

Appendix A

Farmlands Study Memo

05/02/2022

Caltrans District 3 – North Region Local Assistance
ATTN: Thaleena Bhattal, Associate Environmental Planner
703 B Street
Marysville, CA 95901

RE: Farmlands Study for the County Road 96 at Dry Slough Bridge Replacement Project – Yolo County

Ms. Bhattal;

UPDATE: The following farmlands study serves as an update to the impacts analysis previously conducted for the Dry Slough Bridge Replacement Project. Due to updated parcel information related to Williamson Act lands (APN 037-010-035), a new analysis was appropriate. Please find the former study, dated 03/21/2022, attached for comparison (Attachment D).

The Yolo County Department of Public Works has reviewed the County Road 96 at Dry Slough Bridge Replacement Project (Project) to determine if there are potential impacts to adjacent agricultural lands from the Project's proposed construction activity. Specifically, this study focused on farmland of prime, local potential, and grazing important farmland within the proposed Project boundary. An additional evaluation of preliminary impacts to parcels with Williamson Act contracts is provided as well.

The purpose of the Project is to replace the existing, functionally obsolete single-span reinforced concrete T-girder bridge over Dry Slough. The Project site is located in an agricultural/rural setting immediately surrounded by riparian woodland, row crops, orchards and rural residences. Dry Slough is an intermittent drainage that flows in a northeastern direction through the site and is fed by smaller upstream water, groundwater and runoff from precipitation. The Project will result in an estimated 0.20 acres of permanent impacts and 0.13 acres of temporary impacts to Williamson Act Lands. Impacts to important farmland are an estimated 0.33 acres per NRCS Soil Survey. The following are justifications for the evaluations in Part VI of form AD1006 wherein a larger numeric score reflects a higher potential impact to farmland resources.

Evaluation 1: How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

The proposed Project is located in an agricultural/rural setting. More than 95 percent of the land surrounding the Project site is considered non-urban; therefore, it is valued at the maximum of 15 points.

Evaluation 2: How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent of the Project perimeter borders agricultural land; therefore, it is valued at the maximum of 10 points.

Evaluation 3: How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than 5 of the last 10 years?

There is no farmland within the Project site; therefore, this criterion is rated at a 0 out of a possible 20.

Evaluation 4: Is the site subject to State or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

According to the latest 2020 Yolo County Assessor Maps, two adjacent parcels are enrolled under a Williamson Act contract and will be partially impacted by construction activities (APN 037-010-028 west and 037-010-035 east). These parcels border a majority of the Project site. Permanent acquisition totals approximately 0.20 acres while temporary impacts are an estimated 0.13 acres. Additionally, most of the lands surrounding the Project have an agricultural designation, according to the County's 2030 General Plan Land Use Map and are subject to the County's agricultural protections of Goal AG-1: Preserve and defend agriculture as fundamental to the identity of Yolo County – Agriculture and Economic Development Element) The criterion is rated 20 out of 20 points.

Evaluation 5: How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is further than 2 miles from any urban built-up area. Davis, CA, which is considered urban built-up due to a population exceeding fifty thousand, is the nearest urban area at approximately 2.5 miles away. According to the latest census data Davis has a population of 66,850; therefore, a maximum rating of 15 of a possible 15 is given.

Evaluation 6: How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities and design would promote nonagricultural use?

According to the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Yolo County General Plan 2030, the Project site, located approximately 6.3 miles southwest of Woodland, and approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Davis, has no community wastewater system. Local facilities and services are present but not less than 2 miles from the site; therefore, a maximum rating of 15 points is given.

Evaluation 7: Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county?

According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture the Average Size of Farm Acres in Yolo County, CA is 484 acres. The bridge site borders five surrounding parcels all with significantly lower acreages than that of the county average; Parcel 037-010-028 SW, 157.04 acres, is 32% of the average, Parcel 037-020-034 NW, 4.7 acres, is less than 1%, Parcel 037-030-002 NE, 1.3 acres, is less than 1%, Parcel 037-010-035 E, 79.25 acres, is 16%, Parcel 037-010-025 SE, 1 acre, is less than 1%. This criterion is rated 0 out of 10

Evaluation 8: If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become nonfarmable because of interference with land patterns?

The proposed Project will directly convert approximately 0.07 acres of farmable land, on parcel 037-010-028, due to construction related impacts. The extent of road construction will modify a farm access road, however a new access road will be established in the same general location. As a result, this criterion is rated at 1 out of 10 due to approximately 5 percent of the acres within the Project boundary becoming non-farmable.

Evaluation 9: Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

It is assumed that the site has an adequate supply of farm support services and markets, therefore this criterion is rated at a 5 out of a possible 5.

