NSVAB topography, prevailing wind patterns, and certain inversion conditions that differ with the season. During the summer, sinking air forms a "lid" over the region, confining pollution within a shallow layer near the ground that leads to photochemical smog and visibility problems. During winter nights, air near the ground cools while the air above remains relatively warm, resulting in little air movement and localized pollution "hot spots" near emission sources. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matters and lead particulate concentrations tend to elevate during winter inversion conditions when little air movement may persist for weeks.

As a result, high levels of particulate matter (primarily fine particulates or PM2.5) and ground-level ozone are the pollutants of most concern to the NSVAB Districts. Ground-level ozone, the principal component of smog, forms when reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) – together known as ozone precursor pollutants – react in strong sunlight. Ozone levels tend to be highest in Butte County during late spring through early fall, when sunlight is strong and constant, and emissions of the precursor pollutants are highest (Butte County CEQA Air Quality Handbook 2014).

Air Quality Attainment Status

Local monitoring data from the BCAQMD is used to designate areas a nonattainment, maintenance, attainment, or unclassified for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The four designations are further defined as follows:

Nonattainment – assigned to areas where monitored pollutant concentrations consistently violate the standard in question.

Maintenance – assigned to areas where monitored pollutant concentrations exceeded the standard in question in the past but are no longer in violation of that standard.

Attainment – assigned to areas where pollutant concentrations meet the standard in question over a designated period of time.

Unclassified – assigned to areas were data are insufficient to determine whether a pollutant is violating the standard in question.

Table 1.3-1. Federal and State Attainment Status of Butte County

POLLUTANT	STATE DESIGNATION	FEDERAL DESIGNATION
1-hour ozone	Nonattainment	-
8-hour ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon monoxide	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
24-Hour PM10	Nonattainment	Attainment
24-Hour PM2.5	No Standard	Attainment
Annual PM10	Attainment	No Standard
Annual PM2.5	Nonattainment	Attainment

Source: Butte County AQMD, 2018

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are frequently occupied locations where people who might be especially sensitive to air pollution are expected to live, work, or recreate. These types of receptors include residences, schools, churches, health care facilities, convalescent homes, and daycare centers. The project site is located in a rural area with residential uses on parcel sizes between 5 and 200 acres. Table 1.3-2 lists sensitive receptors that were identified in the project vicinity and the distances from the project site.

Table 1.3-2. Sensitive Receptors in the Project Vicinity

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS	DISTANCE FROM EVENT AREA TO RECEPTOR
Residence (430 Marmore Rd)	240 feet south
Residence (433 Marmore Rd)	466 feet east
Residence (366 Marmore Rd)	585 feet north
Residence (369 Marmore Rd)	1,013 feet northeast

Source: Butte County Geographical Information System/Google Earth imagery

Butte County Air Quality Management District

The Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD) is the local agency with primary responsibility for compliance with both the federal and state standards and for ensuring that air quality conditions are maintained. They do this through a comprehensive program of planning, regulation, enforcement, technical innovation, and promotion of the understanding of air quality issues.

Activities of the BCAQMD include the preparation of plans for the attainment of ambient air quality standards, adoption and enforcement of rules and regulations concerning sources of air pollution, issuance of permits for stationary sources of air pollution, inspection of stationary sources of air pollution and response to citizen complaints, monitoring of ambient air quality and meteorological conditions, and implementation of programs and regulations required by the FCAA and CCAA.

According to the State CEQA Guidelines, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make significance determinations for potential impacts on environmental resources. BCAQMD is responsible for ensuring that state and federal ambient air quality standards are not violated within Butte County. Analysis requirements for construction and operation-related pollutant emissions are contained in BCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook: Guidelines for Assessing Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impacts for Projects Subject to CEQA Review*. Established with these guidelines are screening criteria to determine whether or not additional modeling for criteria air pollutants is necessary for a project. The CEQA Air Quality Handbook also contains thresholds of significance for construction-related and operation-related emissions: ROG, NOx and PM10. The screening criteria listed in Table 1.3-4 were created using CalEEMod version 2013.2.2 for the given land use types. To determine if a proposed project meets the screening criteria, the size and metric for the land use type (units or square footage) should be compared with that of the proposed project. If a project is less than the applicable screening criteria, then further quantification of criteria air pollutants is not necessary, and it may be assumed that the project would have a less than significant impact on criteria air pollutants. If a project exceeds the size provided by the screening criteria for a given land use type then additional modeling and quantification of criteria air pollutants should be performed (Butte County Air Quality Management District 2014).

Table 1.3-4. Screening Criteria for Criteria Air Pollutants

LAND USE TYPE	MAXIMUM SCREENING LEVELS FOR PROJECTS
Single-Family Residential	30 Units
Multi-Family (Low Rise) Residential	75 Units
Commercial	15,000 square feet
Educational	24,000 square feet
Industrial	59,000 square feet
Recreational	5,500 square feet
Retail	11,000 square feet
Source: Butte County AQMD, CEQA Air Quality Handbook, 2014	

Discussion

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

No impact. A project is deemed inconsistent with an air quality plan if it would result in population or employment growth that exceeds the growth estimates in the applicable air quality plan (i.e., generating emissions not accounted for in the applicable air quality plan emissions budget). Therefore, proposed projects need to be evaluated to determine whether they would generate population and employment growth and, if so, whether that growth would exceed the growth rate included in the applicable air quality plan.

The proposed project would not result in population growth in the County. Special event attendees are transitory, intermittently arriving from local and regional population centers for a short duration. Employees would come from the local population and be hired for individual events. This would not cause relocation of populations or housing. Further, the project would not result in a substantial increase in criteria air pollutants that would cause significant impacts to regional air quality (see Section 1.3(b)).

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

Less than significant impact. The proposed project has the potential to impact air quality primarily from mobile sources emissions generated by attendees traveling by motor vehicles to and from the facility, and from energy emissions associated with the operation of the special event facility. Mobile source emissions produced from motor vehicles include tailpipe and evaporative emissions. Energy use emissions associated with the operation of the facility would be generated by the use of heating and cooling systems, lighting, and powering of equipment. Overall, operational emissions generated by the project are not expected to be substantial and would not violate existing air quality standards because events are intermittent and short in duration. Further, proposed commercial activities on the property are not expected to exceed a total 15,000 square feet, the Commercial land-use type screening criteria listed above in Table 1.3-3. Thus, the project would not exceed the significance thresholds established in the BCAQMD, CEQA Air Quality Handbook.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. Sensitive receptors in the project area and their distances from the project site area are shown in Table 1.3-2. Based on the information provided in section b.), above, the proposed project would not result in the violation of any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, except for potential fugitive dust emissions during the operation of large events that would utilize parking in the unpaved orchard area. **Mitigation Measure AIR-1** would reduce potential cumulative fugitive dust emission impacts to less than significant.

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

Less than significant impact. No objectionable odors would be caused by the project. Any odors generated by events would be similar to odors typically generated by residential uses. Any such odors generated by the project would be temporary and limited to the area adjacent to the event areas, thereby not impacting a substantial number of people. Since odor impacts would be temporary and limited to the area adjacent to the operations, and because the project site is located in a rural area of the county, odors would not impact a substantial number of people for an extended time.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AIR-1

The following best practice measures to reduce impacts to air quality shall be incorporated by the project applicant, subject property owners, or third-party contractors during construction activities on the project site. These measures are intended to reduce criteria air pollutants that may originate from the site during the course of land clearing and other construction operations.

Diesel PM Exhaust from Construction Equipment and Commercial On-Road Vehicles Greater than 10,000 Pounds

- All on- and off-road equipment shall not idle for more than five minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and/or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the five-minute idling limit.
- Idling, staging and queuing of diesel equipment within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors is prohibited.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained in proper tune according to the manufacturer's specifications. Equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before the start of work.
- Install diesel particulate filters or implement other CARB-verified diesel emission control strategies.
- Shall not operate a diesel-fueled auxiliary power system (APS) to power a heater, air conditioner, or any ancillary equipment on that vehicle during sleeping or resting in a sleeper berth for greater than 5 minutes at any location when within 100 feet of a restricted areas.
- To the extent feasible, truck trips shall be scheduled during non-peak hours to reduce perk hour emissions.

Operational TAC Emissions

- All mobile and stationary Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) sources shall comply with applicable Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) promulgated by the CARB throughout the life of the project (see http:www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/atcm.htm).
- Stationary sources shall comply with applicable District rules and regulations.

Fugitive Dust

Construction activities can generate fugitive dust that can be a nuisance to local residents and businesses near a construction site. Dust complaints could result in a violation of the District's "Nuisance" and "Fugitive Dust" Rules 200 and 205, respectively. The following is a list of measures that may be required throughout the duration of the construction activities:

- Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.
- Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. An adequate water supply source must be identified. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible.
- All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily as needed, covered, or a District approved alternative method will be used.
- Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.

- Exposed ground areas that will be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast-germinating non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.
- All disturbed soil areas not subject to re-vegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the Butte County Air Quality Management District.
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site.
- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with local regulations.
- Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site.
- Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible.
- Post a sign in prominent location visible to the public with the telephone numbers of the contractor and the Butte County Air Quality Management District - (530) 332-9400 for any questions or concerns about dust from the project.

All fugitive dust mitigation measures required should be shown on grading and building plans. In addition, the contractor or builder should designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend period when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the District prior to land use clearance for map recordation and finished grading of the area.

Please note that violations of District Regulations are enforceable under the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 42400, which provides for civil or criminal penalties of up to $25,000 per violation.

Plan Requirements: This note shall be included as a condition of approval on the minor use permit.

Timing: The provisions of this mitigation measure shall be complied with at all times.

Monitoring: Butte County Air Pollution Control District inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

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1.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL 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 Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Vegetation Communities

Agricultural Land

Agricultural land is the dominant vegetation community within the project site. The site's conversion of native habitat into agricultural lands in the past has greatly diminished the land's ability to provide habitat for sensitive plant and animal species. Many species of rodents and birds have adapted to the agricultural vegetation community, but they are often controlled by fencing, trapping, and poisoning to prevent excessive crop losses. Common species observed within this community type includes mourning dove, American crow, Brewer's blackbird, Sandhill crane, various raptor species, egrets, and many species of rodents.

Special-Status Species

Many species of plants and animals within the State of California have low populations, limited distributions, or both. Such species may be considered "rare" and are vulnerable to extirpation as the state's human population grows and the habitats these species occupy are converted to agricultural and urban uses. A sizable number of native species and animals have been formally designated as threatened or endangered under State and Federal endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as "Candidates" for such listing and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) have designated others as "Species of Special Concern". The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed its own lists of native plants considered rare, threatened or endangered. Collectively, these plants and animals are referred to as "special status species."

Various direct and indirect impacts to biological resources may result from the small amount of development enabled by the project, including the loss and/or alteration of existing undeveloped open space that may serve as habitat. Increased vehicle trips to and from the project site can result in wildlife mortality and disruption of movement patterns within and through the project vicinity. Disturbances such as predation by pets (e.g., cats and dogs) and human residents may also occur at the human/open space interface.

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15065 requires a mandatory finding of significance for projects that have the potential to substantially degrade or reduce the habitat of a threatened or endangered species, and to fully disclose and mitigate impacts to special status resources. For the purposes of this Initial Study, the California Environmental Quality Act (Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code) defines mitigation as measure(s) that:

- Avoids the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizes impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifies the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- Reduces or eliminates the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project.
- Compensates for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was reviewed to determine if any special-status species have the potential to occur on the project site or its vicinity. Table 1.4-1 lists each special-status species identified within a two-mile radius of the project site, along with regulatory status and habitat requirements for each special-status species. A total of ten special-status species are known to inhabit areas within the vicinity of the project site.

