

4.7 HAZARDS AND SAFETY

This chapter discusses existing hazards and safety issues in Butte County and evaluates the potential hazard and safety impacts resulting from the spatial location of development that would be allowed by General Plan 2030. The following evaluation assesses hazardous materials, airport hazards, emergency response and evacuation plans, and fire hazards. Flooding hazards are discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, and seismic hazards are discussed in Section 4.6, Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources, of this EIR.

A. Regulatory Setting

This section summarizes key federal, State, and County policies and regulations that apply to hazards and safety in Butte County.

1. Federal Agencies, Programs and Regulations

a. Environmental Protection Agency

At the federal level, the chief environmental regulator is the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), whose mission is to protect human health and the environment. Butte County is designated within EPA Region IX, which includes Arizona, California, Hawaii and New Mexico. The EPA maintains responsibility for cleanup of federal lands and waterways, and the State holds regulatory authority for all other lands.

b. Hazardous Material Databases

Information on hazardous materials is listed in a number of databases, including the federal Superfund list, which was created through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Conservation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980; the EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS); and the leaking underground storage tank information system (LUST). These databases are also a primary source of information for legal disclosures, such as Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), and to facilitate interagency cooperation.

c. Federal Emergency Management Agency

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

d. Disaster Mitigation Act

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires a State mitigation plan as a condition of disaster assistance, adding incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the state level through the establishment of requirements for two different levels of state plans: “Standard” and “Enhanced.” States that develop an approved Enhanced State Plan can increase the amount of funding available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Disaster Mitigation Act also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans.

2. State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

a. California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22

Hazardous substances are regulated by State and federal agencies in order to protect public health and the environment. Hazardous materials have certain chemical, physical, or infectious properties that threaten life, health, property or environment. The California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 provides the following definition:

A hazardous material is a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible or incapacitating irreversible illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health and safety, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of. Hazardous materials include waste that has been abandoned, discarded or recycled on the property and as a

result represents a continuing hazard as the development is proposed. Hazardous materials also include any contaminated soil or groundwater.

b. State Oversight and Enforcement of Hazardous Materials

In California, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is chiefly responsible for regulation, handling, use and disposal of toxic materials in California,¹ while the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates discharge of potentially hazardous materials to waterways and aquifers and administers the basin plans for groundwater resources in the various regions of the state.² The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) oversees surface and groundwater in Butte County.³ Programs intended to protect workers from exposure to hazardous materials and from accidental upset are covered under the Occupational Health and Safety Administration at both the federal level (OSHA) and at the State level through the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CAL/OSHA),⁴ as well as through the California Department of Health Services (DHS). Air quality is regulated through the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD).

c. State Screening Levels

While there are many regulatory programs, there are fewer standards for determining exposure risks due to contamination. Currently the most com-

¹ California Environmental Protection Agency website. http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/DTSC_Overview.cfm#DTSC_Mission_Statement_and_Strategic_Plan, accessed on February 12, 2009.

² State Water Resources Control Board's website. http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/about_us/water_boards_structure/mission.shtml, accessed on February 12, 2009.

³ Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board's website. http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterboards_map.shtml/, accessed February 12, 2009.

⁴ California Department of Industrial Relations' website. <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh>, accessed on February 12, 2009.

monly used standards are the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB's) environmental screening levels (ESLs) for commercial/industrial and residential developments⁵ and the DTSC's California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSL).⁶ The Butte County Department of Environmental Health is the local agency in charge of maintaining the database of reported hazardous releases within Butte County.

d. Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act, often referred to as Proposition 65, was passed into State law in 1986. The purpose of this Act is to protect drinking water sources from toxic contamination, warn people of potential exposure to toxic materials, and require certain government employees to report discharges of toxic materials or threatened discharges from businesses and facilities in their jurisdiction. This law requires the State of California to develop a list of chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive damage. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment manages the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals.⁷

e. State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is the official statement of the State's hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and hazard mitigation strategy. The SHMP is also a federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 for the State of California to receive federal

⁵ California Regional Water Quality Control Board, September 2007, *Screening of Sites with Contaminated Soil and Groundwater*, Oakland, CA.

⁶ California Environmental Protection Agency, 2005, *Use of California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties*, CALEPA.

⁷ California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment website. http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html, accessed on February 12, 2009.

funds for disaster assistance grant programs.⁸ The goal of the SHMP, prepared by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), is to guide implementation activities to achieve the greatest reduction of vulnerability, which results in saved lives, reduced injuries, reduced property damages, and protection for the environment. The State OES is currently working with the California Office of Planning Research to incorporate hazard mitigation planning into General Plan guidelines.

f. California Fire Safety Regulations

There are number of State regulations pertaining to fire hazards, including the following.

- ◆ **Public Resources Code Fire Safe Regulations.** Section 4290 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) covers Fire Safe Regulations, establishing minimum road standards; signing for streets, roads and buildings; private water supply resources; and wildland fuel modification. Section 4290 works in conjunction with building construction development standards in State Responsibility Areas (SRA), which are State-identified lands or areas for which the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has the primary responsibility to manage the public safety during a fire incident.⁹ SRAs are defined based on land ownership, population density, and land use. In Butte County, SRAs primarily consist of private property outside of incorporated areas and outside of the valley floor. For example, CAL FIRE does not have responsibility for densely populated areas, the valley area, or lands administered by the federal government. In addition, Section 4291 of the PRC requires annual defensible space of 100 feet to be provided around all structures in or adjoining any mountainous area or land covered with forest, brush, grass, or other flammable material.

⁸ State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services website. http://hazardmitigation.oes.ca.gov/plan/state_multi-hazard_mitigation_plan_shmp, accessed on February 12, 2009.

⁹ CAL FIRE State Responsibility Areas for Fire Protection website <http://gis.ca.gov/ceic/BrowseRecord.epl?id=30291>, accessed on September 23, 2009.

- ◆ **Wildland-Urban Interface Code.** The California Building Commission adopted the Wildland-Urban Interface Codes in late 2005 with an effective date of January 2008.¹⁰ These new codes include provisions for ignition-resistant construction standards in fire prone areas. More specifically, new buildings located in any fire hazard severity zone within SRAs, any locally-designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area must meet the requirements in the new codes.¹¹ As part of the code revision process, fire hazard severity zones were evaluated and updated. The updated fire hazard severity zones are used by building officials to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in the wildland urban interface. These zones are also used by property owners to comply with natural hazards disclosure requirements at the time of property sale, including wildland areas that may contain substantial forest fire risks and hazards, and VHFHSZs. These fire hazard severity zones are also used by local governments when updating their Safety Elements.
- ◆ **Uniform Fire Code.** This Code may be adopted by counties and local jurisdictions with amendments, and provides minimum standards for many aspects of fire prevention and suppression activities. These standards include provisions for access, water supply, fire protection systems, and the use of fire-resistant building materials. However, the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM), along with other State agencies, is in the process of developing and proposing a new Building and Fire Code for California using the 2006 International Building Code (IBC) and the International Fire Code (IFC) as the base document. Many jurisdictions choose to adopt their own version, as is the case in Butte County.
- ◆ **California Fire Code.** This is the official Code for the State and all political subdivisions. It is located in Part 9 of Title 24 of the California

¹⁰ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection website, http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland.php#SRA, accessed on February 12, 2009.

