

**SECTION CONTENTS**

**6.4 AGRICULTURE AND SOILS .....6.4-1**

6.4.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS .....6.4-1

    6.4.1.1 Soil Resources.....6.4-1

    6.4.1.2 Agriculture and Prime Farmland.....6.4-6

6.4.2 IMPACTS .....6.4-9

    6.4.2.1 Construction Impacts .....6.4-9

    6.4.2.2 Operations Impacts .....6.4-10

    6.4.2.3 Cumulative Impacts .....6.4-11

6.4.3 MITIGATION MEASURES .....6.4-12

6.4.4 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS.....6.4-12

6.4.5 LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS (LORS) .....6.4-12

6.4.6 REFERENCES .....6.4-14

**SECTION TABLES**

Table 6.4-1 – Summary of Soil Properties at or Adjacent to Areas of Planned Disturbance .....6.4-4

Table 6.4-2 – Agriculture and Soils LORS and Compliance.....6.4-13

Table 6.4-3 – Agency Contacts for Agricultural Resources .....6.4-14

**SECTION FIGURES**

Figure 6.4-1 – Agricultural Operations in the Project Vicinity .....6.4-2

Figure 6.4-2 – Soil Unit Location Map.....6.4-3

Figure 6.4-3 – Important Farmland Map .....6.4-7

## SECTION ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
BMP	Best Management Practices
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CLCA	California Land Conservation Act of 1965
DPLU	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use
DWQ	Division of Water Quality
LIM	Land Inventory and Monitoring System
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Micrograms Per Cubic Meter
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
ROC	Reactive Organic Compounds
SCS	Soil Conservations Service
SDAPCD	San Diego Air Pollution Control District
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

## 6.4 AGRICULTURE AND SOILS

This section describes the agriculture and soil resources in the vicinity of the Site. Based on the size and nature of the Project and existing conditions described in this section, the Project will have impacts on agriculture and soil resources that will be less than significant. The Site will occupy land that is designated and zoned A72 (Agriculture). The General Plan land use designation is General Agriculture determined by the 1979 County of San Diego General Plan. A power plant is consistent with the General Agriculture land use designation and the A72 zoning with issuance of a Major Use Permit from Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). Therefore, there will not be a need for any changes of zoning to the Site for the proposed Project. Agriculture practices in the surrounding area will not be affected by the construction or operation of the Project.

Although the Site is zoned for agriculture, orchards on the Site have not been maintained for at least 5 years. Figure 6.4-1 shows existing agricultural uses in the Site and vicinity. Soils at the Site and surrounding area are stony and not prime for agriculture. The ongoing update of the County General Plan currently anticipates changing the land use designation of the Site area to Public/Semi Public Facilities (DPLU, 2006).

### 6.4.1 Existing Conditions

The Project area is located in north San Diego County in the foothills west of Aqua Tibia Mountain. The area is predominantly moderately steep mountain slopes with bedrock at the surface or at shallow depth, with generally thin soil development. Deposits of alluvium and colluvium occur in and adjacent to drainage bottoms where slopes are less steep. The climate is mild in the winter, and warm and dry in summer. Average rainfall is between 12 and 18 inches per year.

This area of San Diego County has a history of mining and raising livestock. Soils in the Site area are stony and low in fertility, and do not meet the criteria for Prime Farmland as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Land Inventory and Monitoring System (LIM) (CDC, 2006).