Table 1.4-1. Special-Status Species in the vicinity of the project site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS/DFG List	Habitat
PLANTS					
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	None	None	1B.2	Annual grasslands and chaparral.
AMPHIBIANS					
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Endangered	SSC	Creeks or rivers in woodlands or forests with rock and gravel substrate.
REPTILES					
Thamnophis gigas	giant gartersnake	Threatened	Threatened	IUCN-VU	Sloughs, canals, and other small waterways.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	Marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation.
BIRDS					
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN-NT	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS/DFG List	Habitat
					bottoms of larger river systems.
MAMMALS					
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	None	None	IUCH_LC	Coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	Variety of habitats types. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.
Lasiurus cinereous	hoary bat	None	None	IUCH_LC	Coniferous forest and Cismontane woodland.
Lasionycteris noctiveagans	silver-haired bat	None	None	IUCH_LC	Coastal and montane forest, and riparian forest.
FISH					
Oncorhynchus Mykiss	Central Valley Steelhead	Threatened	None		Aquatic
Source: California Natural Diversity Database/RareFind 5.					
SSC - Species of Special Concern in California. 1B.2 - California Native Plant Society - Fairly threatened species in California. IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List. (LC) Least Concern (NT) Near Threatened (VU) Vulnerable					

Discussion

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

No impact. No construction activities or permanent improvements are proposed that would disturb any areas within the project site or surrounding area. Further, the project site has been extensively disturbed with existing development (i.e., residence, accessory buildings, driveways, etc.) and long-established agricultural activities. As a result, the biological features and soils of the project site does not have the necessary habitat that would support sensitive wildlife and plant species identified in Table 1.4-1.

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

No impact. Review of the project site and project area did not discover the presence of any riparian habitat or other sensitive habitat type. Further, no construction activities or permanent structures are proposed that would cause alterations or impacts to any riparian area or waterways.

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

No impact. No federally protected wetlands exists within the project site, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Further, no construction activities are proposed that may lead to potential impacts to USACE jurisdictional drainages or wetland features.

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?

Less than significant Impact. The project site is not located within the Butte County migratory deer corridors. No major migratory routes or corridors have been designated through the project site, and the existing developed components of the project area (i.e. roads and fenced parcels) typically preclude use of the area as a migratory wildlife corridor for large mammals. However, the site may facilitate home range and dispersal movement of resident wildlife species, including birds, small mammals and other wildlife. With the project not proposing the construction of any new structures, it's not anticipated that proposed activities would not interfere with existing migratory wildlife populations.

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

Less than significant impact. No trees are proposed to be removed. Proposed activities would be located in areas of the property already disturbed by existing residential and agricultural uses.

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

No impact. The Butte Regional Conservation Plan (BRCP) is a joint Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)/National Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) that is currently being prepared for the western half of the Butte County. In the event the BRCP is adopted, individual projects and development that occur in the BRCP planning area would need to be coordinated with the Butte County Association of Governments to ensure that the project does not conflict with the BRCP. As the plan has not been adopted, the proposed project will not conflict, nor interfere with, the attainment of the goals of the proposed plan.

1.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL 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 pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

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

No impact. The project site is extensively disturbed from existing uses and structures. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result in impacts to historic or cultural resources. No features exist on the property, including objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

No impact. The project site is extensively disturbed from existing uses and structures. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result in impacts to historic or cultural resources. No features exist on the property, including objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

No impact. Indications are that humans have occupied Butte County for over 10,000 years and it is not always possible to predict where human remains may occur outside of formal cemeteries. Therefore, excavation and construction activities, regardless of depth, may yield human remains that may not be interred in marked, formal burials.

Under CEQA, human remains are protected under the definition of archaeological materials as being "any evidence of human activity." Additionally, *Public Resources Code section 5097.98* has specific stop-work and notification procedures to follow in the event that human remains are inadvertently discovered during project implementation.

The Butte County Conservation Element has established two policies that address the inadvertent discovery of human remains. COS-P16.3 requires human remains discovered during construction to be treated with dignity and respect and to fully comply with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and

other appropriate laws. COS-P16.4 requires work to stop if human remains are found during construction until the County Coroner has been contacted, and, if the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the North American Heritage Commission and most likely descendant have been consulted.

No construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed for the project that may result in the discovery of human remains on the project site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

1.6 ENERGY

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

Discussion

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

Less than significant impact. Development of the proposed project would consume energy during future events through long-term energy consumption from electricity and propane gas consumption, energy used for water conveyance, and vehicle operations to and from the project site.

Long-term energy consumption would occur during operation of the facility. Residences and outbuildings would consume electricity for lighting, heating and well operation. Propane would likely also be used as an energy source. The project would generate additional vehicle trips by event attendees traveling to and from the site. This would result in the consumption of transportation fuel. State and federal regulatory requirements addressing fuel efficiency are expected to increase fuel efficiency over time as older, less fuel-efficient vehicles are retired. This would reduce vehicle fuel energy consumption rates over time. Therefore, energy impacts related to fuel consumption/efficiency during project operations would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency

Less than significant impact. Many of the state and federal regulations regarding energy efficiency are focused on increasing building efficiency and renewable energy generation, as well as reducing water consumption and Vehicles Miles Traveled. The proposed project does not include any construction activities that would require reductions in the idling time of heavy equipment or implementation of energy conservation measures for any new structures. An increase in vehicles trips to and from the project site, which would result in the consumption of transportation fuel. However, the County's Climate Action Plan does not include any greenhouse gas reduction measures for vehicles to apply to the design of the proposed project.

1.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. Geology and Soils.				
Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

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

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

Less than significant impact. No known active faults are underlying, or adjacent to, the project site. The Cleveland Hill fault is the only active fault zone in Butte County identified in the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map. The Cleveland Hill fault is located east of Dunstone Drive and Miners Ranch Road, between North Honcut Creek and Mt. Ida Road, approximately 4± miles southeast of the City of Oroville. Because the nearest active fault is located a considerable distance from the project site, the likelihood of a surface rupture at the project site is very low, and would not be a design consideration for the project.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than significant impact. Ground shaking at the project site could occur due to the earthquake potential of the region's active faults. However, active faults are relatively distant from the project site and would result in low to moderate intensity ground shaking during seismic events.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than significant impact. According to Butte County General Plan 2030, areas that are at risk for liquefaction can be found on the valley floor, especially near the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, and their tributaries, which have a higher potential to contain sandy and silty soils. The project site is located in the valley region of the County; however, no new structures are proposed to be constructed that would present a risk of liquefaction to the project.

iv) Landslides?

Less than significant impact. No new construction or ground disturbing activities are proposed. Further, the project area is primarily level with 0-2% slopes. As a result, the landslide potential for the project site and surrounding area is low.

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

No impact. According to Figure 4.6-4 of Butte County General Plan 2030, the project site has a "slight" potential of soil erosion. Nevertheless, surface soil erosion and loss of topsoil have the potential to occur in any area of the county from disturbances associated with the construction-related activities. Construction activities could also result in soil compaction and wind erosion effects that could adversely affect soils and reduce the revegetation potential at the construction site and staging areas. However, no new construction activities are proposed that would result in soil erosion and loss of topsoil.

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

Less than significant impact. According to Butte County General Plan 2030 (Figure HS-4 and HS-6), the project site is located in an area with low to no potential for landslides. To date, there have been no documented

incidents of subsidence in Butte County. No new construction activities are proposed that would result in the destabilization of natural or constructed slopes, subsidence, or liquefaction.

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

No impact. According to Figure 4.6-3 of Butte County General Plan 2030, the project site is located in an area with a moderate potential to have expansive soils, which can cause structural damage to existing structures particularly when concrete structures are in direct contact with the soils. Existing buildings were constructed under County-issued permit, and had been built structurally sound for the soil conditions of the site. No new construction of structures are proposed that would create additional risk to life or property.

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

No impact. Wastewater disposal for events would be provided by portable toilets and handwashing stations brought to the site for each event. Conditions for the on-site use of these facilities were provided by the Butte County Environmental Health Division as conditions of project approval. These conditions include the number of toilets and handwashing stations required on-site based on the number of people in attendance and other stipulations that must be met to ensure sanitary conditions are maintained.

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

No impact. No paleontological resources are known to occur on the project site. No new construction or ground disturbing activities are proposed that would result in the uncovering unidentified paleontological resources.

1.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

Environmental Setting

The Butte County Climate Action Plan (CAP) was adopted on February 25, 2014. The Butte County CAP provides goals, policies, and programs to reduce GHG emissions, address climate change adaptation, and improve the quality of life in the county. The Butte County CAP also supports statewide GHG emission-reduction goals identified in AB 32 and SB 375. Programs and actions in the CAP are intended to help the County sustain its natural resources, grow efficiently, ensure long-term resiliency to a changing environmental and economic climate, and improve transportation. The Butte County CAP also serves as a Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy under CEQA, simplifying development review for new projects that are consistent with the CAP.

A 2006 baseline GHG emission inventory was prepared for unincorporated Butte County. The inventory identified the sources and the amount of GHG emissions produced in the county. The leading contributors of GHG emissions in Butte County are agriculture (43%), transportation (29%), and residential energy (17%). The Climate Action Plan (CAP) adopted by the County provides a framework for the County to reduce GHG emissions while simplifying the review process for new development. Measures and actions identified in the CAP lay the groundwork to achieve the adopted General Plan goals related to climate change, including reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

New projects are evaluated to determine consistency with the CAP and to identify which GHG emission reduction measures would be implemented with project approval. These measures may include the expansion of renewable energy systems for new residential development by prewiring future development for photovoltaic systems; reduction of construction equipment idling time; and, installation of electric vehicle charging outlets in the garage or the exterior of the home.

Discussion

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Existing development and infrastructure is available to support the proposed project, and therefore, no new construction activities will occur as part of the proposed project. The Butte County Climate Action Plan includes several measures to off-set GHG emissions. However, recommended measures are associated with construction of new non-residential buildings and construction activities, and would not be applicable for use with the proposed project.

Operation of the facility would increase energy consumption, as well as cause an intermittent and temporary increase in motor vehicle trips to and from the project site, which would both generate additional GHG emissions. The total amount of emission generated by the project was not evaluated; however, minimal emissions are anticipated due to the intermittent use of the site as an event facility.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Butte County General Plan and Butte County Climate Action Plan established numerous policies relative to greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with AB 32 greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. The proposed project was reviewed in respect to the CAP's policies and relevant reduction measures to determine if measures could be applied. However, because the project does not propose new construction, established GHG reduction measures would not be applicable.

1.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials.				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

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

Less than significant impact. The proposed use may involve the use of potentially hazardous materials, including paints, cleaning materials, vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. However, all potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. It is not anticipated that large quantities of hazardous materials would be permanently stored or used within the project site. It is more likely that only small quantities of publicly-available hazardous materials (e.g., paint, maintenance supplies and fuel for

maintenance equipment) may be routinely used within the project site for routine maintenance and cleaning. However, these materials would not be used in sufficient strength or quantity to create a substantial risk of fire or explosion, or otherwise pose a substantial risk to human or environmental health associated with inadvertent spills or human contact.

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

Less than significant impact. The project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials. Small quantities of publicly-available hazardous materials (e.g., paint, maintenance supplies) would be routinely used within the project site for maintenance and cleaning, and these materials will not be used in sufficient strength or quantity to create a substantial risk of fire or explosion, or otherwise pose a substantial risk to human or environmental health. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not create a permanent significant hazard to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

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

No impact. No existing or proposed schools have been identified within one-quarter mile of the project site.

d) 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?

No impact. A review of regulatory agency databases, which included lists of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5, did not identify a contamination site within one-quarter mile of the project site.

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

Less than significant impact. The project site is located approximately 4,000 feet southwest from the Ranchero Airport, and is within Airport Compatibility Zone C. The compatibility of outdoor public assembly land uses in Zone C is seen as 'Conditional' if the use's intensity, open land, and other listed conditions are met.