¹¹ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's website, <http://www.fire.ca.gov/ab6/ab6lst.html>, accessed on February 12, 2009.

Code of Regulations (Title 24 is commonly referred to as the California Building Standards Code). The California Fire Code is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commission. It was most recently published in 2007.¹²

- ◆ **California Health and Safety Code.** This Code regulates the abatement of fire-related hazards. It also requires that local jurisdictions enforce the Uniform Building Code, which provides standards for fire-resistive building and roofing materials, and other fire-related construction methods.
- ◆ **California Code of Regulations.** Title 19 of this Code establishes regulations related to fire prevention and engineering measures for new construction.
- ◆ **Assembly Bill 337 (Bates Bill).** In response to the Oakland Hills fire of 1991, this bill was passed in 1992. It requires brush clearance and fire resistant roof material (Class A, B, or C) to be used on all new construction that is located in any fire hazard severity zone.

g. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CAL FIRE provides fire protection service to the entire county, with the exception of Chico, Oroville, Paradise, and the El Medio Fire Protection District near Oroville. Under a mutual aid contract, the Butte County Fire Department (BCFD) contracts for staff with CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE/BCFD services include: fire control; emergency medical service; technical rescue response; hazardous materials response; flood control assistance; fire prevention and public safety education; fire law enforcement/arson investigation; and vegetation management. In addition, CAL FIRE/BCFD operates county-wide dispatch services, coordinates major emergency response within the county as the mutual aid coordinator, and provides training for career and volunteer firefighters.

¹² California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection website. http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codedevelopment/codedevelopment_codeadoptionprocess.ph, accessed on September, 23 2009.

3. Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

Transportation of hazardous materials on the highways is regulated through the federal Department of Transportation (DOT) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). These agencies use a system of placards, labels, and shipping papers required to identify the hazards of shipping each class of hazardous materials. Existing federal and State laws address risks associated with the transport of hazardous materials. These laws include regulations outlined in the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act administered by the DOT.¹³ Caltrans is mandated to implement the regulations established by the DOT, which are published as the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, commonly referred to as 49 CFR. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) enforces these regulations. Regulations of hazardous materials and wastes include: the manufacture of packaging and transport containers; packing and repacking; labeling; marking or placarding; handling; spill reporting; routing of transports; training of transport personnel; and registration of highly hazardous material transport.

4. Local Programs, Regulations and Agencies

a. Hazardous Materials Oversight

Use, storage, and transportation of hazardous waste is heavily regulated by federal, State, and local agencies, including the DTSC, which is authorized to implement the regulations of the federal EPA. Butte County does not have any programs in place for regulation of hazardous wastes, and only responds to hazardous waste issues on a complaint basis. The Butte County Division of Environmental Health is a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). CUPA program elements include inspection of hazardous waste generators, “tiered permitting” of hazardous waste treatment facilities as “conditionally exempt,” “conditionally authorized,” or “permit by rule tiers only,” and limited oversight of aboveground hazardous material storage tank facilities.

In 2006, the Butte County Environmental Health Division launched a new program to identify businesses that may generate or treat hazardous waste.

¹³ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Parts 100-185 Hazardous Materials Transportation Requirements.

Such businesses may be identified on the basis of (1) registration with the State Department of Toxic Substances Control, (2) inclusion in a list of businesses that typically use hazardous materials, and (3) departmental knowledge of businesses through other program activities or an allied agency referral.

Regulation and permitting of potentially hazardous emissions into the atmosphere is handled by the Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD). BCAQMD's rules and regulations control emissions from open burning, incineration, smoke, dust, odors, gasoline, paint; and other sources of particulate or gaseous emissions. The three main enforcement tools applied by BCAQMD are the Notice of Noncompliance (NON), the Notice to Comply (NTC), and the Notice to Apply for a Permit (NTA). These notices are a formal record of BCAQMD's finding that a violation of a State or federal law or local regulation affecting air quality has occurred. In most cases, taking corrective action and paying a penalty can settle a violation. A NON can also involve monetary penalties, civil suits, or criminal prosecution in failure to respond, repeated violation, or serious pollution cases.

b. Butte County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

The Butte County Hazardous Waste Management Plan was completed and approved by the Butte County Board of Supervisors and all of the incorporated municipalities in 1989, and approved by the California Department of Health Services in 1991. The goals of the Plan reflect the County's intent to reduce the need for additional hazardous waste disposal sites by reducing the amount of waste generated. Goals related to waste reduction include minimizing waste at its source, recycling waste, and reducing the quantity of hazardous substance used. The goals place particular priority on recycling of waste oil, which constitutes the largest portion of the county's waste stream. Goals related to public health and safety focus on properly treating waste, ensuring safe transportation of waste on the key transportation routes, and siting community collection and transfer stations to contribute to proper handling of the county's waste.

c. Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

The Environmental Health Division of the County's Public Health Department has developed a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (Area Plan) containing processes and strategies for responding to emergencies involving hazardous materials in the county. Hazardous materials incidents result from cleanup of waste, especially drug labs, highway collisions involving tankers or other hazardous transporters, industrial accidents, accidental rupture of a pipeline or tank during construction or demolition, or from a natural disaster such as a flood or landslide which damages a hazardous materials container or pipeline.

Handling of such emergencies is regulated under both federal and State laws which are designed primarily to protect human health and to safeguard the environment.

In Butte County, a unified team from the fire departments of Chico, Oroville, Paradise, Biggs, Gridley, Butte County, and CAL FIRE, operating under a Joint Powers Agreement, serves as first responders to hazardous materials incidents or emergencies. Several agencies, including the Public Health Department, act as support to the team when requested.

d. Butte County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Butte County Airport Land Use Commission is charged with promoting land use compatibility around the county's airports in order to minimize public exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards. This is primarily accomplished through the preparation and periodic update of an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP), the most recent of which was adopted in 2000. The ALUCP encompasses the four principal airports in the county: Chico Municipal Airport, Oroville Municipal Airport, Paradise Skypark Airport, and the Rancharo Airport. Public Utilities Code Section 21676 requires that the Butte County General Plan be in conformance with the ALUCP, unless the Board of Supervisors makes specific findings to overrule the ALUCP or portions of it. The ALUCP is also discussed in Section 4.9, Land Use, of this EIR.

e. Butte County Code

Several sections of the Butte County Code address hazards and safety in Butte County, including the following.