#### 6.4.1.1 Soil Resources

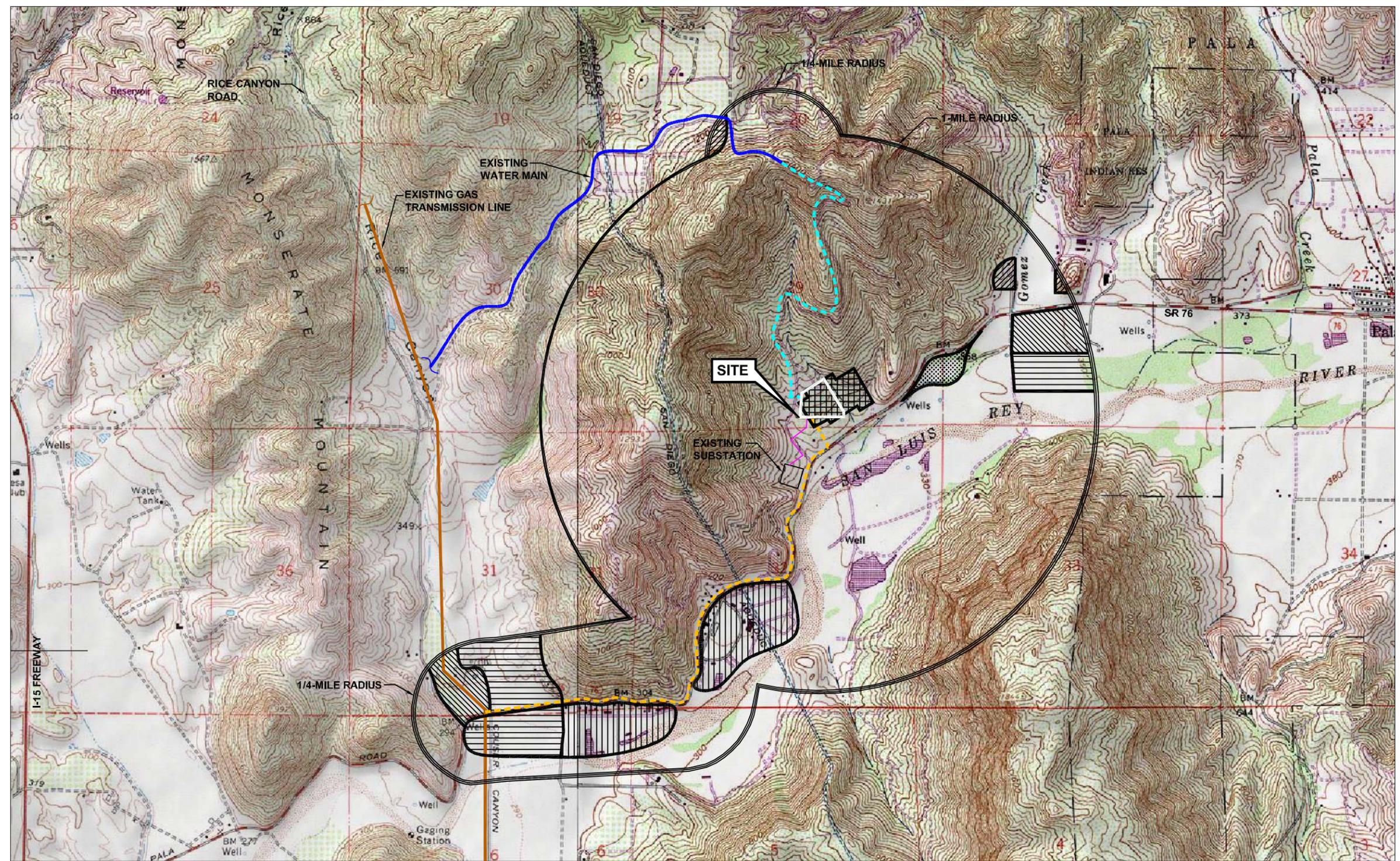
Maps prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service (SCS), identify soil types and their distribution in the Project area (USDA, 1973). The Project is located in an area consisting primarily of moderately steep mountain terrain. Soils are formed in material weathered from basic igneous rocks and granitic alluvium. Soils at the Site and the surrounding area are Las Posas stony fine sandy loams that have clay subsoil. The distribution of these and other soils near the Site and the water and gas pipelines are shown in Figure 6.4-2. The characteristics of those soil types within or adjacent to planned Project disturbances are summarized in Table 6.4-1.

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**LEGEND**

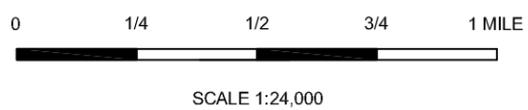
-  Proposed Electric Transmission Line
-  Proposed Gas Pipeline Lateral
-  Proposed Water Pipeline Lateral
-  Existing Gas Transmission Pipeline
-  Existing Water Main
-  Site Boundary
-  Orchard
-  Inactive Dairy
-  Pasture
-  Row Crops
-  Nursery
-  Inactive Orchard

**NOTES:**  
 Agricultural identification map shows areas of past and present agricultural land use.



SOURCE:

United States Geological Survey  
 7.5 Minute Topographic Map, 2000:  
 Pala, Bonsall, Temecula,  
 and Pechanga Quadrangles