Evaluation 10: Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

The parcels surrounding the Project site have a moderate amount of substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments. The bridge site contains on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines. Parcel 037-010-035, to the east, contains a barn structure and numerous ornamental

trees that lie within the Project boundary. However, this area will only be temporarily impacted during bridge construction and will not incur permanent acquisition. The bridge site contains components of field terraces, drainage, irrigation and waterways but will not significantly impact use of these resources. This criterion is rated 18 out of 20 possible points.

Evaluation 11: Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

The proposed Project would not reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and the viability of the farms remaining in the area. This criterion is rated at a 0 out of a possible 10.

Evaluation 12: Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural uses?

The proposed Project involves the replacement of a functionally obsolete bridge on the existing alignment and is not considered to be fully incompatible with the existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland; however, the Project will require the permanent conversion of approximately 0.07 acres of farmland to nonagricultural use. The percentage of acreage to be permanently converted in comparison to the total Project boundary acreage is 4 percent; therefore, this criterion is considered tolerable to existing agricultural uses and is rated 1 out of a possible 10

Please find attached a U.S. Department of Agriculture Form AD-1006 that shows this Project earning a preliminary score of 100 Assessment Points in Part VI. When the final scores from Part V and Part VI are less than 160 alternative assessments are not required.

Regarding Williamson Act contract lands, estimated permanent right-of-way acquisitions total 0.20 acres and temporary construction easement impacts total 0.13 acres. These impact acreages are approximations for planning purposes and subject to revision during the right-of-way acquisition process

UPDATE: It is assumed the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating score, from parts V and IV on form AD-1006, will exceed a cumulative score of 160, therefore an alternatives analysis will be required. However, the previous alternatives analysis conducted for the former farmlands study will suffice. Please refer to the former study for complete alternatives analysis details.

Regards,



Anthony McLaughlin
GIS Analyst and Environmental Planner
anthony@gallowayenterprises.com

Enclosed: Attachment A: Form AD-1006
Attachment B: Farmland Impacts Map
Attachment C: Williamson Act Lands
Attachment D: Farmland Study 03/21/2022

Attachment A: Form AD-1006

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name of Project		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County and State			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %		Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %		
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS		
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site					
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland					
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland					
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted					
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value					
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)			
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160			
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160			
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260			
Site Selected:		Date Of Selection		Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

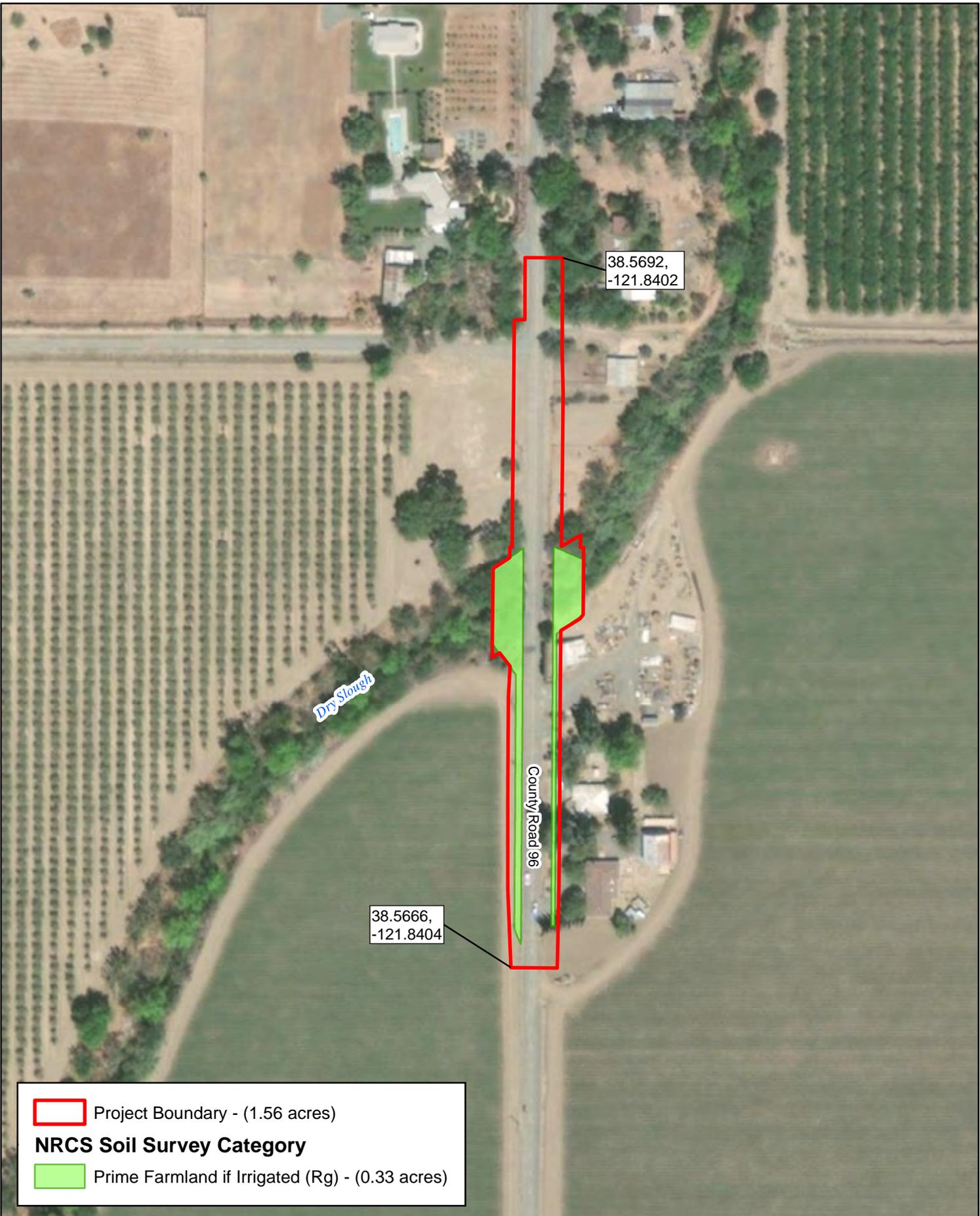
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

