# CARCD 72<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference "Dynamic Partnerships, Relevant Results" November 2017 – Sacramento, CA



## How Did We Get Here?

# **CEQA 101**

by Wendy Worthey



#### Introduction

- M.S. in Biology
- 22+ years working with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Public and private projects
- Public projects include land management plans, regional habitat conservation planning, water supply facility conversions/expansions
- 15 years teaching CEQA at USD



#### DUDEK

#### For RCDs

- Creation of baseline documentation for conservation easements
- Site studies: soils, hydrology, plant and wildlife surveys
- Review proposed management plans
- Review properties for potential acquisition/acceptance
- Support for ILFP; Development of mitigation capacity/programming <u>For "Developers"</u>
- Find mitigation opportunities in coordination with RCDs
- Incorporate into regulated water permitting and CEQA documents



#### **CEQA Background**

- CEQA enacted in 1970 (just after U.S. gov't passed NEPA) as a statewide policy of environmental protection
- Updated annually, primarily based on case law
- Basic purposes involve full disclosure and public involvement



#### Terms...

- Lead Agency public agency that carries out or approves a project that may have an adverse impact on the environment; prepares the CEQA document or decides on an exemption
- Responsible Agency public agency that carries out or approves a project but relies on Lead Agency's CEQA document before issuing any approvals (e.g., permit)
- **Significant Effect** substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, objects of cultural or aesthetic significance, etc.



#### When Does CEQA Apply?

- Applies to "projects"
- A "project":
  - Involves a public agency (i.e., lead agency)
  - Is a discretionary action (involves some type of decision, permit, etc.)
  - Has the potential to result in a direct physical change or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change to the environment



## When CEQA Does NOT Apply

- The activity is NOT a project
- Private projects that do not require any approvals, permits, or other actions (decisions) by a public agency
- If Categorical Exemption, there is absolutely no potential to result in a direct or indirect physical change in the environment
- The activity IS a project, but qualifies for an exemption



#### So, You Have a Project...

- Lead Agency (e.g., City, County, RCD, etc.) determines if the project is exempt from CEQA (Section 15061)
- Even if exempt, there is still a step or two to be completed BUT at least you wouldn't have to endure the entire lengthy CEQA process and document preparation as you would for a ND, MND or EIR...



#### Common Statutory Exemptions

(Could potentially cause environmental impacts)

- Ministerial projects
- Feasibility and planning studies
- Emergency projects
- Specified mass transit projects
- Railroad grade separations

- Removal of haz pipeline
- Specific prison facilities
- Olympic Games
- Financial assistance to low/mod income housing
- Projects that are disapproved



#### Common Categorical Exemptions

(Minor to no environmental impacts)

- Class 1 Existing Facilities
- Class 3 New construction or conversion of small structures
- Class 4 Minor Alterations
- Class 6 Information Collection
- Class 7 & 8 Actions by Regulatory Agencies

- Class 13 Acquisition of Land for Wildlife Conservation Purposes
- Class 25 Transfer of Ownership to Preserve Natural Conditions and Historical Resources
- Class 33 Small HabitatRestoration Projects (NTE 5 ac)



#### Exceptions to Categorical Exemptions

#### Six circumstances that mean you cannot rely on a Categorical Exemption

- Location exception (only applies to certain CEs)
- Cumulative impact exception
- Unusual circumstances (significant effect) exception
- Scenic resources within scenic highways exception
- Hazardous waste sites exception
- Historical resources exception

If relying on a categorical exemption, best to run through each of the exceptions and <u>document facts</u> showing why none of them apply.



# What happens if you have a Project and none of the Exemptions apply?

- Complete an Initial Study (Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines) to evaluate all impacts resulting from "construction" and "operation" of the project
- Based on specific thresholds for each impact, determine if project will have a potentially significant or less than significant impact
- Determine if mitigation is needed, and if it can adequately reduce all impacts to less than significant levels



# Use the Initial Study to Determine Most Appropriate CEQA Document

- **Negative Declaration (ND)**: All potential impacts are less than significant, even without mitigation
- Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND): All potential impacts are less than significant, but some require mitigation to get there
- Environmental Impacts Report (EIR): Even after incorporating all reasonable and feasible mitigation, some of the impacts will remain potentially significant

#### **Public Review**

- ND or MND with NOI = 20-30 days; then NOD and Statute of Limitations (SOL)
- NOP = 30 days; then DEIR with NOC = 45 days; then NOD and SOL



#### Back to Exemptions

If project does qualify for an Exemption, prepare a Notice of Exemption (NOE)

- Documents reasons the agency believes project is not subject to CEQA
- Can be (but is not required to be) filed with a County Clerk's office
- Benefit of filing: 35-day statute of limitations
- Con of filing: Alerts more potential project opponents to the fact the agency is undertaking this activity
- If not going to file, can call it a "Memorandum to File" or "Exemption Determination" instead of NOE

Why prepare an NOE if the agency is not going to file with County?

- Able to provide documentation of exemption determination to other agencies
- If challenged, want to be able to point to a dated record showing that you thoughtfully and in good faith considered whether the action was subject to CEQA



## Coordination with Regulatory Agencies

- Early involvement is generally beneficial
- Gain credibility with regulatory agencies
- Informal consultation (regulated waters and listed species issues)



## Applicant-Sponsored Mitigation at RCDs

- Mitigation feasibility for RCDs
- Not easy for developers to find mitigation (esp. in So Cal)
- Partnering w/ developers Perception of "Pay and Walk Away" (pass costs onto developers)
- Ultimately establish more broad multi-developer compensatory mitigation opportunities
- Request that mitigation efforts, if known, also be covered in the developer/applicant project CEQA document and permit processing

#### "Scenarios"

- Conservation District wants to undertake a study to assess and compare several different habitat conservation scenarios on a large piece of property
- Construction of a small greenhouse for use as a native plant nursery
- Acquisition of 20 acres of land, for future restoration opportunities and ultimately planned for placement under a conservation easement
- Relocation of a native plant community from a parcel slated for development; plants will be replanted within an existing conservation area
- Restoration of CAGN habitat on 16 acres



## **ANY QUESTIONS?**

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## Thank you!!