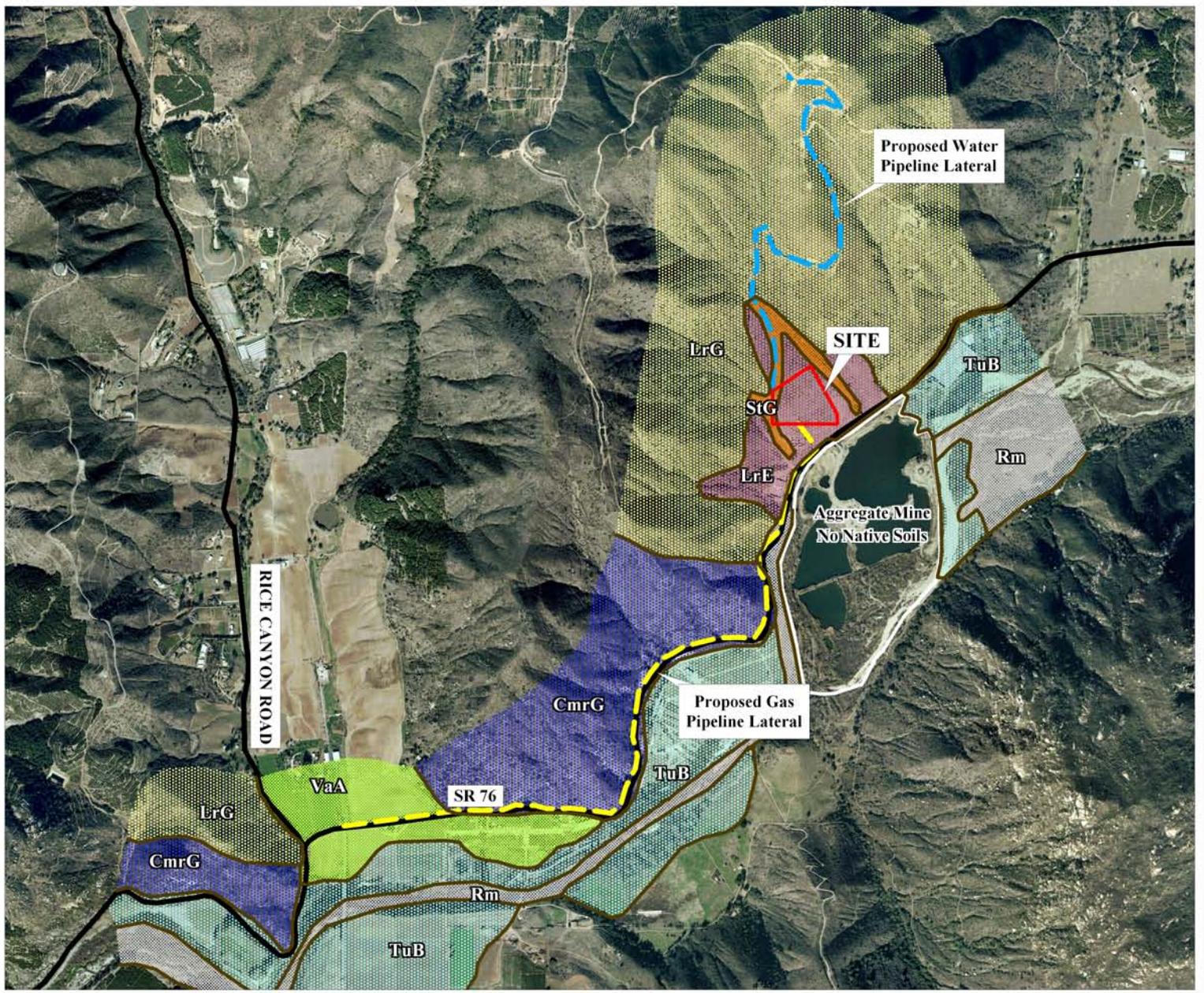


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 FACILITY:  
 ORANGE GROVE PROJECT  
 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN THE PROJECT VICINITY**

**FIGURE 6.4-1**

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Miles  
SCALE 1:24,000



**SOURCE:**

US Department of Agriculture  
Soil Conservation Service.  
Soil Survey of San Diego County  
1973. Digital layer of soil survey  
was obtained from:  
URL: <http://SoilDataMart.nrcs.usda.gov/>  
Aerial: AirPhoto USA 2006

**LEGEND**

- CmrG - Cieneba Very Rocky Coarse Sandy Loam
- LrE - Las Posas Fine Sandy Loam 9-30% Slope
- LrG - Las Posas Fine Sandy Loam 30-65% Slope
- Rm - Riverwash
- StG - Steep Gullied Land
- TuB - Tujunga Sand 0-5% Slope
- VaA - Visalia Sandy Loam 0-2% Slope

*NOTE : Only soil units that occur at or near Project features are shown in this figure.*



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**SOIL UNIT LOCATION MAP**

**FIGURE 6.4-2**

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Table 6.4-1 – Summary of Soil Properties at or Adjacent to Areas of Planned Disturbance