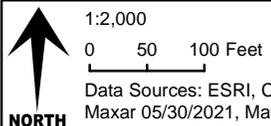
For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Attachment B: Farmland Impacts Map



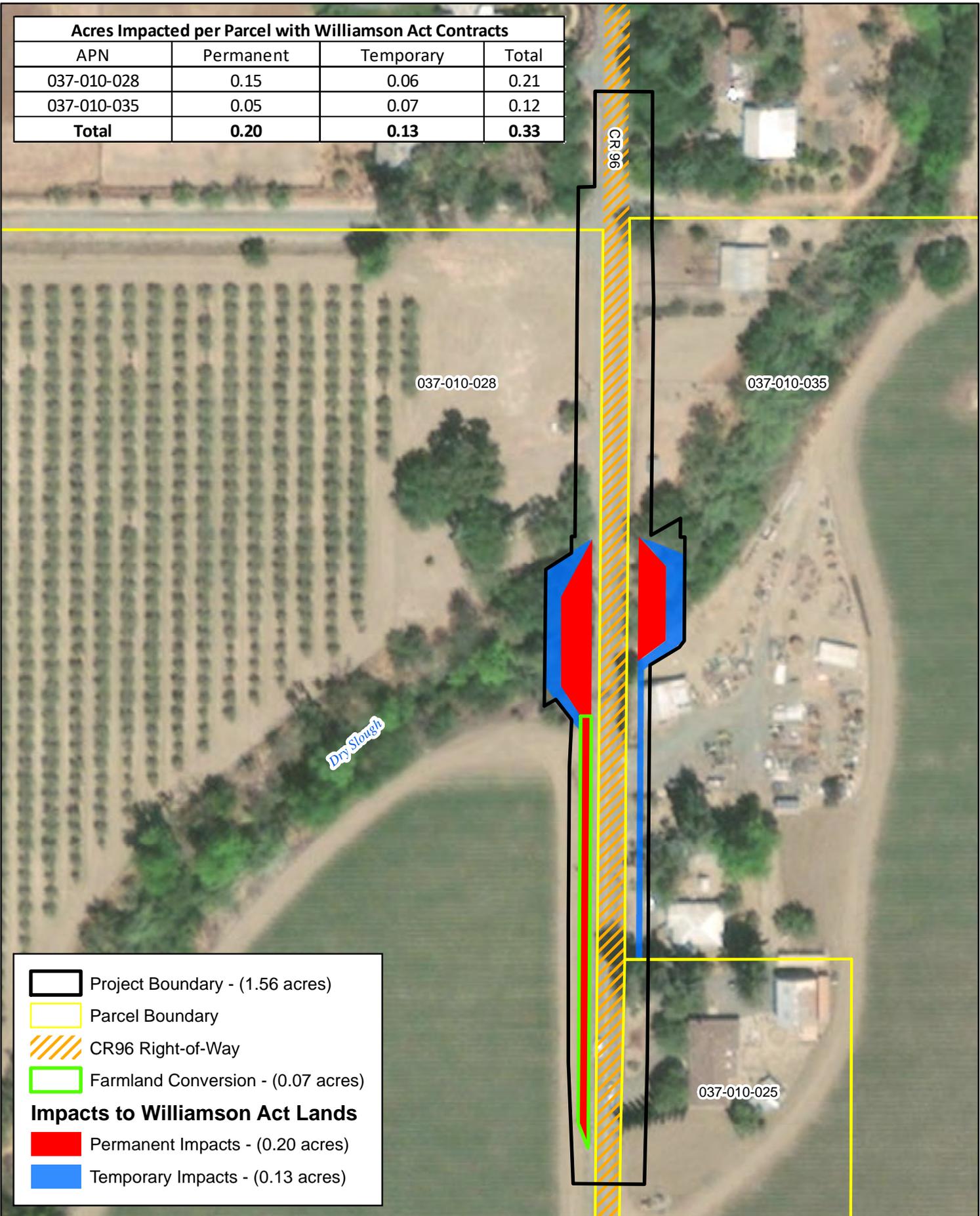
Project Boundary - (1.56 acres)
NRCS Soil Survey Category
 Prime Farmland if Irrigated (Rg) - (0.33 acres)