The maximum single-acre intensity of people in a one-acre area for public assembly areas in Zone C of the Ranchero Airport is 600, pursuant to Policy 4.4.1 of the Butte County Airport Compatibility Plan. Additionally, the Plan requires a recorded airport proximity disclosure for discretionary applications in 'Conditional' land use compatibility zones.

The project proposes a maximum outdoor public gathering attendance of 200 people in the rear yard of the residence. Additionally, recordation of the airport proximity disclosures will be included as conditions of approval on the use permit. As a result, the project design is consistent with the Airport Compatibility Plan, and will not result in a significant safety hazards or excessive noise to the attendees of the outdoor public assembly area.

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

No impact. The proposed project would use existing driveways in accordance with applicable standards associated with vehicular access allowing for adequate emergency access and evacuation. Development of the

project would not include any actions that physically interfere with emergency response or emergency evacuation plans. Traffic would be added to area roadway prior to and after events; however, not to the extent that operation of roadways and intersections would be adversely affected. If future construction activities require work to be performed in the roadway, implementation of a traffic control plan in conjunction with a Butte County Encroachment Permit is required. No impact would occur under this threshold.

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

Less than significant impact. The project site is located in an area surrounded by cultivated agricultural land and residential uses, and is not located in a Moderate, High, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Additionally, due to the low wildfire risk of the area, the project site is located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA), with the local agency responsible for preventing and suppressing fires. As a result, the project site is not located in an area susceptible to wildland fire hazards. The project site is subject to local fire standards, which would be implemented through permit conditions of approval.

1.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. Hydrology and Water Quality.				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in substantial on- or offsite erosion or siltation;	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d)	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

No impact. Butte County General Plan 2030 identifies the soil conditions in the general project as having a slight potential for erosion. However, no new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result erosion or impacts to water quality. Wastewater disposal for events would be provided by portable self-contained toilets and handwashing stations, with the property's existing septic system providing additional wastewater disposal. No new systems are proposed. However, in the event a new system is constructed, an On-Site Wastewater System Construction Permit must be approved by the Butte County Environmental Health Division, under a ministerial project application. Application for a Construction Permit will include detailed plans of the proposed wastewater system, prepared by a Certified Installer or Certified Designer, which will demonstrate compliance with County regulations and the County's On-Site Wastewater Manual, ensuring a safe, sanitary, and environmentally sound wastewater system.

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

Less than significant impact. Domestic water to proposed uses on the subject parcel may be provided by groundwater extraction; however, bottled water would be provided to attendees as the primary source of drinking water. Water use for the proposed project is minimal, and would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies. Further, no additional improvements are proposed that would result in a reduction of groundwater infiltration rates.

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

i) Result in substantial on- or offsite erosion or siltation;

No impact. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would substantially alter existing drainage patterns on the site or surrounding area.

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

No impact. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would substantially alter existing drainage patterns on the site or surrounding area, or substantially increase the rate of surface runoff.

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

No impact. Stormwater drainage systems in the project area currently consists of roadside ditches and culverts that capture surface runoff, which ultimately infiltrate into the underground aquifer or conveyed to area waterways.

The project would not result in an increase of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces because no new structures or ground-disturbing activities are proposed. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

No impact. The project site is not located within a 100-year mapped flood zone (FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06007C0485E, January 6, 2011). As referenced, the project would not result in new construction of structures or ground-disturbing activities which may result in a change in on-site drainage patterns or impede or redirect flood flows.

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

No impact. The project site is not located within a 100-year mapped flood zone (FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06007C0485E, January 6, 2011). Additionally, per the General Plan Health and Safety Element Figure HS-4, the project site is not located in a dam inundation zone, and is not located near a large body of water. As a result, the project would not be impacted by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflows.

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

No impact. The project site is located within the Butte County Groundwater Management Plan area. Domestic water for the project would be provided through bottled drinking water and vendor-provided water. Additional water needs would be provided by the existing well serving the property.

1.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. Land Use and Planning.				
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Butte County General Plan

The General Plan represents the community's values, ideals and aspirations with respect to land use, development, transportation, public services, and conservation policy that will govern Butte County through 2030. The Land Use Element of the General Plan designates the land use of areas within the County and includes a description of the characteristics and intensity of each land use category. The land use designation for the proposed project site is *Agriculture*.

Butte County Zoning Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance implements the goals and policies of the Butte County General Plan by regulating the uses of land and structures within the County. The zoning designation of the proposed project site and the intended uses of the site are as follows:

> Agriculture, 40-acre minimum parcel size (AG-40)
>
> The purpose of the AG zone is to support, protect, and maintain a viable, long-term agricultural sector in Butte County. Standards for the AG zone maintain the vitality of the agricultural sector by retaining parcel sizes necessary to sustain viable agricultural operations, protecting agricultural practices and activities by minimizing land-use conflicts, and protecting agricultural resources by regulating land uses and development intensities in agricultural areas. Permitted uses include crop cultivation, animal grazing, stock ponds, and agricultural processing. More intensive agricultural activities, such as animal processing, dairies, hog farms, stables, forestry and logging, and mining and oil extraction, are permitted with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit. One (1) single-family home and one (1) second unit and accessory dwelling unit is permitted on each legally established parcel within the AG zone, and residential uses for agricultural employees are permitted as an accessory use within the AG zone. The minimum permitted parcel size in the AG zone ranges from twenty (20) acres to one hundred sixty (160) acres. The AG zone implements the Agriculture land use designation in the General Plan.

Butte County Code §24-175.2 (Special Event Facilities)

This section establishes a permit process and standards for the development and operation of special event facilities accessory to an owner's primary residence, or manager's residence if the manager is responsible for running the special events facility, in the AG (Agriculture), TM (Timber Mountain), RR (Rural Residential), FR (Foothill Residential), and VLDR (Very Low Density Residential) zones. Special Event Facilities under this section require approval of a Minor Use Permit, subject to the following findings:

A. Complies with the standards and operational limitations set-forth under this section, and,

B. Will not be incompatible with surrounding land uses:

1. The design of the special events facility in terms of its physical and operating characteristics.
2. The intensity of the use proposed and density of the surrounding area, including the size of the parcel proposed for the special event facility and the size of surrounding parcels.
3. The distance to surrounding sensitive receptors, including residences, from the special event facility.
4. The type of sound generated by the special event facility and whether the facility includes an allowance for amplified music, non-amplified music or no music, and the location where amplified and non-amplified music may take place.
5. The location of noise producing activities such as stages, party areas, speakers, temporary tents, and dance floors, including whether such activities may take place entirely within enclosed structures, partially enclosed structures, or in outdoor areas and their proximity to surrounding sensitive receptors.
6. The allowed number of events per year, frequency of events, and allowed number of guests that may occupy the site at any given time.

Butte County Code §24-222 (Minor Use Permit - Findings)

A. The proposed use is allowed in the applicable zone.

B. The location, size, design, and operating characteristics of the proposed use will be compatible with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity of the subject property.

C. The proposed use will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, and welfare of the County.

D. The proposed use is properly located within the County and adequately served by existing or planned services and infrastructure.

E. The size, shape, and other physical characteristics of the subject property are adequate to ensure compatibility of the proposed use with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity of the subject property.

Discussion

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact. The subject property is currently developed with a single-family residence and accessory structures including a septic system and well. Proposed events would be located on the rear yard of the residence, with on-site parking located in the existing driveway and in the surrounding orchard. No structures would be removed nor would the use of neighboring parcels be affected by the project.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No impact. The project is deemed consistent if the proposed uses are consistent with the applicable General Plan designation and text, the applicable General Plan is legally adequate and internally consistent, and the anticipated types of services to be provided and proposed activities are appropriate to the land use designated for the area. The proposed project does not include an amendment to the existing land use designation and would be consistent with the zoning designation provided a MUP is approved. The proposed project is a request for a MUP, consistent with Section 24-175.2 of the Butte County Zoning Ordinance, including the standards established for the operation of special event facilities. Implementation of the project would not result in a conflict with zoning ordinances because the project is a conditionally allowed use in the AG-40 zone with the approval of a MUP. The project will be designed and conditioned to be consistent with applicable zoning standards and General Plan policies.

1.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. Mineral Resources.				
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

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?

No impact. The majority of Butte County's sand and gravel deposits occur in two regions, along the Sacramento River and within a band running from north to south down the center of the county. There are no known economically viable sources of rock materials in the immediate vicinity of the project site and no mining has occurred on the project site or surrounding area. Development of the project would not preclude future extraction of available mineral resources. No impact would occur under this threshold.

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?

No impact. The project site is not within or near any designated locally-important mineral resource recovery site.

1.13 NOISE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII.Noise.				
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

According to the Butte County General Plan 2030, noise is a concern throughout Butte County, but especially in rural areas and in the vicinity of noise-sensitive uses such as residences, schools, and churches. Noise is discussed in the Health and Safety Chapter of the Butte County General Plan 2030. Tables HS-2 and HS-3 in the County General Plan (included as Tables 1.13-1 and 1.13-2 below) outline the maximum allowable noise levels at sensitive receptor land uses.

Table 1.13-1. Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure Transportation Noise Sources

	Exterior Noise Level Standard for Outdoor Activity Areas[a]		Interior Noise Level Standard	
LAND USE	L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	L_{eq}, dBA[b]	L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	L_{eq}, dBA[b]
Residential	60[c]	-	45	-
Transient Lodging	60[c]	-	45	-
Hospitals, nursing homes	60[c]	-	45	-
Theaters, auditoriums, music halls	-	-	-	35
Churches, meeting halls	60[c]	-	-	40
Office Buildings	-	-	-	45
Schools, libraries, museums	-	70	-	45
Playgrounds, neighborhood parks	-	70	-	-

Source: Table HS-2, Butte County General Plan 2030

[a] Where the location of outdoor activity areas is unknown, the exterior noise-level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use.

[b] As determined for a typical worst-case hour during periods of use.

[c] Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB Ldn/CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB Ldn/CNEL may be allowed, provided that available exterior noise-level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.

Table 1.13-2. Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure Non-Transportation Noise Sources

	Daytime 7 am - 7 pm		Evening 7 pm - 10 pm		Night 10 pm - 7 am	
NOISE LEVEL DESCRIPTION	Urban	Non-Urban	Urban	Non-Urban	Urban	Non-Urban
Hourly Leq (dB)	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum Level (dB)	70	60	60	55	55	50

Source: Table HS-3, Butte County General Plan 2030

Notes:

1. "Non-Urban designations" are Agriculture, Timber Mountain, Resource Conservation, Foothill Residential and Rural Residential. All other designations are considered "urban designations" for the purposes of regulating noise exposure.

2. Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g. caretaker dwellings).

3. The County can impose noise level standards which are up to 5 dB less than those specified above based upon determination of existing low ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site.

4. In urban areas, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving property. In rural areas, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied at a point 100 feet away from the residence. The above standards shall be measured only on property containing a noise sensitive land use. This measurement standard may be amended to provide for measurement at the boundary of a recorded noise easement between all affected property owners and approved by the County.

Table 1.13.1, above, identifies the maximum allowable noise exposure to a variety of land uses from transportation sources, including from roadways, rail and airports. Table 1.13-2 identifies the maximum allowable noise exposure from non-transportation sources. In the case of transportation noise sources, exterior noise level standards for residential outdoor activity areas are 60 dB (Ldn/CNEL). However, where it is not possible to reduce noise in an outdoor activity area to 60 dB Ldn /CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise-reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB may be allowed, provided that available exterior noise-level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with applicable standards.

Butte County Noise Ordinance

Chapter 41A, Noise Control, of the Butte County Code applies to the regulation of noise. The purpose of the noise ordinance is to protect the public welfare by limiting unnecessary, excessive, and unreasonable noise. Section 41A-7 specifies the exterior noise limits that apply to land use zones within the County, which are provided in Table 1.13-2.