MAP SYMBOL <sup>(1)</sup>	SOIL NAME	% SLOPE	DEPTH (inches)	USDA TEXTURE	USCS CLASSIFICATION <sup>(2)</sup>	EROSION FACTORS <sup>(3)</sup>		PERMEABILITY	DRAINAGE	EROSION HAZARD RATING	LAND CAPABILITY <sup>(4)</sup>
						K	T				
LrE	Las Posas Stony Fine Sandy Loam	9-30	0-4	Fine Sandy Loam, Clay Loam	CH	.24	3	Moderately Slow	Well Drained	Moderate to High	VIe-7(19,20)
			4-33	Clay, Clay Loam	CH	.24					
			33-37	Fine Sandy Loam, Loamy Fine Sand	CH	n/a					
LrG	Las Posas Stony Fine Sandy Loam	30-65	0-4	Fine Sandy Loam, Clay Loam	CH	.24	3	Moderately Slow	Well Drained	High to Very High	VIIe-7 (19,20)
			4-33	Clay, Clay Loam	CH	.24					
			33-37	Fine Sandy Loam, Loamy Fine Sand	CH	n/a					
TuB	Tujunga Sand	0-5	0-14	Coarse Sand, Loamy Fine Sand	SP	.15	5	Very Rapid	Excessively Drained	Slight	IVs-4 (19)
			14-34	Sandy Loam, Fine Sandy Loam	SP	.17					
			34-60	Coarse Sand	SP	.10					
Rm	Riverwash	n/a	0-6	Sandy, Gravely, Cobbly	n/a	.05	n/a	Rapidly Permeable	Excessively Drained	Severe	VIIIw-4(19,20)
			6-60			.05					
VaA	Visalia Sandy Loam	0-2	0-12	Sandy Loam	SM/SC	.17	5	Moderately Rapid	Moderately Well Drained	Slight	I-1 (19)
			12-40	Sandy Loam		.28					
			40-60	Loam		.49					

MAP SYMBOL <sup>(1)</sup>	SOIL NAME	% SLOPE	DEPTH (inches)	USDA TEXTURE	USCS CLASSIFICATION <sup>(2)</sup>	EROSION FACTORS <sup>(3)</sup>		PERMEABILITY	DRAINAGE	EROSION HAZARD RATING	LAND CAPABILITY <sup>(4)</sup>
						K	T				
CmrG	Cieneba Very Rocky Coarse Sandy Loam	30-75	0-8	Very Rocky Coarse Sandy Loam	SM	.20	2	Moderate	Well Drained	High to Very High	VIIs-8 (19)
			8-12			n/a					
StG	Steep Gullied Land	n/a	0-60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Severe	VIIIe-I(19,20)

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1973.

-- Not available or not applicable.

- (1) Map symbols refer to Figure 6.4-2.
- (2) Unified Soil Classification System.
- (3) K is a measure of relative susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water. It ranges from 0.02 to 0.69, with lower values representing a lower susceptibility to erosion. T represents soil loss tolerance, defined as the maximum amount of erosion at which the quality of the soil as a medium for plant growth can be maintained. Values range from 1 to 5 (tons per acre per year), with 5 representing soils less sensitive to degradation.
- (4) An indication of the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Capability classes are I through VIII. Subclasses are letters e, w, s, or c. Units are 0 through 9.

Las Posas stony fine sandy loam (map symbol LrE) is a moderately deep, well-drained soil found on uplands and derived primarily from basic igneous rock. The permeability of this soil is moderately slow in the subsoil, and available water capacity is 4 to 6 inches. This soil unit has the characteristics of stony fine sandy loam to stony clay loam in the upper horizon, clay to clay loam in the mid horizon and sandy loam to loamy fine sand in the lower horizon, with its moderately slow permeability and good drainage. This soil covers the entire Site and does not present any significant hazard to Site development.

SCS has mapped the drainage channels east and west of the Site as Steep Gullied Land (map symbol StG), consisting of strongly sloping to steep areas that are eroding into old alluvium or decomposed rock. The vegetation is sparse and runoff can be rapid. Small areas of this soil type would be disturbed for construction of Project access and for the transmission line interconnection to the adjacent Pala substation. This soil type does not present any significant hazard to development of these facilities.

The proposed water pipeline lateral will be constructed within the roadbed of Pala Del Norte Road, so there will be no new disturbance to native soils. The soil type that occurs adjacent to the road along the water pipeline route is Las Posas stony fine sandy loam, the same soil that occurs at the Site, but it is mapped by SCS as a separate subunit (map symbol LrG ) for steeper slopes, where it has a slightly higher erosion hazard rating (Table 6.4-1).