County Road 96 Over Dry Slough
 Farmland Impacts Map
 Attachment B

Attachment C: Williamson Act Land

Acres Impacted per Parcel with Williamson Act Contracts			
APN	Permanent	Temporary	Total
037-010-028	0.15	0.06	0.21
037-010-035	0.05	0.07	0.12
Total	0.20	0.13	0.33



Project Boundary - (1.56 acres)
 Parcel Boundary
 CR96 Right-of-Way
 Farmland Conversion - (0.07 acres)

Impacts to Williamson Act Lands

Permanent Impacts - (0.20 acres)
 Temporary Impacts - (0.13 acres)

1:1,300
 0 50 100 Feet
 Data Sources: ESRI, County of Yolo,
 Maxar 05/30/2021, Mark Thomas

County Road 96 Over Dry Slough
 Impacts to Williamson Act Lands
 Attachment C

Attachment D: Farmlands Study 03/21/2022

March 21, 2022

Caltrans District 3 – North Region Local Assistance
ATTN: Thaleena Bhattal, Associate Environmental Planner
703 B Street
Marysville, CA 95901

RE: Farmlands Study for the County Road 96 at Dry Slough Bridge Replacement Project – Yolo County

Ms. Bhattal;

The Yolo County Department of Public Works has reviewed the County Road 96 at Dry Slough Bridge Replacement Project (Project) to determine if there are potential impacts to adjacent agricultural lands from the Project's proposed construction activity. Specifically, this study focused on farmland of prime, local potential, and grazing important farmland within the proposed project boundary. An additional evaluation of preliminary impacts to parcels with Williamson Act contracts is provided as well.

The purpose of the project is to replace the existing, functionally obsolete single-span reinforced concrete T-girder bridge over Dry Slough. The Project site is located in an agricultural/rural setting immediately surrounded by riparian woodland, row crops, orchards and rural residences. Dry Slough is an intermittent drainage that flows in a northeastern direction through the site and is fed by smaller upstream water, groundwater and runoff from precipitation. The project will result in an estimated 0.15 acres of permanent impacts and 0.06 acres of temporary impacts to Williamson Act Lands. Impacts to important farmland were found non-existent as the project site is classified (D) Urban and Built-up Land. The following are justifications for the evaluations in Part VI of form AD1006 wherein a larger numeric score reflects a higher potential impact to farmland resources.

Evaluation 1: How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

The proposed project is located in an agricultural/rural setting. More than 95 percent of the land surrounding the project site is considered non-urban; therefore, it is valued at the maximum of 15 points.

Evaluation 2: How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent of the Project perimeter borders agricultural land; therefore, it is valued at the maximum of 10 points.

Evaluation 3: How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than 5 of the last 10 years?

There is no farmland within the project site; therefore, this criterion is rated at a 0 out of a possible 20.

Evaluation 4: Is the site subject to State or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

According to the latest 2020 Yolo County Assessor Maps, one adjacent parcel to the west (APN 037-010-028) is enrolled under a Williamson Act contract and will be partially impacted by construction activities. This parcel borders nearly half of the project site. Permanent acquisition, in this parcel, totals approximately 0.15 acres while temporary impacts are an estimated 0.06 acres. Additionally, most of the lands surrounding the project have an agricultural designation, according to the County's 2030 General Plan Land Use Map and are subject to the County's agricultural protections of Goal AG-1: Preserve and defend agriculture as fundamental to the identity of Yolo County – Agriculture and Economic Development Element) The criterion is rated 10 out of 20 points.

Evaluation 5: How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is further than 2 miles from any urban built-up area. Davis, CA, which is considered urban built-up due to a population exceeding fifty thousand, is the nearest urban area at approximately 2.5 miles away. According to the latest census data Davis has a population of 66,850; therefore, a maximum rating of 15 of a possible 15 is given.

Evaluation 6: How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities and design would promote nonagricultural use?

According to the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Yolo County General Plan 2030, the project site, located approximately 6.3 miles southwest of Woodland, and approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Davis, has no community wastewater system. Local facilities and services are present but not less than 2 miles from the site; therefore, a maximum rating of 15 points is given.