The Butte County Noise Ordinance provides the County with a means of assessing complaints of alleged noise violations and to address noise level violations from stationary sources. The ordinance includes a list of activities that are exempt from the provisions of the ordinance; however, some noise-generating activities associated with future residential uses would not be considered to be exempt from the Noise Ordinance. Relevant information related to the exterior and interior noise limits set out by the Butte County Noise Ordinance are included below.

Chapter 41A-9 Exemptions

The following are exempted activities identified in Chapter 41A-9 that are applicable to the proposed project:

(f) Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property or public works project located within one thousand (1,000) feet of residential uses, provided said activities do not take place between the following hours:

- Sunset to sunrise on weekdays and non-holidays;
- Friday commencing at 6:00 p.m. through and including 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, as well as not before 8:00 a.m. on holidays;
- Saturday commencing at 6:00 p.m. through and including 10:00 a.m. on Sunday; and,
- Sunday after the hour of 6:00 p.m.

Provided, however, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work into the hours delineated above and to operate machinery and equipment necessary to complete the specific work in progress until that specific work can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the contractor or owner;

(g) Noise sources associated with agricultural and timber management operations in zones permitting agricultural and timber management uses;

(h) All mechanical devices, apparatus or equipment which are utilized for the protection or salvage of agricultural crops during periods of adverse weather conditions or when the use of mobile noise sources is necessary for pest control;

(i) Noise sources associated with maintenance of residential area property, provided said activities take place between 7:00 a.m. to sunset on any day except Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, or between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday; and, provided machinery is fitted with correctly functioning sound suppression equipment;

Chapter 41A-8 Butte County Interior Noise Standards

Interior noise standards discussed in Chapter 41A apply to all noise sensitive interior area within Butte County. The maximum allowable interior noise level standards for residential uses is 45 dB Ldn/CNEL, which is designed for sleep and speech protection. The typical structural attenuation of a residence from an exterior noise is 15 dBA when windows facing the noise source is open. When windows in good condition are closed, the noise attenuation factor is around 20 dBA for an older structure and 25 dBA for a newer dwelling constructed consistent with Title 24 of the California Energy Code.

Table 1.13-3. Maximum Allowable Interior Noise Standards

NOISE LEVEL DESCRIPTION	Daytime 7 am - 7 pm	Evening 7 pm - 10 pm	Nighttime 10 pm - 7 am
Hourly L_{eq} (dB)	45	40	35
Maximum Level (dB)	60	55	50
Source: Butte County Code Chapter 41A-8, Interior Noise Standards			

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are frequently occupied locations where people who might be especially sensitive to noise pollution are expected to live, work, or recreate. These types of receptors include residences, schools, churches, health care facilities, convalescent homes, and daycare centers. The project site is located in a rural area with residential uses on parcel sizes between 5 and 200 acres. Table 1.13-4 lists sensitive receptors that were identified in the project vicinity and the distances from the project site.

Table 1.13-4. Sensitive Receptors in the Project Vicinity

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS	DISTANCE FROM EVENT AREA TO RECEPTOR
Residence (430 Marmore Rd)	240 feet south
Residence (433 Marmore Rd)	466 feet east
Residence (366 Marmore Rd)	585 feet north
Residence (369 Marmore Rd)	1,013 feet northeast
Source: Butte County Geographical Information System/Google Earth imagery	

Discussion

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. An environmental noise assessment was prepared for the project by Saxelby Acoustics on March 30, 2021, to evaluate potential noise impacts by the project and determine compliance with County noise standards. The assessment analyzed two possible amplified music stations in the rear yard of the residence. It utilized 6-foot tall acoustic curtain blankets on the existing chain link fence located south of the event area. According to the assessment, predicted noise levels met County daytime and evening noise thresholds for non-urban areas. However, for amplified noise generated during events to meet the County thresholds, the applicant must take specific measures. These measures include orientating speakers, maintaining sound system output levels, and installing a 6-foot tall acoustical sound curtain. These measures are specified in **Mitigation Measure NOI-1**. In addition to the applicant's commitments to control amplified noise, this mitigation will be included as conditions of approval to the Minor Use Permit. While sound generated during events would likely be audible at neighboring properties, compliance with noise level standards established in the Butte County Code and the conditions of approval would ensure that potential noise impacts would be less than significant.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

No impact. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result in excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels.

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

No impact. The Ranchero Airport is located approximately 4,000 feet northeast of the site. As referenced, the project site is located within Zone C of the Airport Influence Area. Thus, while aircraft overflights would be audible at the project site, the proposed project would not expose people on the site to excessive noise levels from a public use airport or private airstrip. No impact would occur under this threshold.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure NOI-1:

The following measures are required for this project to achieve County daytime (7 am to 7 pm) and evening (7 pm to 10 pm) noise thresholds from Event Area 1 and Event Area 2, as identified in Figure 3 and Figure 4 of the March 30, 2021, Environmental Noise Assessment by Saxelby Acoustics:

Event Area 1

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the southeast;
- No Nighttime (10 pm to 7 am) operation shall occur;
- Event (7 pm to 10 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 75 dBA Leq and 85 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7 am to 7 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 80 dBA Leq and 90 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- 6-foot tall sound curtain shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located on the south side of the rear yard of the property (as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the assessment).

Event Area 2

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the northwest, away from building facades;
- No Nighttime (10 pm to 7 am) operation shall occur;
- Event (7 pm to 10 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 79 dBA Leq and 89 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7 am to 7 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 84 dBA Leq and 94 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- 6-foot tall sound curtain shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located on the south side of the rear yard of the property (as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the assessment).

All noise emissions resulting from the use shall comply with the requirements of Butte County Code Chapter 41A [Noise Control]. If complaints regarding excessive noise levels are received by the Butte County Development Services Department, the Department may investigate and assess whether the alleged noise levels exceed the noise standards, including through the preparation of an acoustical analysis. If the acoustical analysis determines that noise levels generated by the use have exceeded applicable County noise standards, the applicant shall implement noise attenuation or other measures as recommended by the acoustical professional including, but not limited to, increased setbacks, installation of sound barrier walls or noise berms, and any other changes or improvements necessary to reduce noise levels to conform to applicable County standards. Noise Investigation cost recovery shall be pursuant to Butte County Code Section 41A-19.

Plan Requirements: This measure shall be included as a condition of approval.

Timing: The mitigation shall be applicable during all event activities.

Monitoring: The developer and the Department of Development Services shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this mitigation and shall respond to all complaints of noise.

1.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

Discussion

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

No impact. The proposed project would not result in population growth in the County. Special event attendees are transitory, arriving from local and regional population centers for a short duration. The project would not result in a substantial amount of new employees. Any new employees would likely come from the local work force; and thus, would not cause relocation of populations or the need for additional housing.

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

No impact. The special events facility located would be a stand-alone development and not require the removal or construction of any housing. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of existing housing or cause a significant increase in the local population that would displace existing residents, necessitating the construction of additional housing.

1.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. Public Services.				
Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

Less than significant impact. Fire protection services are provided by CalFire/Butte County Fire Department. The project is located within a rural area and a Local Responsibility Area for wildland fires. The nearest staffed fire station is the Chico Fire Station, located at 842 Salem Street, Chico, California, approximately 2.7 miles east of the site. Build-out of the project may incrementally increase the demand for fire protection services. However, approval of the MUP and project would be consistent with the planned growth documented in Butte County General Plan 2030. Additionally, Butte County assessed fire protection impact fees for existing development at the site to help offset the impacts on the fire protection services. Impact fees are used to fund capital costs associated with acquiring land for new fire stations, constructing new fire stations, purchasing fire equipment, and providing for additional staff as needed. A less than significant impact would occur under this threshold.

Police protection?

Less than significant impact. The Butte County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) provides law enforcement service to the site. The BCSO also maintains a mutual aid agreement with the Chico Police Department. Municipal police departments are responsible for protecting the citizens and property within their jurisdictions. Under the terms of the mutual aid agreements, the BCSO can assume that role in these jurisdictions upon request or in the event of the inability of municipal police departments to provide law enforcement. Implementation of the proposed project could increase

service calls during events. While development is not expected to cause a noticeable increase in demand for law enforcement services, it is presumed adequate resources are available in the Chico area. The project would not require any new law enforcement facilities or the alteration of existing facilities to maintain acceptable performance objectives. A less than significant impact would occur under this threshold.

Schools?

No impact. The project site is located within the Chico Union School District. The project would not affect demand for school facilities in the area.

Parks?

No impact. The project would not affect demand for existing local and regional park facilities. The event facility would host temporary and periodic events. No impact would occur under this threshold.

Other public facilities?

Less than significant impact. Development of the project does not require the extension of any public infrastructure, such as roads, water, or sewer systems. The project may increase demand for County services, such as law enforcement, fire protection and road maintenance. Other services such as schools, recreation and libraries would not be affected. Butte County collects various types of development impact fees to partially offset the cost and impacts associated with new development. With payment of fees, a less than significant impact would occur under this threshold.

1.16 RECREATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. Recreation.				
Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) 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?

No impact. Build-out of the project per the Ag-40 zoning designation and approved MUP is not expected to affect demand for existing local and regional park facilities. No impact would occur under this threshold.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No impact. The project would likely not include plans for recreational facilities nor would development require expansion of existing recreational facilities. The project would not result in any adverse physical effects on the environment from the expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur under this threshold.

1.17 TRANSPORTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. Transportation.				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

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

Less than significant impact. The proposed project would generate varying traffic volumes based on the type of event and number of attendees. Trips rates are anticipated to generate a maximum of 50 vehicle trips for events having 200 attendees. The events would be intermittent and result in a temporary increase in area traffic prior to and after scheduled events which are expected to primarily occur during off-peak hours (i.e. weekends, evenings). Existing traffic volumes on Marmore Road and Morehead Avenue are typically low as these are dead-end roads and serves a primarily rural residential area. As a result, traffic flows along the roadway are stable with only minimal restrictions and delays for the individual driver.

It is recognized that the project would add traffic to the local roadways. The number of vehicles would be dependent on the size of the event. Smaller events would occur more frequently and have a lesser impact on traffic and the overall circulation system. Thus, traffic volumes associated with the project would contribute to periodic increases in volumes; however, this would not cause a permanent, substantial increase in vehicle trips or intersection congestion. Further, temporary signage would be posted and parking attendants would direct event guests to the onsite parking areas, thereby reducing potential for vehicles backed-up into roadway travel lanes.

There are no designated pedestrian or bicycle transportation facilities located near the project site, nor are such facilities proposed for the project area. Marmore Road and Morehead Avenue are not identified as an existing or planned bike route in the adopted 2011 Butte County Bicycle Plan. Given the lack of existing facilities, pedestrian and bicycle traffic generally will use the unpaved and paved roadway shoulders, or the paved travel lanes. Development of the project would not have long-term impacts on alternative transportation facilities due to having no long-term increase in population in the project area. Events may generate short-term disruption to area roadways from an anticipated increase in traffic levels that may affect alternative transportation uses. However, activities associated with the proposed project would be temporary and short in duration. If needed, additional temporary traffic control signs and devices may be added by the applicant, with review of the Butte County Public Works Department, to address temporary traffic increases.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than significant impact. Approved by the Governor in 2013 and codified in California Public Resources Code 21099, Senate Bill 743 directs a change in transportation impact analysis conducted under CEQA, wherein transportation impacts of a project are evaluated using the metric of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) rather than the level of service (LOS). In contrast to the automobile delay and congestion measured by LOS, VMT accounts for the number of trips generated by a project, multiplied by the length in miles of each trip. The legislation intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from automobile use by reducing the length and/or the number of automobile trips.

Public Resources Code 21099 directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts for projects. Technical guidance offered by OPR in its Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (December 2018) suggests that a development project would have a potentially significant VMT impact if it did not reduce VMT by 15 or more percent below the per capita average for the region in which the project is located. OPR's technical advisory provides no direct guidance for short-term projects or construction impacts. However, it does include a screening criterion of 110 new permanent vehicle trips, below which a project would not be anticipated to have a significant impact.