The proposed gas pipeline lateral will also be constructed within the roadbed of existing SR 76, so there will be no new disturbance to native soils. The soils adjacent to the road along the gas pipeline route include Las Posas stony fine sandy loam, Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam (map symbol CmrG), Visalia sandy loam (map symbol VaA), Tujunga sands (map symbol TuB), and Riverwash (map symbol Rm). Since there are no identified disturbances to Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam, Visalia sandy loam, Tujunga sands, and Riverwash, these soils are not further addressed.

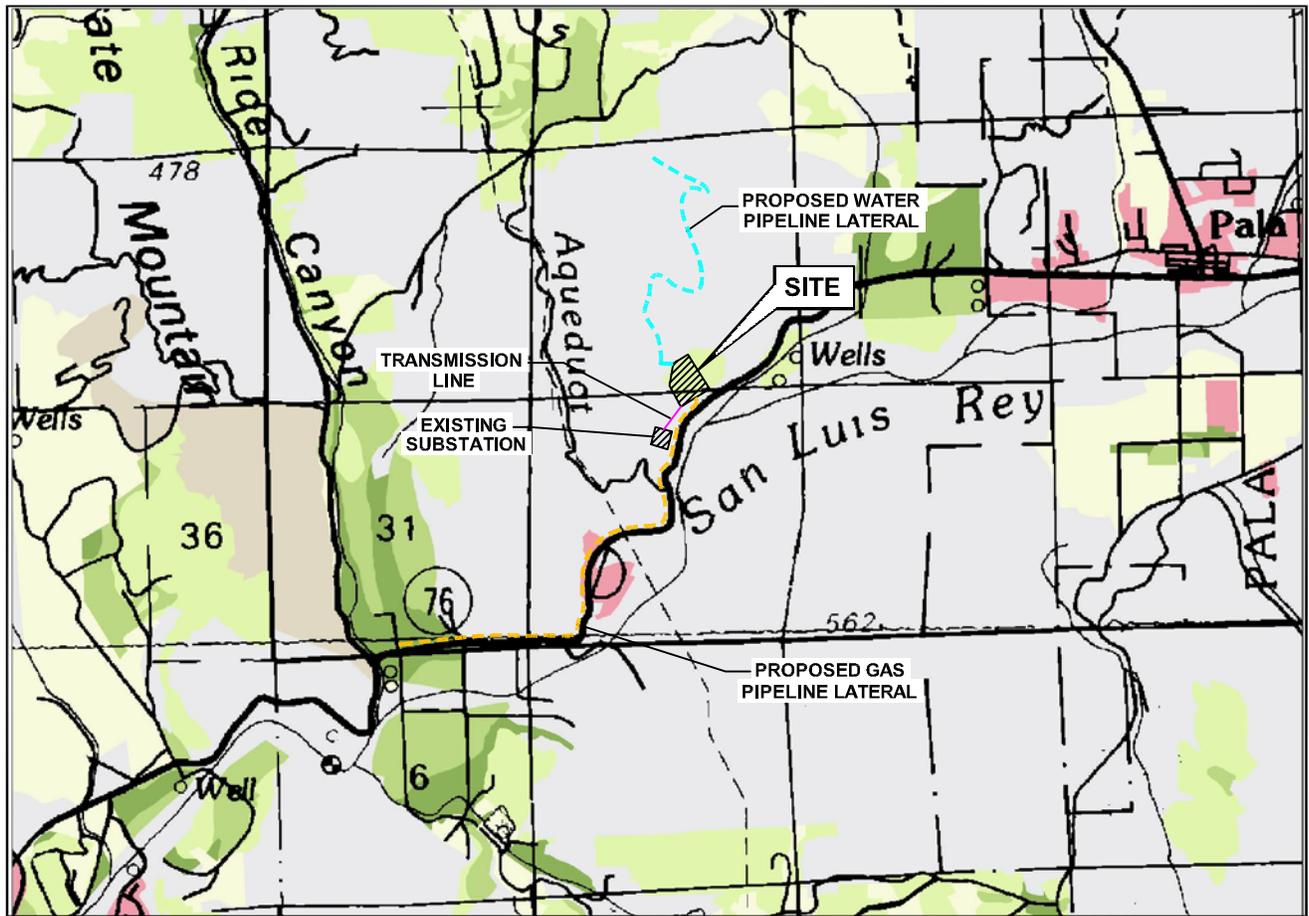
#### **6.4.1.2 Agriculture and Prime Farmland**

Figure 6.4-3 provides an Important Farmland Map for the Project area. No Prime Farmland will be affected by the Project. Prime Farmland occurs adjacent to SR 76 near the westernmost end of the gas pipeline lateral route, but will not be affected by pipeline construction or operation.