Evaluation 7: Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county?

According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture the Average Size of Farm Acres in Yolo County, CA is 484 acres. The bridge site borders five surrounding parcels all with significantly lower acreages than that of the county average; Parcel 037-010-028 SW, 157.04 acres, is 32% of the average, Parcel 037-020-034 NW, 4.7 acres, is less than 1%, Parcel 037-030-002 NE, 1.3 acres, is less than 1%, Parcel 037-010-024 E, 4.7 acres, is less than 1%, Parcel 037-010-025 SE, 1 acre, is less than 1%. This criterion is rated 0 out of 10

Evaluation 8: If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become nonfarmable because of interference with land patterns?

The proposed Project will directly convert approximately 0.07 acres of farmable land, on Parcel 037-010-028, due to construction related impacts. The extent of road construction will modify a farm access road, however a new access road will be established in the same general location. As a result, this criterion is rated at 1 out of 10 due to approximately 4 percent of the acres within the Project boundary becoming non-farmable.

Evaluation 9: Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

It is assumed that the site has an adequate supply of farm support services and markets, therefore this criterion is rated at a 5 out of a possible 5.

Evaluation 10: Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

The parcels surrounding the Project site have a moderate amount of substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments. The bridge site contains on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines. Parcel 037-010-024, to the east, contains a barn structure and numerous ornamental

trees that lie within the project boundary. However, this area will only be temporarily impacted during bridge construction and will not incur permanent acquisition. The bridge site contains components of field terraces, drainage, irrigation and waterways but will not significantly impact use of these resources. This criterion is rated 18 out of 20 possible points.

Evaluation 11: Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

The proposed Project would not reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and the viability of the farms remaining in the area. This criterion is rated at a 0 out of a possible 10.

Evaluation 12: Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural uses?

The proposed Project involves the replacement of a functionally obsolete bridge on the existing alignment and is not considered to be fully incompatible with the existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland; however, the project will require the permanent conversion of approximately 0.07 acres of farmland to nonagricultural use. The percentage of acreage to be permanently converted in comparison to the total project boundary acreage is 4 percent; therefore, this criterion is considered tolerable to existing agricultural uses and is rated 1 out of a possible 10

Please find attached a U.S. Department of Agriculture Form AD-1006 that shows this project earning a score of 95 Assessment Points in Part VI. When the final scores from Part V and Part VI are less than 160 alternative assessments are not required.

Regarding Williamson Act contract lands, estimated permanent right-of-way acquisitions total 0.15 acres and temporary construction easement impacts total 0.06 acres. These impact acreages are approximations for planning purposes and subject to revision during the right-of-way acquisition process.

UPDATE: A consultation with NRCS, occurring March 21, 2022 reveals a combined section score of 185 thus requiring an alternatives analysis. The CA Revised Storie Index was used, by NRCS, to determine 0.15 acres of impacts to Prime farmland. Accordingly, an alternatives analysis was performed and is attached.

Regards,

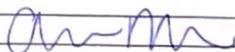


Anthony McLaughlin
GIS Analyst and Environmental Planner
anthony@gallowayenterprises.com

Enclosed: Attachment A: Form AD-1006
Attachment B: Farmland Impacts Map
Attachment C: Williamson Act Lands
Attachment D: NRCS Farmland Classification Report
Attachment E: Reason for Selection

Attachment A: Form AD-1006

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 03/21/2022				
Name of Project CR96 at Dry Slough Bridge Replacement		Federal Agency Involved FHWA/Caltrans				
Proposed Land Use Bridge		County and State Yolo County, CA				
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS 3/21/2022		Person Completing Form Jacqueline Vega-NRCS		
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated 234,703	Average Farm Size 484	
Major Crop(s) Almonds, Tomatoes, Grapes/wine	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 73.9 % 482,645	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 54 % 352,555				
Name of Land Evaluation System Used CA Revised Storie Index	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System None	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 3/21/2022				
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating				
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		0.15				
C. Total Acres In Site		0				
D. Total Acres In Site		0.15				
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information						
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		0.15				
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland		0				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.000				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		18.05				
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)		90				
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)	15			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)	15			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)	0			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)	10			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)	15			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)	0			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)	1			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)	5			
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)	18			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)	1			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	95	0	0	0
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)						
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	90	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	95	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	185	0	0	0
Site Selected: A	Date Of Selection 03/22/2022	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Reason For Selection: Alternative A will have the least impact on important farmlands and soils and will better fulfill the Project's goals in comparison to the alternatives.						
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Anthony McLaughlin 					Date: 03/22/2022	

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (03-02)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