The proposed project would generate varying traffic volumes based on the type of event and the number of attendees. The project proposes to have up to 18 corporate events per year hosting up to 80 guests and up to 12 wedding events per year that may host up to 200 guests. Based on the limiting factors of the project, the maximum anticipated vehicle trips generated during corporate events would be 20. For wedding events, the maximum anticipated vehicle trips would be 50. The traffic generated during events would be intermittent, resulting in a temporary increase in area traffic only during periods before and after scheduled events.

The project's total number of vehicle trips is far lower than the 110 vehicle trips per day screening criteria established by OPR's technical advisory. As a result, the project would not have significant transportation impacts, and additional VMT analysis is unnecessary.

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

No impact. The proposed project would not change the configuration (alignment) of area roadways and would not introduce types of vehicles that would result in dangerous conditions on area roads. The applicant has provided a Traffic Control Plan that includes measures to alleviate potential temporary impacts associated with event traffic volumes. The Plan would ensure that internal access driveways and intersections with Marmore Road are consistent with State and local design standards. Thus, no impact associated with roadway hazards resulting from geometric design features would occur.

c) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No impact. The project site would be accessed via an existing driveway off Marmore Road, a private-maintained roadway. Driveways and approach aprons (encroachments) from the project site to the road will be designed and constructed to meet all applicable local development standards, ensuring that access is adequate to provide emergency ingress and egress, and not create unsafe conditions.

1.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources.				
Has a California Native American Tribe requested consultation in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1(b)?	☒ Yes		☐ No	
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined as a site feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a Tribe and is either on or eligible for the California Historic Register, a local register, or a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat as such (Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(1)).

Butte County contains a rich diversity of archaeological, prehistoric and historical resources. The General Plan 2030 EIR observes that the "archaeological sensitivity of Butte County is generally considered high, particularly in areas near water sources or on terraces along water courses" (Butte County General Plan EIR, 2010, p. 4.5-7).

A substantial adverse change upon a historically significant resource would be one wherein the resource is demolished or materially altered so that it no longer conveys its historic or cultural significance in such a way that justifies its inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or such a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, sub. (b)(2)). Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites; historical features, such as rock walls, water ditches and flumes, and cemeteries; and architectural features. Cultural resources consist of any human-made site, object (i.e., artifact), or feature that defines and illuminates our past. Often such sites are found in foothill areas, areas with high bluffs, rock outcroppings, areas overlooking deer migratory corridors, or near bodies of water.

Per Assembly Bill AB 52 (Statutes of 2014) Notification Request, Public Resources Code Section 21080.3(b), the County received two letters for notification. One was from the Torres Martinez Cahuilla Indians, located in southern California near the Salton Sea, and the other was from United Auburn Indian Community, located near the City of Auburn. It was determined through discussion with the Torres Martinez Cahuilla Indians that they do not identify lands within Butte

County within their geographic area of traditional and cultural affiliation. The United Auburn Indian Community provided a map of their area of traditional and cultural affiliation, which did not include the project site.

Discussion

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

No impact. The project site is extensively disturbed from existing uses and structures. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result in impacts to tribal cultural resources. No features exist on the property, including objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources.

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

No impact. The project site is extensively disturbed from existing uses and structures. No new construction or ground-disturbing activities are proposed that would result in impacts to tribal cultural resources. No features exist on the property, including objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources.

1.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. Utilities and Service Systems.				
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Solid Waste

Most municipal wastes are hauled to the Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility, which is owned by Butte County and managed by the Butte County Department of Public Works. The Neal Road Facility is located at 1023 Neal Road, one mile east from State Highway 99, and seven miles southeast of Chico, on 190 acres owned by Butte County. The Neal Road Facility is permitted to accept municipal solid waste, inert industrial waste, demolition materials, special wastes containing nonfriable asbestos, and septage. Hazardous wastes, including friable asbestos, are not accepted at the Neal Road Facility or any other Butte County disposal facility, and must be transported to a Class I landfill permitted to receive untreated hazardous waste. The Facility has a design capacity of 25,271,900 cubic yards, and is permitted to accept 1,500 tons per day; however, the average daily disposal into the landfill is approximately 466 tons. As of November 2017, the remaining capacity of the Neal Road Facility is approximately 15,449,172 cubic yards, which would give the landfill a service life to the year 2048 (Neal Road Recycling & Waste Facility, 2017).

Discussion

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No impact. The project site is currently served by electric power (PG&E) and wireless phone service. Wastewater disposal for the project site is provided by a permitted onsite septic system, installed in accordance with applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations. Use of portable toilets during events, and potential, occasional use of the County-approved wastewater disposal septic system will be reflected as a condition of approval, and is enforceable through the terms of the condition. The project would not result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded infrastructure including water services, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities.

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

Less than significant impact. Domestic water to planned uses on the project site would be provided by using bottled water and/or water imported from off-site, with occasional use of the existing well also available. Existing groundwater supplies are anticipated to be available to serve the proposed project, and no additional or expanded entitlements are required for groundwater extraction and use.

c) 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?

No impact. Wastewater disposal for the proposed project would be provided by portable facilities as conditioned by Butte County Environmental Health Department. A private, on-site septic system would also be used to manage wastewater. No wastewater treatment provider currently serves the project area.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than significant impact. Operations would result in a minor increase of solid waste that would require disposal at the Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility. Solid waste would be removed from the property every seven days, or as needed. The Neal Road Facility has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,500 tons per day, and an estimated current daily average throughput of 466 tons per day. Therefore, the facility would have adequate capacity to accommodate solid waste generated by the project.

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

No impact. The proposed project would comply with statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Waste generated by the proposed project would consist only of domestic refuse, which would be collected in approved trash bins and removed from the project site by a waste hauler or by the onsite applicant.

1.20 WILDFIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. Wildfire.				
Is the project located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as high fire hazard severity zones?				
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:		☐ Yes		☒ No
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Require the installation of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is not located in a designated fire hazard area by the State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Therefore, the project site is located within a designated Local Responsibility Area (LRA); with the County having fiscal responsibility for preventing and suppressing any potential wildfires.

1.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. Mandatory Findings of Significance.				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, 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 that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project's impacts on biological resources and cultural resources were analyzed in this Initial Study, and all direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts were determined to have no impact, a less than significant impact, or reduced to a less than significant impact with implementation of mitigation. No special status species were identified in the proposed project area, and the project would not cause fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels or restrict the movement/distribution of a rare or endangered species.

The development of the proposed project would not affect known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources because no new development or earth-disturbing activities are proposed. Additionally, the project applicant is required to comply with *California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(e)*, *California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5*, and *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98* as a matter of policy in the event human remains are encountered at any time.

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.)

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. The project would have no impact, a less than significant impact or a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated with respect to all environmental issues pursuant to CEQA. Due to the limited scope of direct physical impacts to the environment associated with the project, potential impacts are project-specific in nature.

The proposed project site is located within an area that has been designated by the County for AG-40 uses. Short-term air quality impacts may result from operation of the site. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AIR-1**. Potential impacts associated with lighting would be addressed with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1** if needed.

The cumulative effects resulting from build out of the Butte County General Plan 2030 were previously identified in the General Plan EIR. The type, scale, and location of the type of development proposed would be consistent with the County's General Plan and zoning designation with approval of a MUP and is compatible with the pattern of development on adjacent properties. Because of this consistency, the potential cumulative environmental effects of the proposed project would fall within the impacts identified in the County's General Plan EIR. The project would be subject to required "fair share" development impact fees, which will be paid at the time of development.

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

Less than significant impact. There have been no impacts discovered through the review of this application demonstrating that approval of the MUP application and future project operations would cause substantial adverse effects to human beings either directly or indirectly. However, the proposed project has the potential to cause both temporary and future impacts related to aesthetics and air quality. With implementation of mitigation measures included in this Initial Study, these impacts would be mitigated to less than significant.

Authority for the Environmental Checklist: Public Resources Code Sections 21083, 21083.5.

Reference: Government Code Sections 65088.4.
Public Resources Code Sections 21080, 21083.5, 21095; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

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3. Butte County. *Butte County Climate Action Plan*. February 25, 2014. Available at http://www.buttecap.net/

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10. Butte County Air Quality Management District. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook – Guidelines for Assessing Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impacts for Projects Subject to CEQA Review*. October 23, 2014. Available at https://bcaqmd.org/planning/air-quality-planning-ceqa-and-climate-change/

11. Butte County Association of Governments, 2017/2018 Traffic Counts. http://www.bcag.org/documents/demographics/traffic_counts/BCAG_Traffic_Counts_2018_final_web.pdf

12. Butte County Public Works Department, Division of Waste Management. Joint Technical Document-Neal Road Recycling and Waste Facility, Butte County, California. November 2017.

13. California Department of Conservation. *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California. Altquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act with Index to Earthquake Fault Zone Maps*. Special Publication 42. Interim Revision. 2007.

14. California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. *A Guide to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program*. 2004.

15. California Department of Toxic Substance Control. 2009. *Envirostor Database*. Accessed on September 2020. http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public.

16. California Department of Finance. *Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2018*. March 5, 2019.

Mitigation Measure AES-1:

All exterior lighting shall be designed and located so as to confine direct lighting to the premises. A light source shall not shine upon or illuminate directly on any surface other than the area required to be lighted. No lighting shall be of the type or in a location such that it constitutes a hazard to vehicular traffic, either on private property or the abutting highway or street.

Plan Requirements: This note shall be included as a condition of approval on the minor use permit.

Timing: The provisions of this mitigation measure shall be complied with at all times.

Monitoring: The Development Services Department shall investigate and respond to any complaints of excess glare or light originating from the project site.

Mitigation Measure AIR-1

The following best practice measures to reduce impacts to air quality shall be incorporated by the project applicant, subject property owners, or third-party contractors during construction activities on the project site. These measures are intended to reduce criteria air pollutants that may originate from the site during the course of land clearing and other construction operations.

Diesel PM Exhaust from Construction Equipment and Commercial On-Road Vehicles Greater than 10,000 Pounds

- All on- and off-road equipment shall not idle for more than five minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and/or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the five-minute idling limit.
- Idling, staging and queuing of diesel equipment within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors is prohibited.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained in proper tune according to the manufacturer's specifications. Equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before the start of work.
- Install diesel particulate filters or implement other CARB-verified diesel emission control strategies.
- Shall not operate a diesel-fueled auxiliary power system (APS) to power a heater, air conditioner, or any ancillary equipment on that vehicle during sleeping or resting in a sleeper berth for greater than 5 minutes at any location when within 100 feet of a restricted areas.
- To the extent feasible, truck trips shall be scheduled during non-peak hours to reduce perk hour emissions.

Operational TAC Emissions

- All mobile and stationary Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) sources shall comply with applicable Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) promulgated by the CARB throughout the life of the project (see http:www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/atcm.htm).
- Stationary sources shall comply with applicable District rules and regulations.

Fugitive Dust

Construction activities can generate fugitive dust that can be a nuisance to local residents and businesses near a construction site. Dust complaints could result in a violation of the District's "Nuisance" and "Fugitive Dust"

Rules 200 and 205, respectively. The following is a list of measures that may be required throughout the duration of the construction activities:

- Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.
- Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. An adequate water supply source must be identified. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible.
- All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily as needed, covered, or a District approved alternative method will be used.
- Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.
- Exposed ground areas that will be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast-germinating non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.
- All disturbed soil areas not subject to re-vegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the Butte County Air Quality Management District.
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site.
- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with local regulations.
- Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site.
- Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible.
- Post a sign in prominent location visible to the public with the telephone numbers of the contractor and the Butte County Air Quality Management District - (530) 332-9400 for any questions or concerns about dust from the project.

All fugitive dust mitigation measures required should be shown on grading and building plans. In addition, the contractor or builder should designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend period when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the District prior to land use clearance for map recordation and finished grading of the area.