No Farmland of Statewide Importance will be affected by the Project, as none occurs on or adjacent to Project disturbance areas. The closest Farmland of Statewide Importance occurs near the westernmost end of the gas pipeline lateral route. Since the pipeline will be located in the shoulder of SR 76, no farmland will be affected.

The Site is located on lands formerly occupied by a citrus orchard. The orchard has not been irrigated or maintained for at least 5 years (Sykes, 2007) and is no longer viable. Therefore, while the area of the citrus orchard is still mapped as Unique Farmland on CDC maps, this

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0 1/2 1 1 1/2 2 MILES



SCALE 1:48,000



SOURCE:

Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, 2006.

**LEGEND**

- Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Unique Farmland
- Farmland of Local Importance
- Grazing Land
- Urban and Built-Up Land
- Other Land



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**IMPORTANT FARMLAND MAP**

**FIGURE 6.4-3**

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designation is a relic of past years. The Unique Farmland designation excludes abandoned orchards (CDC, 2006). Therefore, the Site no longer meets criteria for the Unique designation. The CDC has the orchard area slated to be taken out of agricultural status in the 2006 update based on their aerial photo review (Kisko, 2007). Land is taken out of agricultural status after it is fallowed for three CEC biennial map update cycles (i.e., after 6 years of non-production).

The Site and adjacent lands are designated as agricultural preserve by San Diego County. The Agricultural Preserve designation indicates that the land is "...devoted to agricultural use, open space use, recreational use, or any combination of such uses, and compatible uses which are designated by the County" (DPLU, 2007). As described under Land Use in Section 6.9, the proposed Project is compatible with agriculture under County zoning ordinances, with issuance of a Major Use Permit.

The Agricultural Preserve designation by the County was established for the purposes of defining areas within which the County will be willing to enter into Williamson Act agricultural preserve contracts with land owners. The Site is not under a Williamson Act agricultural preserve contract. The Williamson Act states that "...the erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance of gas, electric, water, or communication facilities..." are compatible uses within any agricultural preserve (Government Code Section 51238). The proposed use of this Site will comply with the provisions of the Williamson Act.

DPLU uses a Local Agricultural Resource Assessment (LARA) model to determine the importance of agricultural resources in assessing the impact of discretionary projects on agriculture. The LARA model is designed to comprehensively account for local agricultural conditions in San Diego County and evaluates agricultural resources based on three Required Factors and three Complementary Factors as follows:

<b><u>FACTOR</u></b>	<b><u>FACTOR TYPE</u></b>
Water	Required
Climate	Required
Soil	Required
Surrounding Land Uses	Complementary
Land Use Consistency	Complementary
Topography (slope steepness)	Complementary

The LARA model dictates a "low" Soils rating for the Site because the Site does not have any Prime Farmlands Soils or Soils of Statewide Significance. The LARA model dictates a "low" water rating for the Site because the Site is: (1) located outside the limits of the County Water Authority; and (2) located over sedimentary rock that is considered non water-bearing and fractured crystalline rock, and the parcel does not have an existing well. Under the LARA model used by DPLU, any land with one or more Required Factors rated as "low" is not an important agricultural resource (DPLU, 2007). Therefore, the Site does not qualify as an important agricultural resource because two of the three Required Factors have "low" ratings.

Ongoing agricultural operations in the Project area are shown in Figure 6.4-1 at 1:24,000 scale. These agricultural uses are described in Section 6.9 – Land Use.

### 6.4.2 Impacts

Significance criteria were determined based on California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form, and on performance standards or thresholds adopted by responsible agencies. An impact may be considered significant if the Project results in:

- Substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.
- Substantial conflict with agricultural activities in the Project area.
- Conversion of a consequential amount of important agricultural resources as defined by the LARA agricultural resource evaluation model used by DPLU.
- Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.
- Changes that could individually or cumulatively result in loss of lands zoned for agriculture to nonagricultural use.
- Changes that could result in the conversion of offsite agricultural resources to non-agricultural use or could adversely impact the viability of agriculture on land under a Williamson Act Contract.

#### 6.4.2.1 Construction Impacts

Project construction will include excavation, grading, equipment laydown, plant construction, installation of the electric transmission line interconnection, construction of the natural gas and water pipeline laterals, and necessary supporting activities. Parking, laydown and construction activity disturbance acreages are quantified in Table 2.2-1 in Section 2.0 - Project Description. Construction laydown will occur onsite, and on a contiguous parcel to the south. During the final stages of construction, disturbed soil surfaces will be stabilized. Onsite surface disturbance that is not covered by facilities will be stabilized by engineered storm water runoff controls, gravel surfacing and landscaping. The laydown area contiguous to the Site will be stabilized by planting and seeding of native shrubs and grasses.