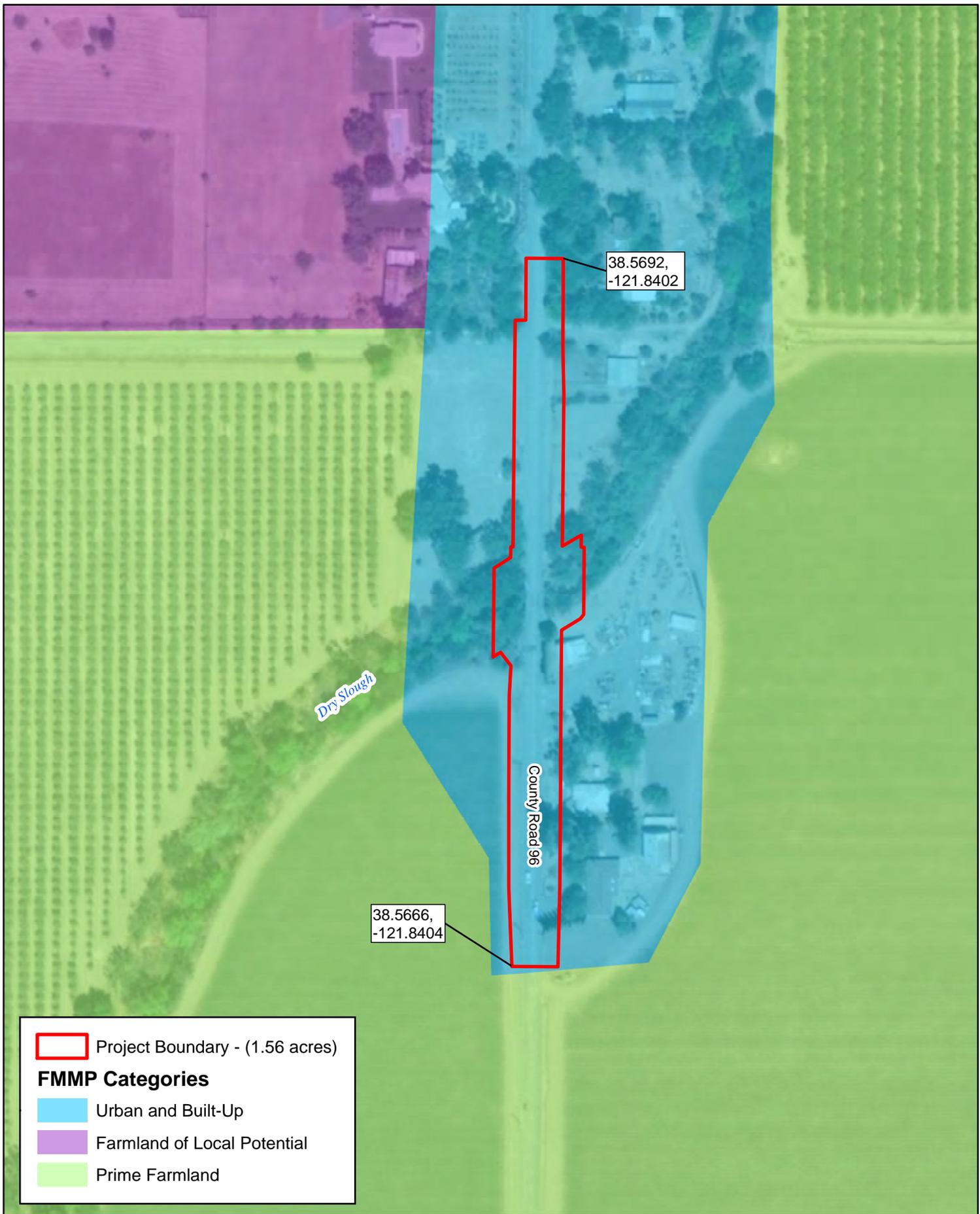
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