Please note that violations of District Regulations are enforceable under the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 42400, which provides for civil or criminal penalties of up to $25,000 per violation.

Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Requirements

Carl and Nicole Hickman Minor Use Permit (MUP20-0002)

Plan Requirements: This note shall be included as a condition of approval on the minor use permit.

Timing: The provisions of this mitigation measure shall be complied with at all times.

Monitoring: Butte County Air Pollution Control District inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1:

The following measures are required for this project to achieve County daytime (7 am to 7 pm) and evening (7 pm to 10 pm) noise thresholds from Event Area 1 and Event Area 2, as identified in Figure 3 and Figure 4 of the March 30, 2021, Environmental Noise Assessment by Saxelby Acoustics:

Event Area 1

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the southeast;
- No Nighttime (10 pm to 7 am) operation shall occur;
- Event (7 pm to 10 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 75 dBA Leq and 85 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7 am to 7 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 80 dBA Leq and 90 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- 6-foot tall sound curtain shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located on the south side of the rear yard of the property (as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the assessment).

Event Area 2

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the northwest, away from building facades;
- No Nighttime (10 pm to 7 am) operation shall occur;
- Event (7 pm to 10 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 79 dBA Leq and 89 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7 am to 7 pm) sound system output shall not exceed 84 dBA Leq and 94 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- 6-foot tall sound curtain shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located on the south side of the rear yard of the property (as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the assessment).

All noise emissions resulting from the use shall comply with the requirements of Butte County Code Chapter 41A [Noise Control]. If complaints regarding excessive noise levels are received by the Butte County Development Services Department, the Department may investigate and assess whether the alleged noise levels exceed the noise standards, including through the preparation of an acoustical analysis. If the acoustical analysis determines that noise levels generated by the use have exceeded applicable County noise standards, the applicant shall implement noise attenuation or other measures as recommended by the acoustical professional including, but not limited to, increased setbacks, installation of sound barrier walls or noise berms, and any other changes or improvements necessary to reduce noise levels to conform to applicable County standards. Noise Investigation cost recovery shall be pursuant to Butte County Code Section 41A-19.

Plan Requirements: This measure shall be included as a condition of approval.

Timing: The mitigation shall be applicable during all event activities.

Monitoring: The developer and the Department of Development Services shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this mitigation and shall respond to all complaints of noise.

Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Requirements

Carl and Nicole Hickman Minor Use Permit (MUP20-0002)

Project Sponsor(s) Incorporation of Mitigation into Proposed Project

I/We have reviewed the Initial Study for the Carl and Nicole Hickman Minor Use Permit (MUP20-0002) application and particularly the mitigation measures identified herein. I/We hereby modify the applications on file with the Butte County Planning Department to include and incorporate all mitigations set forth in this Initial Study.

Nicole Hickman — 12-16-21

Project Sponsor/Project Agent — Date

Project Sponsor/Project Agent — Date

APPENDIX - A

Environmental Noise Assessment

Hickman Special Events Permit

Butte County, California

March 30, 2021

Project #210308

Prepared for:

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Chico, CA 95928

Prepared by:

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INTRODUCTION

Saxelby Acoustics was retained by Carl and Nicole Hickman to perform a noise study for proposed outdoor activities which may include the use of amplified sound or live music (i.e. wedding receptions, etc.). The project is located at 400 Marmore Road in Chico, California. This study analyzes two potential locations where amplified sound or live music could occur.

Figure 1 shows the project site and the two proposed locations of amplified music. **Figure 2** shows an aerial photo of the project and noise measurement locations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NOISE

FUNDAMENTALS OF ACOUSTICS

Acoustics is the science of sound. Sound may be thought of as mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to human (or animal) ears. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), then they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound, and is expressed as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sound and noise are highly subjective from person to person.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals), as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to this reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB, and changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness.

The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels, but are expressed as dB, unless otherwise noted.

The decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear. In other words, two sound levels 10-dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted, an increase of 10-dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

Hickman Special Events Permit

Chico, California

Figure 1

Event Area Locations

Legend

- Project Site
- Noise Source

0 ft 100 ft 200 ft 300 ft 400 ft

Projection: UTM Zone 10 / WGS84 / meters
Rev. Date: 03/30/2021

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Hickman Special Events Permit

Chico, California

Figure 2

Noise Measurement Sites

Legend

- Project Site
- Noise Measurement - Long Term

0 m 50 m 100 m

Projection: UTM Zone 10 / WGS84 / meters
Rev. Date: 03/25/2021

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Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}), which corresponds to a steady-state A weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given time period (usually one hour). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, L_{dn}, and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

The day/night average level (L_{dn}) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighing applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. The Community Equivalent Noise Level (CNEL) is similar to L_{dn}, but also includes an evening (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) with a +5 dB penalty applied to noise occurring during this timeframe.

Table 1 lists several examples of the noise levels associated with common situations. **Appendix A** provides a summary of acoustical terms used in this report.

TABLE 1: TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	--110--	Rock Band
Jet Fly-over at 300 m (1,000 ft.)	--100--	
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m (3 ft.)	--90--	
Diesel Truck at 15 m (50 ft.), at 80 km/hr. (50 mph)	--80--	Food Blender at 1 m (3 ft.) Garbage Disposal at 1 m (3 ft.)
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower, 30 m (100 ft.)	--70--	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m (10 ft.)
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 90 m (300 ft.)	--60--	Normal Speech at 1 m (3 ft.)
Quiet Urban Daytime	--50--	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	--40--	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	--30--	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	--20--	Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (Background)
	--10--	Broadcast/Recording Studio
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	--0--	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing

Source: Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. September, 2013.

EFFECTS OF NOISE ON PEOPLE

The effects of noise on people can be placed in three categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, and learning
- Physiological effects such as hearing loss or sudden startling

Environmental noise typically produces effects in the first two categories. Workers in industrial plants can experience noise in the last category. There is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. A wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance exists and different tolerances to noise tend to develop based on an individual's past experiences with noise.

Thus, an important way of predicting a human reaction to a new noise environment is the way it compares to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called ambient noise level. In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged by those hearing it.

With regard to increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1-dBA cannot be perceived;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5-dBA is required before any noticeable change in human response would be expected; and
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as approximately a doubling in loudness, and can cause an adverse response.

Stationary point sources of noise – including stationary mobile sources such as idling vehicles – attenuate (lessen) at a rate of approximately 6-dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on environmental conditions (i.e. atmospheric conditions and either vegetative or manufactured noise barriers, etc.). Widely distributed noises, such as a large industrial facility spread over many acres, or a street with moving vehicles, would typically attenuate at a lower rate.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

BUTTE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The Butte County General Plan establishes noise level performance standards for noise sensitive land uses affected by non-transportation noise sources. **Table 2** shows the County standards. The Non-Urban noise standards apply to the Project. The standards listed in **Table 2** shall be lowered by 5 dBA as Project generated noise will consist of amplified speech and/or music.

TABLE 2: NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAND USES AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION SOURCES

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. – 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. – 7 a.m.	
	Urban	Non-Urban	Urban	Non-Urban	Urban	Non-Urban
Hourly L_{eq}, dBA	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum Level (L_{max}), dBA	70	60	60	55	55	50

1. "Non-Urban designations" are Agriculture, Timber Mountain, Resource Conservation, Foothill Residential and Rural Residential. All other designations are considered "urban designations" for the purposes of regulating noise exposure.
2. Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g. caretaker dwellings).
3. The County can impose noise level standards which are up to 5 dB less than those specified above based upon determination of existing low ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site.
4. In urban areas, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving property. In rural areas, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied at a point 100 feet away from the residence. The above standards shall be measured only on property containing a noise sensitive land use. This measurement standard may be amended to provide for measurement at the boundary of a recorded noise easement between all affected property owners and approved by the County.

EXISTING NOISE AND VIBRATION ENVIRONMENT

EXISTING NOISE RECEPTORS

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others. Land uses often associated with sensitive receptors generally include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and passive recreational areas. Sensitive noise receptors may also include threatened or endangered noise sensitive biological species, although many jurisdictions have not adopted noise standards for wildlife areas. Noise sensitive land uses are typically given special attention in order to achieve protection from excessive noise.

Sensitivity is a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. In the vicinity of the project site, sensitive land uses include existing single-family residential uses located north, south, and east of the project site.

EXISTING GENERAL AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS

The existing noise environment in the project area is primarily defined by distant traffic noise on the local roadway network.

To quantify the existing ambient noise environment in the project vicinity, Saxelby Acoustics conducted continuous (24-hr.) noise level measurements at two locations on the project site. Noise measurement locations are shown on **Figure 2**. A summary of the noise level measurement survey results is provided in **Table 3**. **Appendix B** contains the complete results of the noise monitoring.

The sound level meters were programmed to record the maximum, median, and average noise levels at each site during the survey. The maximum value, denoted L_{max}, represents the highest noise level measured. The average value, denoted L_{eq}, represents the energy average of all the noise received by the sound level meter microphone during the monitoring period. The median value, denoted L_{50}, represents the sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time during the monitoring period.

Larson Davis Laboratories (LDL) model 820 and 812 precision integrating sound level meters were used for the ambient noise level measurement survey. The meters were calibrated before and after use with a CAL 200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy of the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4).

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF EXISTING BACKGROUND NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

Site	Location	Date	L_{dn}	Daytime L_{eq}	Daytime L_{50}	Daytime L_{max}	Nighttime L_{eq}	Nighttime L_{50}	Nighttime L_{max}
LT-1	Northern Boundary	Saturday, 3/20/2021	54	56	38	69	39	33	55
LT-2	Southern Boundary	Saturday, 3/20/2021	47	43	35	62	41	33	57

Notes:
- All values shown in dBA
- Daytime hours: 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
- Nighttime Hours: 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
- Source: Saxelby Acoustics 2021