- ◆ Chapter 8 addresses the preparation and execution of plans for the protection of persons, the environment and property within Butte County in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency services organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of Butte County with the Cities of Chico, Oroville, Gridley and Biggs, the Town of Paradise, and all other affected public agencies, corporations, organizations, and private persons within Butte County.
- ◆ Similarly, Chapter 20 lists improvement standards for subdivisions, parcel maps, and site improvements to better execute plans in the event of an emergency.
- ◆ Chapter 38A, Fire Prevention and Protection, supplements fire prevention and protection statutes, regulations, and ordinances enacted by the State, County, and other governmental entities.

f. Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

The Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (MHMP) was adopted in March 2007. The overall intent of the MHMP is to reduce or prevent injury and property damage from hazards in the county. It identifies past and present mitigation activities, current policies and programs, and mitigation strategies for the future. The MHMP also establishes hazard mitigation goals and objectives to save lives and reduce injuries, avoid damages to property, protect the environment, and promote hazard mitigation as an integrated policy.

The MHMP also includes Mitigation Action Plans for each of the hazard types it covers, including wildfires, floods, earthquakes, landslides, extreme weather, volcanoes, insect infestations, naturally-occurring biological threats, dam failure, hazardous materials incidents, and terrorism.

g. Butte County Emergency Operations Plan

The Butte County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) serves as the official emergency plan for Butte County. It includes planned operational functions and the overall responsibilities of County departments during an emergency situation.

The EOP is designed to focus on potential large-scale disasters, rather than daily emergencies that are regularly handled by local law enforcement and protection agencies. The Plan defines the County's planned response to "extraordinary" emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations. The Plan is activated by the following alarms or incidents:

- ◆ An order of the Butte County Board of Supervisors.
- ◆ A state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor.
- ◆ A proclaimed state of war emergency.
- ◆ A presidential declaration of a national emergency.
- ◆ Upon receipt of an attack warning.
- ◆ An indication of a nuclear detonation.

The Plan contains a threat summary for Butte County and includes an analysis of natural, technological, and human-caused disasters.

h. Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Butte County maintains an Office of Emergency Services (OES) to coordinate interagency and intergovernmental comprehensive emergency management planning, operations, and disaster assistance claims management for the county. OES works with State and local agencies to develop effective emergency response systems within the county. OES acts as the requesting and coordinating agency when situations require the involvement of State and other outside agencies.

i. Butte County Wildfire Protection Plan of 2005

The Butte County Wildfire Protection Plan of 2005 includes several mitigation goals and strategies to address wildfire risks, including the following:

- ◆ Fire risk and mitigation strategies areas of focus, which deal with preventative measures including information, education and planning; reducing structure ignitability; enhancing suppression; and hazardous fuel reduction planning and implementation.
- ◆ Mitigation strategies prioritization by zone, which includes defining Home Ignition Zones, Community at Risk Zones, Adjacent Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zones (0.5 miles around the community), and Extended Wildland Urban Interface Zones (1 mile around adjacent WUI).

Both mitigation focus areas entail managing development to reduce the risk of fire on private and public property through building practices, reinforcement of structures, debris clearing, and improving local codes and polices.

j. Butte County Fire Department

Since 1931, CAL FIRE has provided staffing to the BCFD through an annual cooperative agreement with the County. Under the terms of this agreement, the County funds CAL FIRE professional command, fire-fighting, and administrative staff to operate the BCFD. Through this arrangement, CAL FIRE and the BCFD function together as a fully consolidated fire protection agency and provide cost-effective fire protection service for Butte County.

B. Existing Conditions

This section discusses the existing conditions pertaining to hazards and safety within Butte County.

1. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials include a wide variety of substances commonly used in households and businesses. Used motor oil, paint, solvents, lawn care and gardening products, household cleaners, gasoline, and refrigerants are among the diverse range of substances classified as hazardous materials. Nearly all businesses and residences generate some amount of hazardous waste. Certain

businesses and industries generate larger amounts of such substances, including gas stations, automotive service and repair shops, printers, dry cleaners, and photo processors. Hospitals, clinics, and laboratories generate medical waste, much of which is also potentially hazardous.

a. Hazardous Materials Transport

Nearly all of the hazardous materials transported through Butte County are carried by truck on the State highway system. County roads and city streets are used to transport locally-generated wastes from the source to the regional highway system. The County has not quantified the amount of hazardous materials that are transported through it en route to adjoining counties or states.

Little or no hazardous waste is currently transported through the county via rail. Historically, however, there has been considerable transport of hazardous materials by rail, and a number of investigations have documented contamination.

b. Hazardous Materials Sites

Where a chemical release is discovered, the site is subject to regulatory oversight to comply with applicable hazardous materials regulations. DTSC classifies several sites within Butte County as environmental cases, or areas with potential hazardous materials contamination.¹⁴ Such cases could require investigation and possibly remediation to ensure that chemical concentrations in the soil and/or groundwater are acceptable for the land use at that site. Any contaminated materials left in place could pose a public health hazard if disturbed during construction and could require special disposal requirements if removed from the site.

¹⁴ California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor Database, www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, accessed on October 5, 2009.

A search of the DTSC database of hazardous materials sites¹⁵ identified 41 hazardous materials sites in Butte County, including six sites with land use restrictions, in which the DTSC limits the types of future uses that can occur due to residual levels of contamination. None of the sites with land use restrictions are located within unincorporated Butte County.

Many of the sites listed in the DTSC database are reported for contributing to other groundwater contamination primarily in the Chico area. Many of these sites are also listed in the State Water Resources Control Board inventory of underground storage tanks and leaking underground fuel tanks.¹⁶ There are two large groundwater plumes in the Chico area, the Central Plume and the Southwest Plume. Both of these plumes originated from former dry cleaners, and involve perchloroethylene (PCE) groundwater contamination.

The Southwest Plume extends about 2 miles in length and seven blocks in width in the southwest portion of Chico. In 1991, 14 private wells were shut down due to PCE contamination. In 1992, a carbon treatment unit was installed in Well 46 near the center of the plume. At the initial installation, groundwater samples showed PCE concentrations as high as 38 parts per billion (ppb), which is significantly higher than California Department of Public Health Maximum Contaminant Level for Drinking Water of 5 ppb.¹⁷ Recent raw groundwater samples averaged concentrations of approximately 10 ppb, and samples of treated water detected no PCE. Treatment is expected to continue.¹⁸

¹⁵ Department of Toxic Substance Control, Envirostor website, <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>, accessed on September 1, 2009.

¹⁶ <http://geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/>, accessed on July 21, 2009.

¹⁷ California Department of Public Health, November 2008, *Maximum Contaminant Levels and Regulatory Dates for Drinking Water, US EPA vs California*, available at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/DWdocuments/EPAandCDPH-11-28-2008.pdf>.

¹⁸ Department of Toxic Substance Control, Envirostor website, <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>, accessed October 2, 2009.