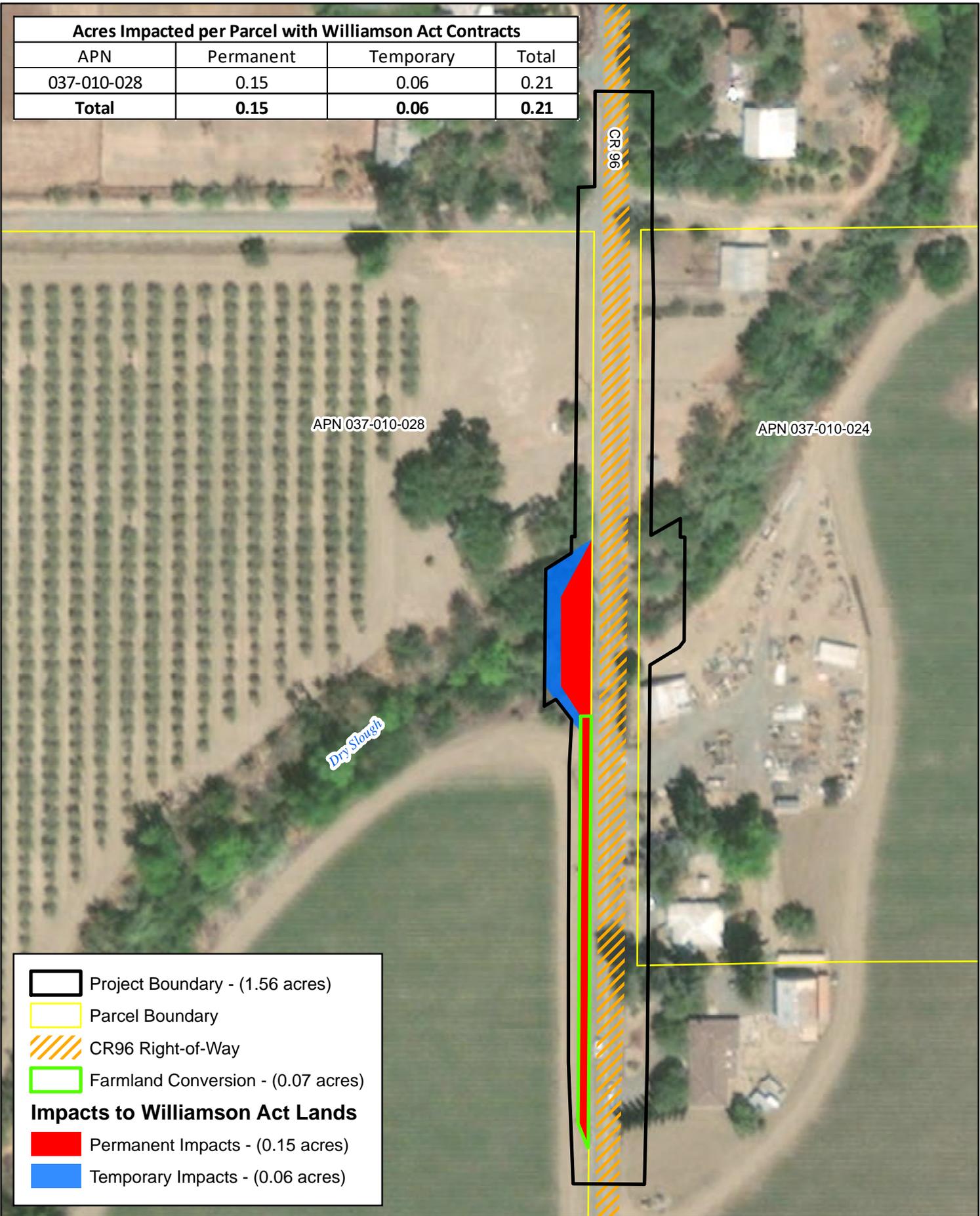
Attachment B: Farmland Impacts Map



Attachment C: Williamson Act Land

Acres Impacted per Parcel with Williamson Act Contracts

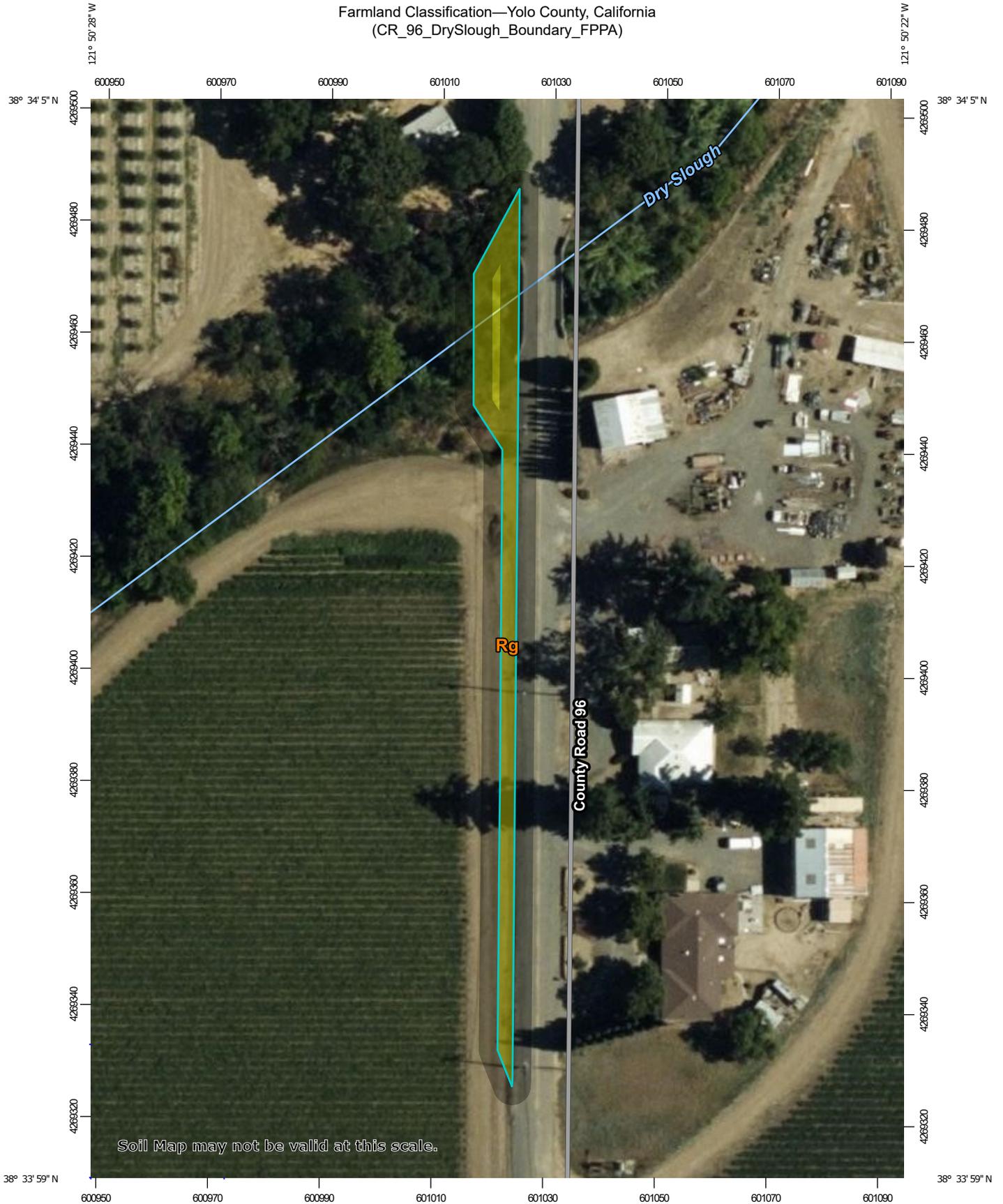
APN	Permanent	Temporary	Total
037-010-028	0.15	0.06	0.21
Total	0.15	0.06	0.21



-  Project Boundary - (1.56 acres)
-  Parcel Boundary
-  CR96 Right-of-Way
-  Farmland Conversion - (0.07 acres)
- Impacts to Williamson Act Lands**
-  Permanent Impacts - (0.15 acres)
-  Temporary Impacts - (0.06 acres)

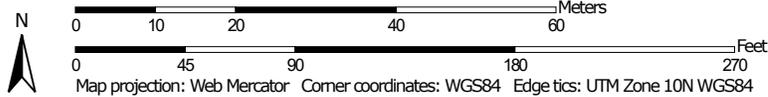
Attachment D: NRCS Farmland Classification Report

Farmland Classification—Yolo County, California
(CR_96_DrySlough_Boundary_FPPA)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:939 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

-  Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Yolo County, California
(CR_96_DrySlough_Boundary_FPPA)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated				

Farmland Classification—Yolo County, California
(CR_96_DrySlough_Boundary_FPPA)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed  Farmland of local importance  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of unique importance  Not rated or not available <p>Water Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Streams and Canals <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Rails  Interstate Highways  US Routes  Major Roads  Local Roads <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Aerial Photography 	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p> </div> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Yolo County, California Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 6, 2021</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Rg	Rincon silty clay loam	Prime farmland if irrigated	0.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			0.1	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Attachment E: Reason for Selection