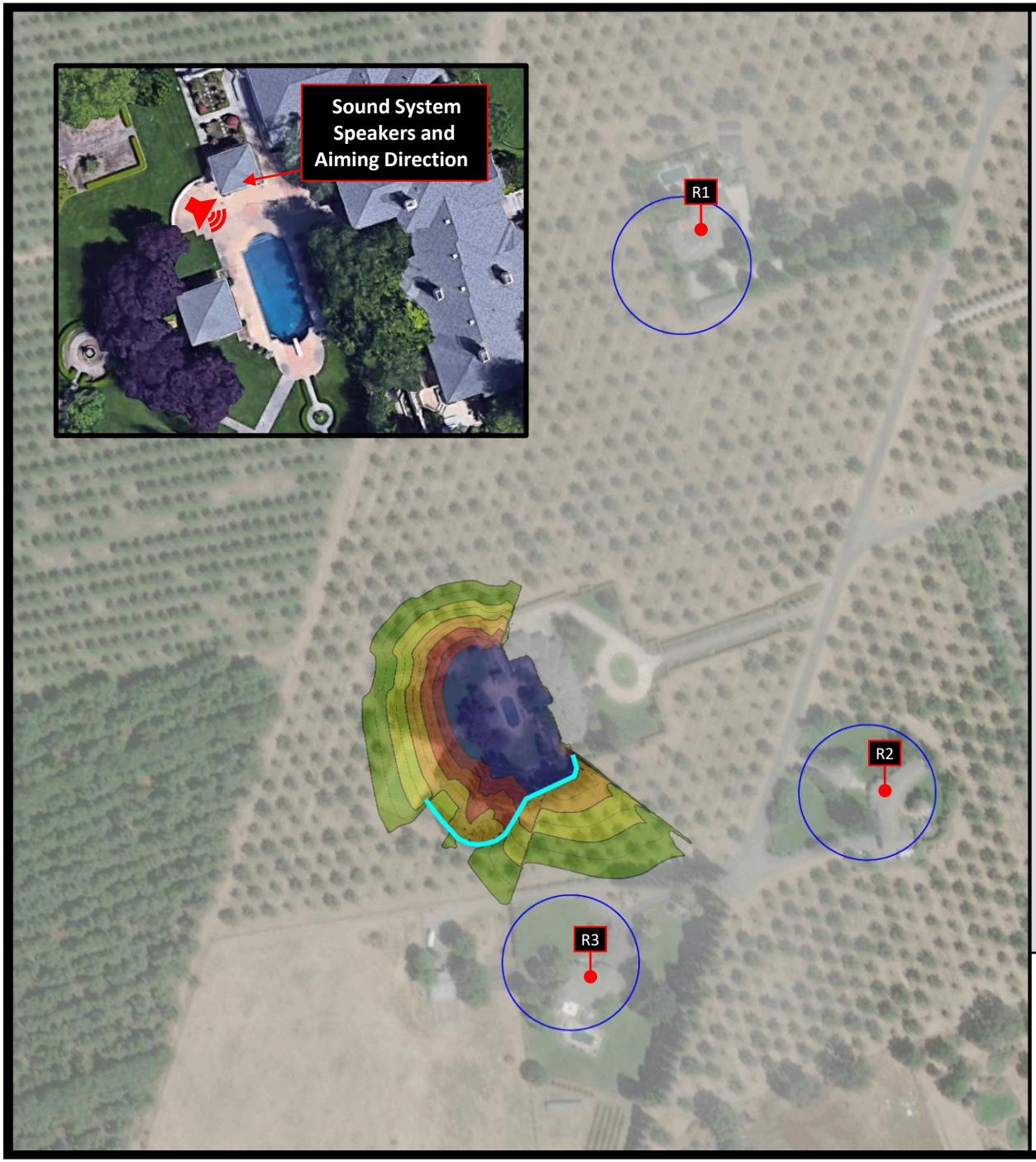
EVALUATION OF PROJECT NOISE EXPOSURE

Saxelby Acoustics prepared noise contour graphics showing average (L_{eq}) noise contours for the proposed Project at both of the potential activity areas. Noise contours were prepared using the SoundPLAN noise prediction model. Inputs to the model included sound system typical output, existing buildings, topography, terrain type, and locations of sensitive receptors. These predictions are made in accordance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 9613-2:1996 (Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors). ISO 9613 is the most commonly used method for calculating exterior noise propagation. Noise levels are predicted at the outdoor activity areas of sensitive receptors according to the requirements of Butte County for stationary noise sources.

Figure 3 shows the average (L_{eq}) noise contours for daytime noise at Event Area 1. **Figure 4** shows the average (L_{eq}) noise contours for daytime noise at Event Area 2.

Due to the number of potential activity areas and the different times of day that activities may occur, noise contour graphics are not shown for each potential operating scenario. However, noise levels for each operating scenario are shown in **Tables 4 and 5** for the closest noise-sensitive receptor to the project site.

It should be noted that this analysis assumes installation of 6-foot-tall acoustic curtain blankets on the existing chain link fence located south of the event area. The approximate location of this barrier is shown on **Figures 3** and **4**. **Attachment 1** includes the assume product information for the sound curtain material.



Hickman Special Events Permit

Chico, California

Figure 3

Daytime Project Noise Contours (dBA L_{eq})
Event Area 1

Noise Level, dB(A)

	<= 45
45 <	<= 47
47 <	<= 49
49 <	<= 51
51 <	<= 53
53 <	<= 55
55 <	

Legend

- 100-Foot Radius
- 6-Foot Acoustic Ct

Scale 1:200

0 50 100 200 300 400 feet

N

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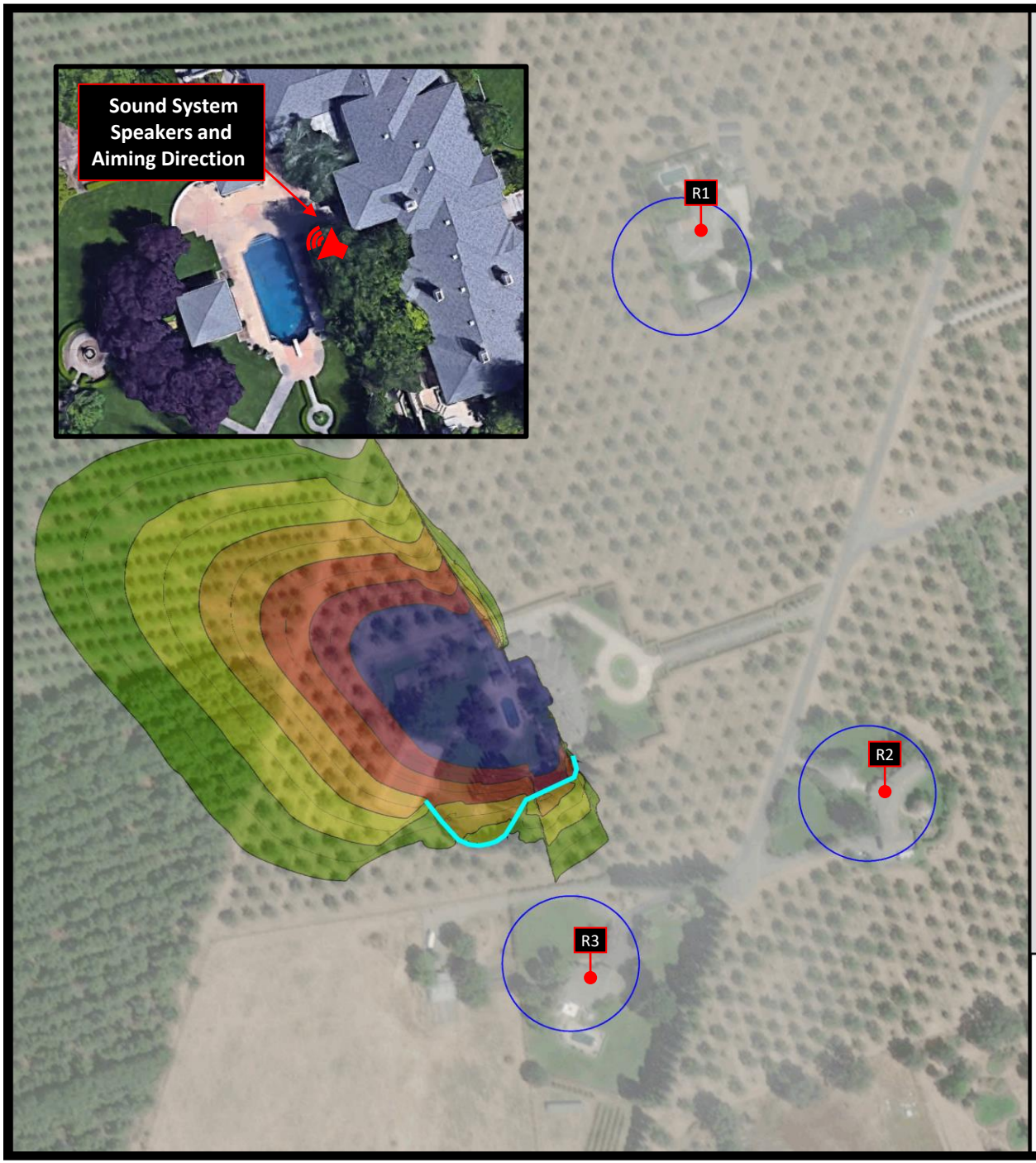

Hickman Special Events Permit

Chico, California

Figure 4

Daytime Project Noise Contours (dBA L_{eq})
Event Area 2

Noise Level, dB(A)

	<= 45
45 <	<= 47
47 <	<= 49
49 <	<= 51
51 <	<= 53
53 <	<= 55
55 <	

Legend

- 100-Foot Radius
- Wall

Scale 1:200

0 50 100 200 300 400 feet

N

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Based upon the SoundPLAN noise model, **Table 4** shows the predicted project noise levels at the adjacent noise-sensitive receptors for Event Area 1. Noise levels for Event Area 2 are shown in **Table 5.**

TABLE 4: PROJECT NOISE LEVELS AT ADJACENT RECEPTORS – EVENT AREA 1

Location	Time	Predicted Noise Levels	Noise Standard	Complies with Standards?
R1	Day	29.4 dBA L_{eq} 39.4 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	24.4 dBA L_{eq} 34.4 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes
R2	Day	33.3 dBA L_{eq} 43.3 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	28.3 dBA L_{eq} 38.3 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes
R3	Day	43.6 dBA L_{eq} 53.6 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	38.6 dBA L_{eq} 48.6 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes

TABLE 5: PROJECT NOISE LEVELS AT ADJACENT RECEPTORS – EVENT AREA 2 (HOUSE)

Location	Time	Predicted Noise Levels	Noise Standard	Complies with Standards?
R1	Day	30.2 dBA L_{eq} 40.2 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	35.2 dBA L_{eq} 45.2 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes
R2	Day	31.0 dBA L_{eq} 41.0 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	26.0 dBA L_{eq} 36.0 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes
R3	Day	44.1 dBA L_{eq} 54.1 dBA L_{max}	45 dBA L_{eq} 55 dBA L_{max}	Yes
	Evening	39.1 dBA L_{eq} 49.1 dBA L_{max}	40 dBA L_{eq} 50 dBA L_{max}	Yes

As shown in **Tables 4 and 5**, the project noise levels are predicted to comply with the Butte County General Plan Noise Element standards. This conclusion is based upon the following assumptions for project-generated noise:

Event Area 1

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the southeast;
- No Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) operation shall occur;
- Evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 75 dBA L_{eq} and 85 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 80 dBA L_{eq} and 90 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers.
- 6-foot-tall sound curtains (see **Attachment 1**) shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located at the approximate location shown on **Figures 3** and **4**.

Event Area 2

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the northwest, away from building façades;
- No Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) operation shall occur;
- Evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 79 dBA L_{eq} and 89 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet;
- Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 84 dBA L_{eq} and 94 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet.
- 6-foot-tall sound curtains (see **Attachment 1**) shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located at the approximate location shown on **Figures 3** and **4**.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project is predicted to comply with the Butte County exterior noise standards assuming the following project noise limits at each event area:

Event Area 1

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the southeast;
- No Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) operation shall occur;
- Evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 75 dBA L_{eq} and 85 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers;
- Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 80 dBA L_{eq} and 90 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the sound system speakers.
- 6-foot-tall sound curtains (see **Attachment 1**) shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located at the approximate location shown on **Figures 3** and **4**.

Event Area 2

- Sound system speakers shall be oriented towards the northwest, away from building façades;
- No Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) operation shall occur;
- Evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 79 dBA L_{eq} and 89 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet;
- Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) sound system output shall not exceed 84 dBA L_{eq} and 94 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet.
- 6-foot-tall sound curtains (see **Attachment 1**) shall be installed on the existing chain link fence located at the approximate location shown on **Figures 3** and **4**.