The Central Plume is the largest groundwater plume in Butte County, measuring approximately 1 by 1.5 miles in size, and located in Chico's downtown area. PCE concentrations have been as high as 2,900 ppb, causing two public wells to be closed by the California Water Service Company in 1990. In July of 1995, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) installed a well and pump, which continue to remove a significant amount of PCE from the groundwater. A Final Remediation Action Plan for the Central Plume was approved by DTSC on June 21, 2007.¹⁹

Another class of hazardous materials sites that pose a particular threat to the atmosphere is burn sites, where waste is burned to reduce volume rather than being simply buried in the ground. Burn sites are seldom allowed in municipal areas, but in largely rural Butte County there are a few that have been designated. In 2006, the DTSC certified the Allen Property Burn Piles, located at Nord and Esplanade highways in Chico, indicating that cleanup of the site was completed satisfactorily enough to allow future development to proceed. The cleanup stemmed from Butte County's concerns about public health after a construction firm, hired by the property owner to clear away and burn debris from the 70-acre site, burned PVC plastic irrigation hose and pressure-treated chromated copper arsenate post and treated wood trellis. Due to health and safety concerns, Butte County authorities stopped the burns and ordered the construction company to clean the site. DTSC testing of the burn piles revealed soil contaminated with arsenic. The burned material was excavated and transported to a permitted landfill. As a result of the unpermitted burning, the responsible construction firm was put on probation for three years and forced to pay a fine.

In 2005, the DTSC certified another burn site known as the Humboldt Road Burn Dump, also in Chico. This site, the City's primary disposal area, has been the subject of extensive investigation and contains large amounts of burn dump waste.

¹⁹ Department of Toxic Substance Control, Envirostor website, <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>, accessed October 2, 2009.

c. Hazardous Waste Disposal

While Butte County has no registered Class I facilities which accept large volumes of hazardous waste, Butte County did assume responsibility of a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility in 2002. The hazardous waste facility, located adjacent to the Chico Airport, is operated under contract by A/C Industrial Services, Inc. The facility provides a controlled environment for receiving and processing household hazardous waste from all residents of Butte County.

Household hazardous wastes include antifreeze, motor oil, oil filters, latex and oil based paint, pesticides, herbicides, poisons, aerosols, gasoline, paint related products (thinner, stain, varnish, and lacquers), bleaches, polishes, solvents, batteries, household cleaning supplies, pool chemicals, hobby supplies, fluorescent light tubes, mercury thermostats, and electronic waste, including computer monitors, televisions, and other items containing cathode ray tubes.²⁰

Recology Butte Colusa Counties in Oroville and Waste Management, Inc. in Gridley operate additional household hazardous waste facilities for the benefit of their customers concentrated in Oroville, Gridley, and Chico. Recology Butte Colusa Counties operates a transfer facility at 2720 South Fifth Avenue in Oroville. Waste Management Inc. operates a transfer station off of Ord Ranch Road in Gridley.

d. Naturally-Occurring Asbestos

Naturally-occurring asbestos is a hazardous material associated with serpentine rocks, which are found in the foothill and mountain regions of Butte County. The amount of naturally-occurring asbestos present in such rocks can vary widely, and is generally only hazardous when it is released into the air when broken or crushed.

²⁰ Butte County, August 2, 2007, *Butte County General Plan 2030 Setting and Trends Report*.

2. Airport Hazards

The major aviation facilities in Butte County include the following:

- ◆ **Chico Municipal Airport.** This is the largest airport in Butte County and the only one with regularly scheduled commercial service. It is owned and operated by the City of Chico. The airport has two paved runways and is served by one commuter airline, United Express, with daily flights to and from San Francisco. Charter services, Federal Express, cargo carriers, and public agencies also operate out of the airport.
- ◆ **Oroville Municipal Airport.** This airport is owned by the City of Oroville, but is privately operated. It is the second-largest airport and serves the south county area. The airport's two paved runways serve general aviation aircraft and business jets.
- ◆ **Paradise Skypark Airport.** This airport is privately owned and operated with one runway. It is an important regional base for skydiving.
- ◆ **Ranchaero Airport.** This airport is privately owned and operated with one runway. Flight instruction makes up a large portion of its daily operations.

There are also two private airstrips in unincorporated Butte County: the Richvale Airport, located at 1764 Richvale Highway, and the Johnson Ag-Viation, which is located between Highway 99 and the Riceton Highway directly west of the Thermalito Afterbay. Approximately 14 multi-engine aircrafts and one helicopter use the Johnson Ag-Viation airstrip almost on a daily basis.

3. Fire Hazards

a. Wildland Fire Hazards

Calculation of threat from wildfire hazard is based on a number of combining factors including fuel loading (vegetation), topography and climatic conditions, such as winds, humidity and temperature, as well as the proximity of structures and urban development to fire hazards. Wildland fire hazards are most pronounced in rural-urban interface areas, or where urban development is located close to open space areas where vegetation serves as fuel. Butte

County has experienced several large and damaging wildfires in and around the rural-urban interface areas. Generally, the periods of greatest risk for wildland fire are the late summer and early fall, when vegetation is at its driest. Human activity, including residential and agricultural burning, careless disposal of cigarettes, campfires, and use of fireworks can all trigger fires. Natural causes such as lightning strikes may also start fires.

Figure 4.7-1 depicts wildland fire risk in Butte County. Many areas of Butte County face some level of threat from wildland fire. The mountainous area of the county, extending from Butte Meadows in the north to Forbestown in the south, has been designated by CAL FIRE as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. CAL FIRE has designated the foothill area, extending from Forest Ranch in the north to Bangor in the south, as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. These portions of Butte County contain homes within areas of denser vegetation, providing fuel for fires, and steep slopes that help to hasten the spread of fire.