Project design features will include moisture-conditioning of soils during grading and application of water on roads and active laydown areas (see Section 6.4.2.4) to reduce windblown dust during construction. The potential for soil erosion will be minimized through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP) in accordance with the state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Sites (Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ). As a result of dust control measures and erosion BMPs, the short-term construction impacts of dust and erosion will be less than significant.

Project grading is designed to balance the amount of cut and fill during construction (see Section 2.2.2). Therefore, import or export of soil is not anticipated.

Disturbance for construction will occur primarily in Las Posas stony fine sandy loam soil on a slope of approximately 10 percent. This soil type is not designated as having high agricultural value. Considering the size of disturbance and the soils present, the impact of soil loss from grading will be less than significant.

Construction will be short term and will not conflict with agriculture in the area. Therefore, the impact of construction on agriculture will be less than significant.

#### 6.4.2.2 Operations Impacts

Engineering measures installed for soil erosion and storm water control will continue to be maintained after construction. Temporary silt fencing and soil stabilization measures will be maintained until soils are stabilized. Long-term controls such as engineered drainage features, gravel surfacing, and landscaping will be maintained for the life of the Project. Beyond these erosion control measures, an onsite retention pond will be provided to retain storm water runoff onsite. The storm water retention basin will be designed to retain the 50-year, 24-hour storm and retained water will infiltrate and evaporate. With these measures employed, the impact of the Project related to erosion of soils will be less than significant.

Ongoing agricultural operations in the Project area are described in Section 6.9 – Land Use. Project operations will not conflict with agricultural operations in the vicinity, and will not result in the conversion of important agricultural land. As described in Section 6.4.1.2, the Site is not located on Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or important agricultural land as defined by the LARA model used by DPLU. As described in Section 6.4.1.2, the Site lands are not under Williamson Act Contract and the Project will be consistent with the Williamson Act and with existing agricultural zoning with issuance of a Major Use Permit by the County. For these reasons, the Project will have a less than significant impact on agriculture.

Federal and state ambient air quality standards have been established to protect not only human health, but to prevent damage to plants and wildlife in both natural and agricultural ecosystems. The two Project-related criteria pollutants with the greatest potential for effects on ecosystems are ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Only NO<sub>2</sub> will be emitted directly, generated by the combustion of fuels. Ozone is generated over many hours and miles by a complex series of chemical reactions between nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and reactive organic compounds (ROC). Additional detail is provided in Section 6.2-Air Quality.

For both O<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>, national secondary ambient air quality standards, specifically designated to protect against effects other than to human health, were set equal to primary ambient air quality standards. Studies have shown that concentrations of these pollutants in excess of ambient air quality standards are needed to produce significant impacts on sensitive plants (Heck and Brandt, 1977). For example, the lowest 4-hour average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration needed to affect sensitive plants is 3,760 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The California 1-hour NO<sub>2</sub> ambient air quality standard is 338 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (CARB, 2007). Based on results of the air quality analysis, maximum ground-level ambient concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> due to Project operations will

be lower than this most stringent ambient air quality standard. Therefore, no significant impacts to agricultural or natural plant species are expected to occur from Project emissions.

Similarly, concentrations higher than ambient air quality standards are needed to produce significant effects on animals. For example, 940  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  of  $\text{NO}_2$  was used for 4 hours to degranulate lung mast cells in rats (Coffin and Stokinger, 1977). As discussed in Section 6.2 - Air Quality, the maximum ground-level ambient air quality concentrations of  $\text{NO}_2$  expected to result from the Project are substantially lower than the State ambient air quality standards. Therefore, no significant impacts to wildlife or domestic animal species are expected to occur from Project emissions.

### 6.4.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

The list of activities with potential for cumulative impacts is provided in Section 6.1.3.

The Project will not conflict with agricultural activities in the area and will not convert important agricultural land or conflict with zoning or a Williamson Act contract. The Project will not involve any zoning change. The Project will not result in the conversion of offsite agricultural resources to non-agricultural use or could adversely impact the viability of agriculture on land under a Williamson Act Contract. Therefore, there will be no cumulative impacts in these areas.

The Project will implement BMPs to control erosion and minimize loss of topsoil. The Project will comply with San Diego County storm water performance criteria for implemented through the County Storm Water Ordinance and other LORS. BMPs will be required to reduce pollutants, including sediment, in storm water to the maximum extent practical. Some of the other projects described in Section 6.1.3 that involve land grading activities also have some potential to impact storm water quality. However, each of the projects that involve substantial grading work will need to adhere to storm water quality BMPs that will limit cumulative impacts to a level that is less than significant.