Appendix A: Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics	The science of sound.
Ambient Noise	The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.
ASTC	Apparent Sound Transmission Class. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and correct for room reverberation. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Attenuation	The reduction of an acoustic signal.
A-Weighting	A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.
Decibel or dB	Fundamental unit of sound, A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by +5 dBA and nighttime hours weighted by +10 dBA.
DNL	See definition of Ldn.
IIC	Impact Insulation Class. An integer-number rating of how well a building floor attenuates impact sounds, such as footsteps. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Frequency	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz (Hz).
Ldn	Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.
Leq	Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.
Lmax	The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.
L(n)	The sound level exceeded a described percentile over a measurement period. For instance, an hourly L50 is the sound level exceeded 50% of the time during the one-hour period.
Loudness	A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.
NIC	Noise Isolation Class. A rating of the noise reduction between two spaces. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and no correction for room reverberation.
NNIC	Normalized Noise Isolation Class. Similar to NIC but includes a correction for room reverberation.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
NRC	Noise Reduction Coefficient. NRC is a single-number rating of the sound-absorption of a material equal to the arithmetic mean of the sound-absorption coefficients in the 250, 500, 1000, and 2,000 Hz octave frequency bands rounded to the nearest multiple of 0.05. It is a representation of the amount of sound energy absorbed upon striking a particular surface. An NRC of 0 indicates perfect reflection; an NRC of 1 indicates perfect absorption.
RT60	The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.
Sabin	The unit of sound absorption. One square foot of material absorbing 100% of incident sound has an absorption of 1 Sabin.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level. SEL is a rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train pass by, that compresses the total sound energy into a one-second event.
SPC	Speech Privacy Class. SPC is a method of rating speech privacy in buildings. It is designed to measure the degree of speech privacy provided by a closed room, indicating the degree to which conversations occurring within are kept private from listeners outside the room.
STC	Sound Transmission Class. STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition attenuates airborne sound. It is widely used to rate interior partitions, ceilings/floors, doors, windows and exterior wall configurations. The STC rating is typically used to rate the sound transmission of a specific building element when tested in laboratory conditions where flanking paths around the assembly don't exist. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Threshold of Hearing	The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.
Threshold of Pain	Approximately 120 dB above the threshold of hearing.
Impulsive	Sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.
Simple Tone	Any sound which can be judged as audible as a single pitch or set of single pitches.

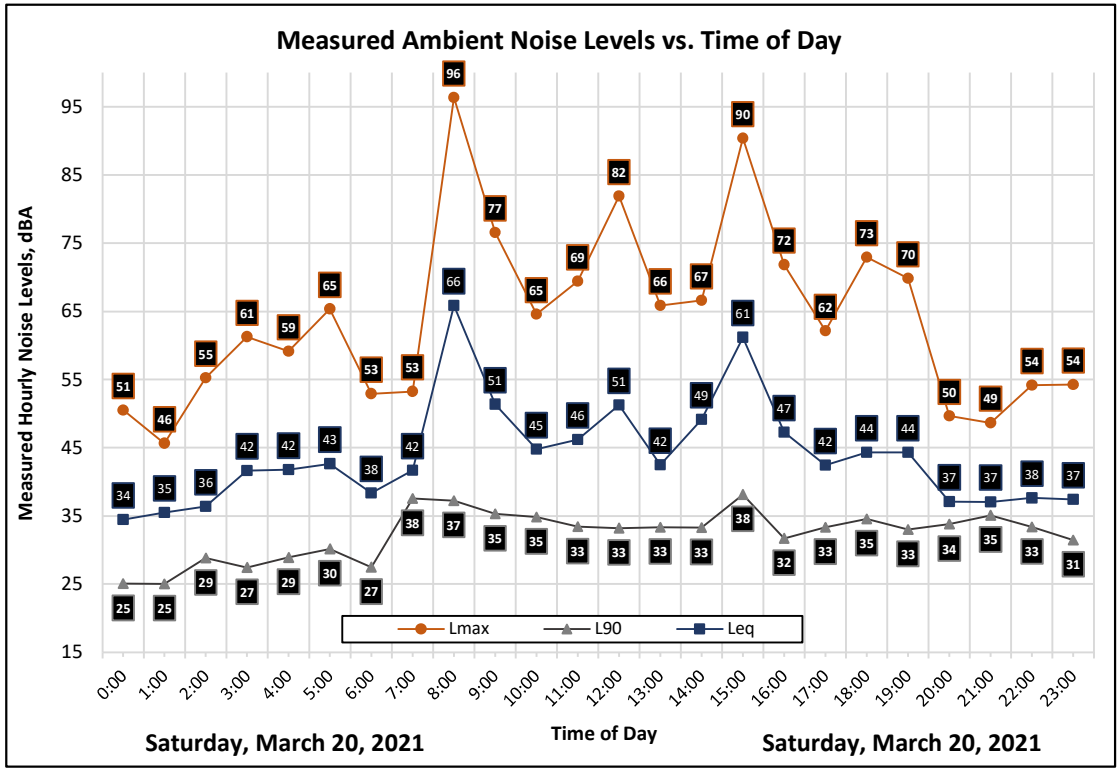
Appendix B: Continuous Ambient Noise Measurement Results

Appendix B1: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-1
Project: Hickmen Special Events Permit
Meter: LDL 820-2
Location: Northern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: 39.711818°, -121.883887°

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, March 20, 2021	0:00	34	51	28	25
Saturday, March 20, 2021	1:00	35	46	32	25
Saturday, March 20, 2021	2:00	36	55	34	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	3:00	42	61	32	27
Saturday, March 20, 2021	4:00	42	59	31	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	5:00	43	65	33	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	6:00	38	53	34	27
Saturday, March 20, 2021	7:00	42	53	40	38
Saturday, March 20, 2021	8:00	66	96	41	37
Saturday, March 20, 2021	9:00	51	77	41	35
Saturday, March 20, 2021	10:00	45	65	38	35
Saturday, March 20, 2021	11:00	46	69	36	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	12:00	51	82	36	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	13:00	42	66	36	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	14:00	49	67	37	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	15:00	61	90	50	38
Saturday, March 20, 2021	16:00	47	72	37	32
Saturday, March 20, 2021	17:00	42	62	37	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	18:00	44	73	39	35
Saturday, March 20, 2021	19:00	44	70	35	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	20:00	37	50	35	34
Saturday, March 20, 2021	21:00	37	49	36	35
Saturday, March 20, 2021	22:00	38	54	36	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	23:00	37	54	35	31

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	56	69	38	35
Night Average	39	55	33	29
Day Low	37	49	35	32
Day High	66	96	50	38
Night Low	34	46	28	25
Night High	43	65	36	33
Ldn	54	Day %		99
CNEL	54	Night %		1

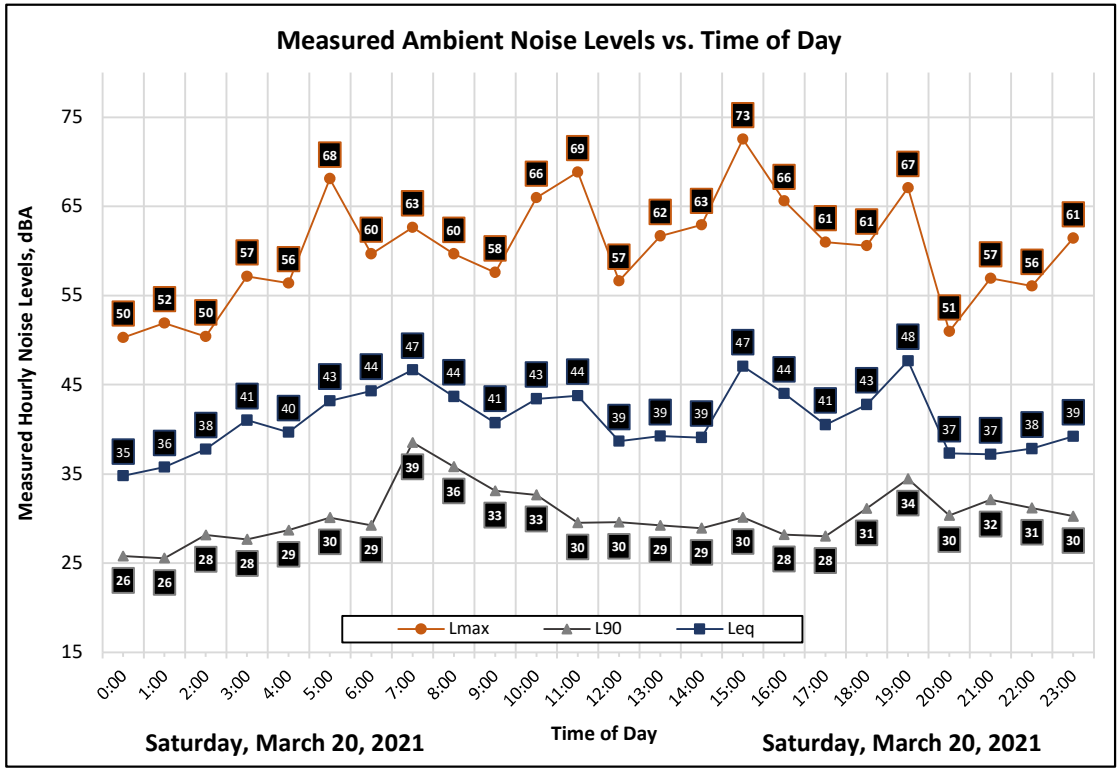


Appendix B2: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-2
Project: Hickmen Special Events Permit
Meter: LDL 812-2
Location: Southern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: 39.710517°, -121.883932°

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, March 20, 2021	0:00	35	50	29	26
Saturday, March 20, 2021	1:00	36	52	32	26
Saturday, March 20, 2021	2:00	38	50	35	28
Saturday, March 20, 2021	3:00	41	57	31	28
Saturday, March 20, 2021	4:00	40	56	30	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	5:00	43	68	33	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	6:00	44	60	38	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	7:00	47	63	44	39
Saturday, March 20, 2021	8:00	44	60	40	36
Saturday, March 20, 2021	9:00	41	58	38	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	10:00	43	66	36	33
Saturday, March 20, 2021	11:00	44	69	33	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	12:00	39	57	32	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	13:00	39	62	32	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	14:00	39	63	31	29
Saturday, March 20, 2021	15:00	47	73	34	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	16:00	44	66	31	28
Saturday, March 20, 2021	17:00	41	61	32	28
Saturday, March 20, 2021	18:00	43	61	37	31
Saturday, March 20, 2021	19:00	48	67	43	34
Saturday, March 20, 2021	20:00	37	51	34	30
Saturday, March 20, 2021	21:00	37	57	34	32
Saturday, March 20, 2021	22:00	38	56	34	31
Saturday, March 20, 2021	23:00	39	61	34	30

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	43	62	35	31
Night Average	41	57	33	29
Day Low	37	51	31	28
Day High	48	73	44	39
Night Low	35	50	29	26
Night High	44	68	38	31
Ldn	47	Day %		78
CNEL	48	Night %		22



Attachment 1:
Noise Barrier Product Information

BBC-EXT-R-2 Lb Sound Curtains

BBC- EXT-R-2 Lb offers the benefits of both a noise barrier and a sound absorber composite in one product for outdoor applications. This barrier-backed product consists of an exterior grade, UV resistant heavy-duty faced quilted fiberglass absorber bonded to a two-pound per sq. ft. reinforced loaded vinyl barrier. Modular curtain panels are constructed with grommets across the top and bottom, and exterior grade Velcro seals along the vertical edges. Modular panels are sewn with an exterior grade thread. The product is also available in roll form with edges bound or unbound.

- STC 38 Rating, NRC .65
- Available facing colors on quilt: gray, tan, black, off-white
- Available barrier colors: gray, tan, olive drab or blue

Applications:

Typically used as modular curtain panels on long-term construction projects or permanent outdoor applications such as enclosing HVAC equipment, dust collectors or similar machinery behind a manufacturing plant where UV and abuse resistance as well as maximum durability, longevity and noise reduction is required. Also available with a two-inch thick quilted fiberglass absorber, or with a one-pound per sq. ft. reinforced barrier.

Product Data:

Description	Vinyl coated polyester faced 1” quilted fiberglass/ 2 lb-psf reinforced loaded vinyl barrier
Nominal thickness	1.0 inches
Temperature range	-20° to +180° F
Standard panel width	54” wide, lengths as required up to 20’ high
Weight	2.2 lb psf

Acoustical Data:

Sound Transmission Loss:

	OCTAVE BAND FREQUENCIES (Hz)						
Product	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1000**	**2000**	**4000**	**STC**
BBC-EXT-R-2LB	18	26	38	48	52	56	38

ASTM E-90 & E 413

Sound Absorption Performance:

	OCTAVE BAND FREQUENCIES (Hz)						
Product	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1000**	**2000**	**4000**	**NRC**
BBC-EXT-R-2LB	.18	.68	.74	.72	.42	.29	.65

ASTM C 423