b. Urban Fire Hazards

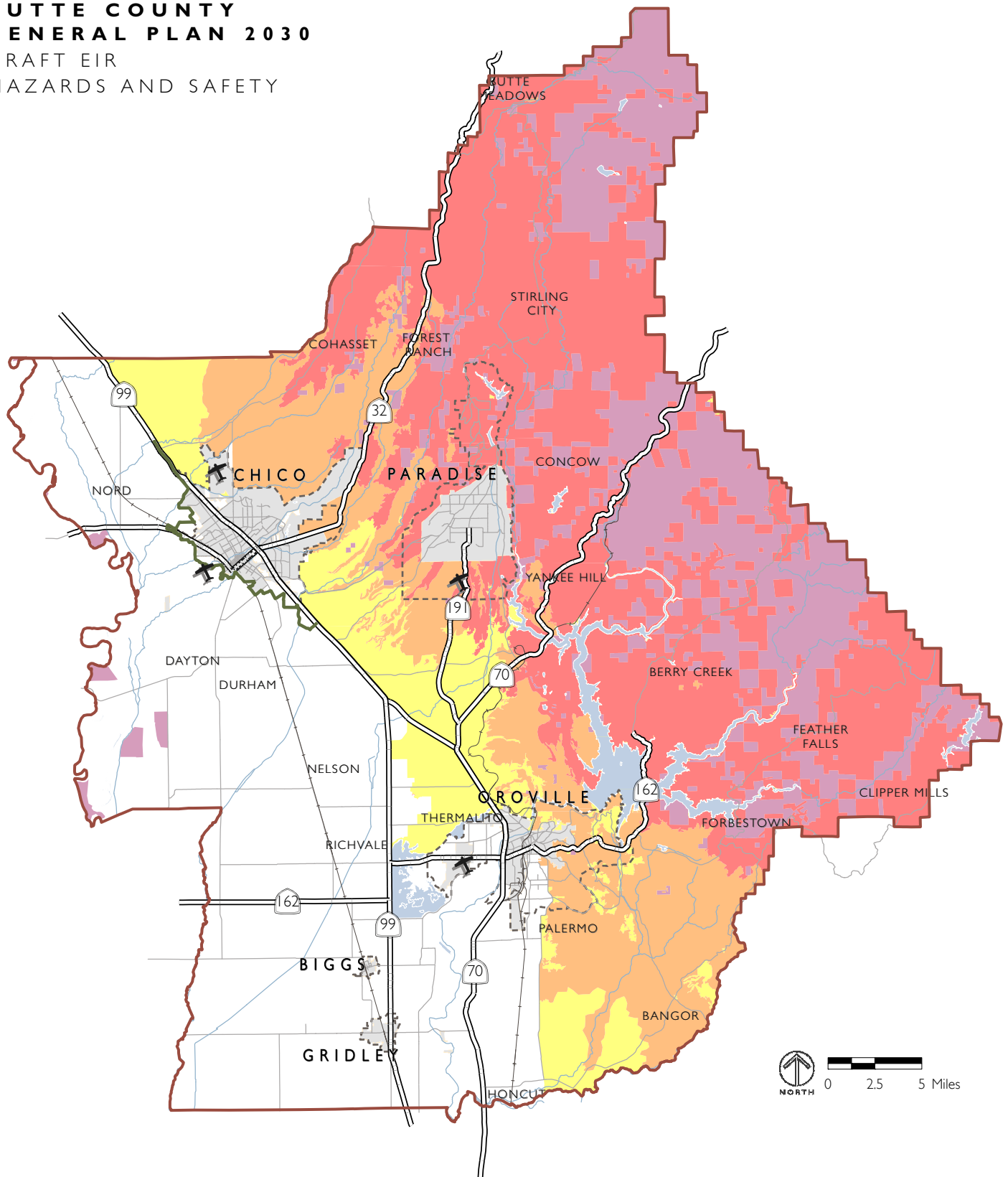
Urban fire risk in Butte County is greatest in older structures and neighborhoods built before modern building codes for fire safety and building systems were in place. Other factors affecting urban fire risk and relative likelihood of loss of life or property include building age, height and use; storage of flammable material; building construction materials; availability of sprinkler systems; and proximity to a fire station and hydrants.

c. Evacuation and Access

In more remote parts of the county, the potential risk of losses from wildland fires is exacerbated by the relatively poor access offered by rural roads and the general lack of pressurized fire systems with fire hydrants. Fire safety issues are a concern for the Paradise and Magalia area and other unincorporated communities on the Upper Ridge due to limited road access to and through the area. The Skyway, the major county arterial that serves Paradise, and the Magalia area, has a limited capacity that could negatively affect evacuation and access by emergency vehicles in the event of a natural disaster. Although

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Sources: Butte County GIS, 2009; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2007.

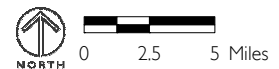
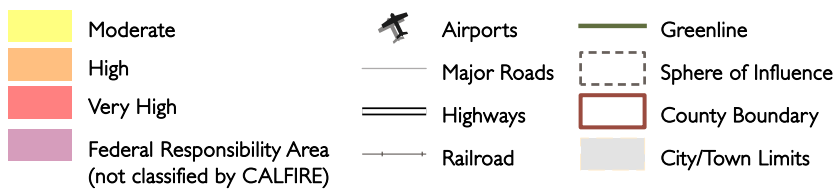


FIGURE 4.7-1
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

an EIR on a project to widen the Skyway from two to four lanes from Pentz Road to South Park Drive was certified in 2005, funding has not been available to complete the widening.

The Upper Ridge communities are especially vulnerable to wildfires because they are isolated on top of a relatively narrow, wooded ridgeline. The existing two-lane roadway across the Magalia Reservoir dam also creates a potential bottleneck for evacuation during catastrophic events. In addition to the anticipated problems created by emergency access and congestion during an evacuation, an earthquake is capable of causing the main earthen Magalia Reservoir dam to subside, which would result in partial or total loss of the roadway.

C. Standards of Significance

General Plan 2030 and the ALUCP override would have a significant hazards and safety impact if they would:

- ◆ Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- ◆ Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- ◆ Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
- ◆ 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, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- ◆ 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, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

- ◆ For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
- ◆ Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- ◆ Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

D. Impact Discussion

The following discussion provides an analysis of potential project and cumulative hazard and safety impacts that could occur as a result of implementation of General Plan 2030 and the ALUCP override.

1. Project Impacts

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

The implementation of General Plan 2030 would include land uses that would require the routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous material and waste within Butte County. Hazardous materials are utilized in all land use designations for manufacturing, agriculture, and household chores, among other activities. Implementation of General Plan 2030 would result in an intensification of land use and a corresponding increase in the amount of hazardous materials stored, transported, and disposed of in unincorporated Butte County. The Industrial land designation is the most likely to utilize the largest quantities of hazardous materials.

However, General Plan 2030 contains policies that address the routine use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Health and Safety Element Policy HS-P14.4 requires proponents of new hazardous waste management facilities to demonstrate that potential environmental impacts can be mitigated as a condition of approval. Furthermore, Policy HS-P14.2 requires that hazardous materials carrier routes direct hazardous materials transport away from populated areas, and Policy HS-P14.3 limits the transport of haz-

ardous and toxic materials to designated highway and rail routes. In addition, as described in Section A.1 and A.2, federal and State agencies also regulate the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials.

The routine use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous material and waste within and through the county is an unavoidable aspect of modern society. However, the risk of death, injury, and/or property loss is lessened through State and local regulations and policies. The implementation of the proposed General Plan policies, in conjunction with federal and State regulations, would reduce the impact of routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials to a *less-than-significant* level.

Since the ALUCP does not address hazardous materials, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding 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 accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

As noted in Section D.1.a, implementation of General Plan 2030 would result in an intensification of land uses that would require the use, transportation, and storage of hazardous materials in unincorporated Butte County. Personal injury, property damage, environmental degradation, or death could result from the release of hazardous materials caused by upset or accident conditions.

However, General Plan 2030 includes policies that address upset and accident conditions potentially involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. As noted in Section D.1.a, Health and Safety Element Policy HS-P14.2 addresses the potential impacts associated with new hazardous waste management facilities, and Policies HS-P14.2 and HS-P14.3 address the transport of hazardous materials. Furthermore, Policy HS-P14.1 supports the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (Area Plan), which contains

processes and strategies for responding to emergencies involving hazardous materials in the county.