Important Farmland Soils Alternatives Analysis for the CR 96 Bridge over Dry Slough BRLO-5922(104)

A total score between 160 and 220 in part V and part VI of form AD 1006 requires two alternatives to be evaluated. The current proposed project scored a 185, therefore a review of alternatives is required. The proposed project is a bridge replacement, with no other off-site options, therefore on-site alternatives should be reviewed.

The first alternative (Alternative B) considered for this plan, but dropped from consideration, was to utilize a larger shoulder slope (approximately 3:1) which resulted in a larger impact to farmlands and associated resources. Alternative B resulted in an approximate 10-percent greater impact to important farming soils.

The proposed project (Alternative A) was originally developed to increase the slope of the shoulder with the intended goal of reducing the total impact on surrounding important farming soils. Additionally, the purpose of this project is to improve public safety by replacing the bridge and the associated approach roadway. Alternative A will not negatively impact public safety and will have the least impact on important farming soils.

The third alternative (Alternative C) is a no project alternative. The no project alternative does not meet the operational and safety goals established in County's general Plan or SACOG's Metropolitan Transportation Plan, to provide infrastructure that is safe for the public and therefore does not meet the project purpose and is removed from consideration.

Based on the review of Alternative A, Alternative B, and the no project alternative - Alternative A upholds the operational and safety goals outlined in the County's general Plan and has the least impact to important farming soils, for this reason Alternative A is selected.