#### 6.4.2.3.1 Project Design Features

The following are design and/or operational features that have been incorporated into the Project that will reduce impacts to agriculture and soils to levels that are less than significant:

- The project is designed to avoid surface disturbance in drainages.
- Soils will be moisture-conditioned during grading, and roads and laydown areas will be watered during construction activities. This will minimize windblown dust and related soil loss.
- A detailed erosion control plan will be developed prior to Project construction as part of compliance with the state NPDES permits for construction sites. The plan will include BMP erosion and sediment control measures appropriate for the Site.
- A construction grading plan will be prepared in accordance with County requirements and a construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

- Temporary soil stabilization measures installed for construction, such as straw bales and erosion blanketing, will be maintained until soils are stabilized.
- For operations, the power plant will operate under a Storm Water Management Plan developed in accordance with County requirements.
- Long-term erosion controls such as engineered drainage features, gravel surfacing, and landscaping will be maintained for the life of the Project.
- An onsite retention pond will be created to retain storm water runoff onsite. The storm water retention basin will be designed to retain the 50-year storm and retained water will infiltrate and evaporate.
- Air emission control equipment will be installed to control power plant emissions.

### 6.4.3 Mitigation Measures

Based on the analysis of potential impacts and Project design and operational features, no mitigation measures are required.

### 6.4.4 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Based on the above analysis of impacts and Project design and operational features, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts will occur to agriculture or soils.

### 6.4.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards (LORS)

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards (LORS) pertaining to agriculture and soils are identified in Table 6.4-2, along with names of the administrative agencies and the Project's approach to compliance. Construction and operation of the Project will comply with applicable LORS related to agriculture and soil issues through a three-fold process that includes a SWPPP for construction, a construction grading and drainage plan, and comprehensive erosion control measures and other storm water BMPs during operations. These measures will satisfy local requirements and state regulations for erosion control as summarized in Table 6.4-2. Section 6.5 discusses the schedule for filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the State General NPDES Permits for storm water runoff from construction sites.

There are no permits or approvals required for the Project related to soils or agriculture. The County will incorporate consideration of surrounding agricultural uses through the Major Use Permit. The schedule for the Major Use Permit is identified in Figure 2.15-1. Sections 5105 and 5110 in the County Zoning Ordinance will require that the County make the following findings for issuance of the Major Use Permit:

**Table 6.4-2 – Agriculture and Soils LORS and Compliance**

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	SPPE SECTION
Federal	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), National Engineering Handbook (1983) §2 and 3.	National Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service).	Standards for planning, design and construction of soil conservation practices.	SCS guidance is considered in project design. The soils that occur at the site and linear corridors do not pose a hazard to the project.	6.4.1.1
State	Williamson Act (a.k.a. California Land Conservation Act of 1965) (California Government Code Section 51200 et seq.)	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	Establishes State requirements and procedures for Agricultural Preserve lands.	The project will comply with these requirements through obtaining a Major Use Permit in accordance with the County Zoning Ordinance.	6.4.1.2, 6.4.2, 6.4.5
Local	County Zoning Ordinance	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	Establishes local requirements and procedures for Agricultural Preserve lands and agricultural land use areas.	The project will comply with these requirements through obtaining a Major Use Permit in accordance with the County Zoning Ordinance.	6.4.1.2, 6.4.2, 6.4.5
Industry	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.	None applicable.

The proposed use complies with the provisions of the Williamson Act; and

The proposed use would not be incompatible with the continued agricultural use of surrounding land within the agricultural preserve.

Information in Section 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 in this Application demonstrates support for these findings.

Table 6.4-3 identifies agencies that have jurisdiction for enforcing LORS related to soils and agriculture.

**Table 6.4-3 – Agency Contacts for Agricultural Resources**

AGENCY AND CONTACT	AUTHORITY
San Diego Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer of Weights and Measures Robert Atkins 858-694-2741 5555 Overland Avenue, Suite 3101 San Diego, CA 92123	Advisory.
San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use Jarrett Ramaiya 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B San Diego , Ca 92123 (858) 694-2960	Compliance with County Zoning Ordinance and Williamson Act.

**6.4.6 References**

California Department of Conservation (CDC), Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Prime and Unique Farmlands and Important Farmlands Map, Pala Area Map. 2004.

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California Department of Conservation (CDC) Division of Land Resource Protection, Laws Regulations and Court Cases. California Land Conservation Act Governing Statutes.  
 <[http://www.consrv.ca.gov/DLRP/lca/lrcc/governing\\_statutes.htm](http://www.consrv.ca.gov/DLRP/lca/lrcc/governing_statutes.htm)> January 1, 2002

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