Although the risk of upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment cannot be completely eliminated, it can be reduced to a manageable level. As discussed in Section A.4.a, the Butte County Division of Environmental Health serves as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for unincorporated Butte County, and is responsible for the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans); the Hazardous Waste Generator and On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (tiered permitting) Programs; the Underground Storage Tank Program; the California Accidental Release Prevention Program; and the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act: Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans. Businesses using hazardous materials in Butte County would be required to register with these programs and comply with their guidelines. Proper implementation of these CUPA programs, in conjunction with other State and federal regulations and General Plan 2030 policies discussed above, would reduce the impact of reasonably foreseeable accidents and/or upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials to a *less-than-significant* level.

Since the ALUCP does not address hazardous materials, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding reasonably foreseeable accident and/or upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials.

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

Implementation of General Plan 2030 would allow land uses that could be reasonably expected to handle hazardous materials or generate hazardous emissions. It is possible that such uses could occur near existing or proposed schools. However, exposure to hazardous materials would be limited as all users of hazardous materials are subject to federal, State, and local laws that ensure that hazardous material use, emission and transportation are controlled to a safe level. The combination of federal, State, and local regulations

described in previous sections, and Health and Safety Element policies identified under Goal HS-14 that call for reducing risks from the harmful effects of hazardous materials, would ensure that the risk to schools of hazardous materials or emissions would be *less than significant*.

Since the ALUCP does not address hazardous materials, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding hazardous materials emissions near schools.

- 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, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

As discussed in Section B.1.b, there are a number of sites in Butte County that are included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. These sites have a history of contamination with hazardous materials and are subject to various State and federal laws and regulators, including the CERCLA, US EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB.

Development allowed by General Plan 2030 could create a hazard to the public or the environment if the development occurs on contaminated sites. All of the sites on which the DTSC has placed land use restrictions are located within the incorporated municipalities. Although all unincorporated area sites in the DTSC database of hazardous materials sites do not have land use restrictions, future development could expose the public or the environment to hazards from site contaminants.

However, General Plan 2030 contains policies designed to lessen the impact of hazardous materials contaminated sites. In particular, Health and Safety Policy HS-P14.5 requires an environmental investigation prior to General Plan Amendment or Rezone approval that would allow uses with sensitive receptors, such as residential developments, schools, or care facilities, on sites previously used for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or mining uses to determine whether soils, groundwater, and existing structures are contaminated and require remediation. The proposed General Plan 2030, in combi-

nation with State and federal regulations, would reduce the hazard to the public and the environment to a *less-than-significant* level.

Since the ALUCP does not address hazardous materials, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding development on hazardous materials sites.

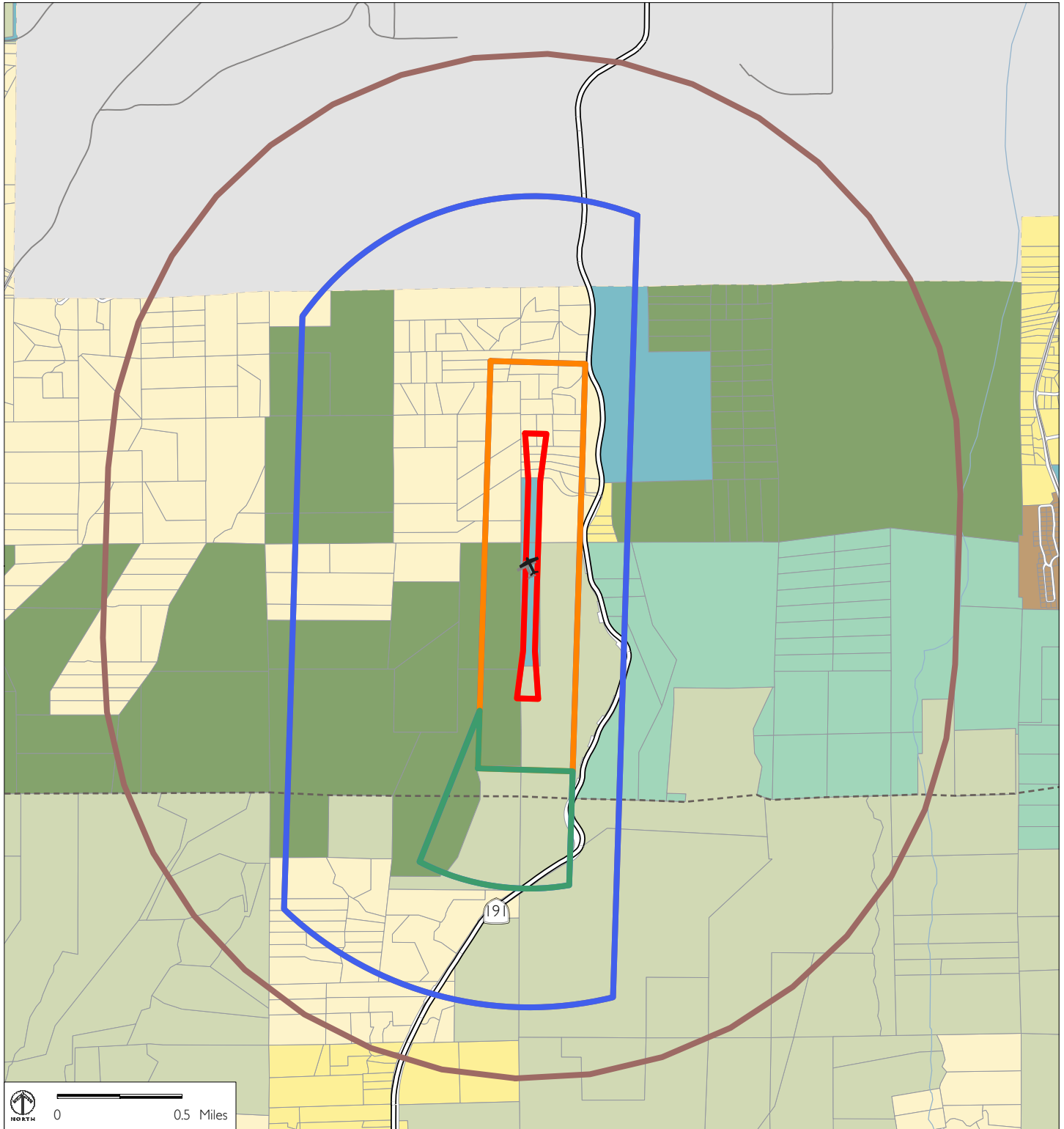
- e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

As indicated in Section A.4.d, the ALUC has adopted the ALUCP, which establishes land use restrictions for the areas around the four principal airports in Butte County. As discussed further in Chapter 4.9, Land Use, General Plan 2030 conflicts with the ALUCP's Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones in various locations around all four airports. However, with the exception of two conflict areas discussed below, the ALUCP and General Plan 2030 both allow a similar type of residential development within these conflict areas; the conflicts are only related to the density of development allowed. These impacts from inconsistency with the ALUCP are land use impacts, and they do not relate to the safety of people residing or working in the areas around the airports.

There are two locations where the General Plan 2030 land use map designates an area for residential use and where the ALUCP prohibits residential use. At the Paradise Skypark Airport, the Rural Residential General Plan designation extends into the A Compatibility Zone, which prohibits residential uses. However, as shown in Figure 4.7-2, only a portion of each of the parcels with this designation is within the A Compatibility Zone, so any residential development on the parcels would be required to be constructed outside of the A Compatibility Zone area. In addition, at the Ranchoero Airport, the Medium Density Residential General Plan designation extends into the A Compatibility Zone. However, as shown in Figure 4.7-3, only a portion of each of the

BUTTE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

DRAFT EIR
HAZARDS AND SAFETY



	Airports		B2 - Minimum 5 acre lot		Railroad
Airport Compatibility Zone			C - Minimum 5 acre lot or 4 dwelling units per acre		Major Roads
	A - No residential uses allowed		D - No limit on residential densities		Sphere of Influence
	B1 - Minimum 10 acre lot		Highways		City/Town Limits

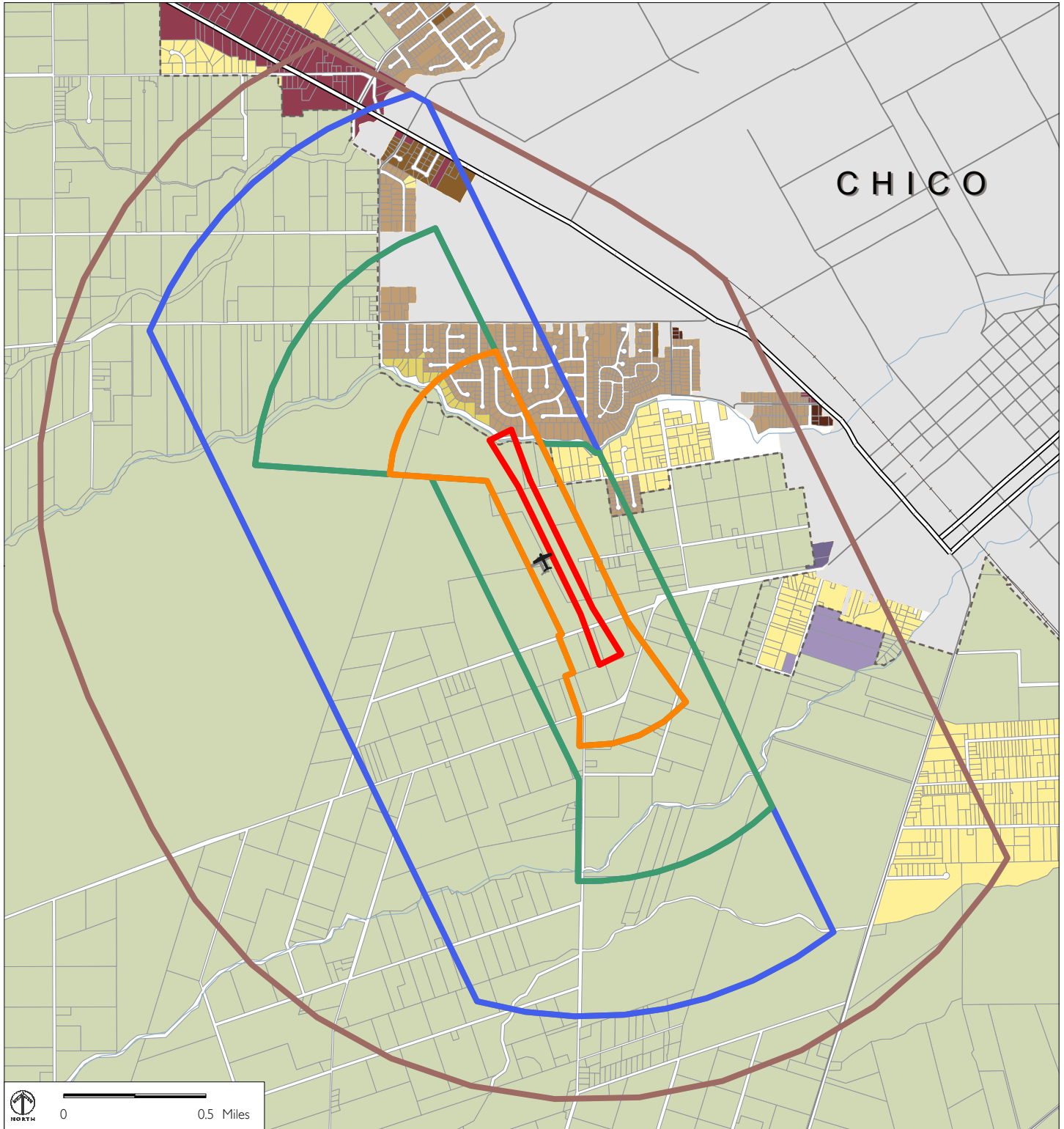
Note: Please see Figure 3-3 for General Plan Land Use Designations legend.
Source: Butte County GIS, 2009.

FIGURE 4.7-2

PARADISE SKYPARK LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

BUTTE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030

DRAFT EIR
HAZARDS AND SAFETY



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Airports | B2 - Minimum 5 acre lot | Railroad |
| Airport Compatibility Zone | C - Minimum 5 acre lot or 4 dwelling units per acre | Major Roads |
| A - No residential uses allowed | D - No limit on residential densities | Sphere of Influence |
| B1 - Minimum 10 acre lot | Highways | City/Town Limits |

Note: Please see Figure 3-3 for General Plan Land Use Designations legend.
Source: Butte County GIS, 2009.

FIGURE 4.7-3

RANCHAERO AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

parcels with this designation is within the A Compatibility Zone, so any residential development on the parcels would be required to be constructed outside of the A Compatibility Zone area. In addition, all of the parcels that extend into the A Compatibility Zone near the Ranchoero Airport area are currently developed with residential uses. Therefore, no additional residential development would occur inside of Airport Compatibility Zones, so no safety impacts would occur.

As indicated in Chapter 3, because of the inconsistencies between General Plan 2030 and the ALUCP, an ALUCP override is required.

Because General Plan 2030 allows development only where development is deemed safe by the ALUCP, the impact is *less than significant*.

f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

As noted in Section B.2, there are two private airstrips in Butte County: the Richvale and Jones Ag-Viation private airstrips. The Richvale airstrip is approximately 1 mile west of Richvale, while Jones Ag-Viation is located just west of the Thermalito Afterbay. Both airstrips primarily serve nearby agricultural uses and are used to fertilize crops.

Both private airstrips are surrounded by the Agriculture designation under the General Plan 2030 land use map. The closest residential, commercial, or industrial land use designations under General Plan 2030 are approximately 1 mile from the Richvale airstrip. Therefore, there would be a sufficient buffer of agricultural land between the airstrip and residential, commercial, and industrial development, and the proposed project would have a *less-than-significant* impact related to potential hazards for people living or working in the project area.

Since the ALUCP does not address private airstrips, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding hazards associated with private airstrips.

- g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

General Plan 2030 would allow new development and population growth, resulting in an increase in demand for emergency services during disasters, which could affect the implementation of emergency response and evacuation plans.

However, numerous polices in General Plan 2030 address the County's emergency preparedness in the event of natural or man-made disasters. Health and Safety Element HS-15 and its associated policies and actions work to ensure that Butte County is prepared for emergency situations. Policy HS-15.1 directs the County to conduct continuous advance planning to anticipate potential threats and improve emergency response effectiveness. Policy HS-P15.2 requires that critical emergency response facilities such as fire, police, emergency service facilities, and utilities be sited to minimize their exposure to flooding, seismic effects, fire, or explosion. In addition, Policies HS-P15.3 and HS-P15.4 address emergency evacuation by keeping emergency access routes free of traffic impediments, and marking streets and developed properties to enable easy identification.

As a result of the proposed goal and policies described above, implementation of General Plan 2030 would cause a *less-than-significant* impact in relation to emergency planning.

Since the ALUCP does not address emergency planning, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding emergency planning.

- h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

As discussed in Section B.3.a, much of Butte County faces threats from wildland fires. General Plan 2030 would allow new development, particularly in the foothill and mountain areas of the county where there are high fire risks that could expose new populations to loss, injury, or death due to wildfires.

Although the majority of the land within the High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones is designated for Timber Mountain and Agriculture, Foothill Residential and Rural Residential land uses are also allowed in these areas. The development of single-family homes on existing vacant parcels would not be subject to additional discretionary review or associated environmental review prior to the issuance of a building permit.

However, General Plan 2030 includes a number of goals, policies and actions that would reduce wildfire impacts. Health and Safety Element Goal HS-11 and its associated policies and actions seek to reduce risks from wildland and urban fire. Specifically, Policy HS-P11.1 requires that the County consider fire hazards in all land use and zoning decisions, environmental review, subdivisions review, and the provision of public services. Since all structures, even those without discretionary review, are subject to the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, this policy will reduce the risk for new development on existing vacant parcels.

In addition, Policy HS-P11.4 requires that new development meet current fire safe ordinance standards for adequate emergency water flow, emergency vehicle access, signage, evacuation routes, fuel management, defensible space, fire safe building construction, and wildfire preparedness, which would help to reduce the wildfire impacts on new development. Furthermore, Action HS-A11.1 directs the County to complete roadside fuel reduction projects to reduce wildfire risk, increase visibility, and maintain safe evacuation routes, which would help to reduce wildfire hazards.

In addition, Health and Safety Goal HS-12 and its associated policies and actions seek to protect people and property from wildland and urban fires. Specifically, Policy HS-P12.1 maintains regulations regarding vegetation clearance around structures, and Policy HS-P12.3 requires the use of fire resistant landscaping and fuel breaks in residential areas. In addition, Policy HS-P12.2 requires fuel breaks along the edge of developing areas in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and Policy HS-P12.4 requires all developments in wildland urban interface areas in High or Very High Fire Haz-

ard Severity Zones to provide, at a minimum, small-scale water systems for fire protection.

Finally, Health and Safety Element Goal HS-13 and its associated policy and actions seek to identify safe and effective evacuation routes and access for fire prevention and suppression. Policy HS-P13.1 requires that new development in High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones identify access and egress routes and make improvements or contribute to a fund to develop, upgrade, and maintain these routes. Action HS-A13.1 directs the County to delineate and publish alternative evacuation routes for communities in foothill and mountain areas with high fire potential. In addition, Action HS-A13.2 directs the County to seek funding to conduct a study to identify evacuation routes for areas in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and then to seek funding to implement the necessary improvements to the routes.

In addition to the proposed goals, policies, and action in General Plan 2030, other State and local policies and regulations would mitigate wildfire risk impacts, such as the State Fire Safety Regulations summarized in Section A.2.f, above. The County's Wildfire Mitigation Action Plan will help to reduce damage and prevent injury from wildfire through wildfire mitigations, including a fuel reduction program, a weed abatement program, construction codes requiring the use of fire resistant building materials in new construction, and improvements to the water supply and hydrant system.²¹ Additionally, the Butte County Community Wildfire Protection Plan of 2005 will mitigate impacts associated with wildfire in developed areas through evaluation and assessment of proposed structures, implementation of mitigation measures associated with construction, and education programs for private landowners and public agencies.

Development allowed by General Plan 2030 would also be in compliance with safety regulations set forth by Chapters 20 and 38A of the Butte County

²¹ Butte County, Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. March, 2007. http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/docs/lhmp/Butte_County_MHMP.pdf, accessed June 19, 2009.

Code. Specifically, Chapter 20 lists standards for efficient emergency evacuation plans that are required in subdivisions, parcel maps, and site improvement projects. Chapter 38A would help to mitigate the impact by requiring occupants and property owners to maintain property in such a way that reduces the risk of fire and supplementing other fire prevention and protection regulations that pertain to the county.

Together, the proposed goals, policies, and actions of General Plan 2030 and the other local policies and regulations discussed above would reduce wildfire impacts to a *less-than-significant* level.

Since the ALUCP does not address wildfire hazards, implementation of the ALUCP override would have *no impact* regarding wildfire hazards.

2. Cumulative Impacts

As discussed previously, the increase in Butte County's local population under the proposed General Plan would result in the increased use of and potential exposure to hazardous household, commercial, and industrial materials. There would also be an increase in the population that would be exposed to potential hazards associated with aircraft operation and wildland fires. In addition, the increase in population could lead to an increase in demand for emergency services during disasters. However, most potential project-level impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would be reduced to a less-than-significant level due to local, regional, State, and federal regulations, such as those that control the production, use, and transportation of hazardous materials and waste and address development in areas at risk of wildfire. Since impacts associated with hazardous materials, airport hazards, and fire hazards are, by their nature, focused on specific sites or areas, the less-than-significant impacts within unincorporated Butte County would not contribute to a cumulative increase in hazards in the county or the larger region. The potential for cumulative impacts associated with safety and hazards would be *less than significant*.

E. Maximum Theoretical Buildout

The maximum theoretical buildout allowed under General Plan 2030 would include significantly more development than the projected 2030 buildout analyzed in Section D. Under these conditions, both the amount and the extent of development would be increased, which would in turn increase the potential for hazard and safety impacts. However, as discussed in Chapter 3, it is unlikely that maximum theoretical buildout would ever occur under General Plan 2030, and an analysis of maximum theoretical buildout is not required by CEQA.

F. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Since there are no significant impacts related to hazards and safety as a result of General Plan 2030 and the ALUCP override, no mitigation measures are required.