5.14 FARMLANDS

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (7 USC § 4201-4209) was enacted to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to unnecessary and irreversible conversion of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance to non-agricultural uses. Prime farmland is defined as land that possesses the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, without intolerable soil erosion. Unique farmland is considered land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. Farmland of statewide or local importance includes land that has been designated as important by a State government, county commissioners, county supervisors, or an equivalent elected body.

There are three type of soils found within the Detailed Study Area (DSA) at Gnoss Field Airport.¹ The area occupied by the airfield and those areas adjacent to the airfield are composed of urban land and fill Xerothents. The remaining portions of the DSA are composed of Reyes Clay. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), none of the soils identified within the DSA are associated with prime or unique farmland as outlined in the USDA’s Land Inventory and Monitoring project for Marin County Soil Survey.² None of the areas within the DSA have been designated farmlands of statewide or local importance. None of the alternatives evaluated in detail in this EIS, including the Sponsor’s Proposed Project (Alternative B), the No Action Alternative (Alternative A), or Alternative D, would remove any farmland from active production.

Since no prime or unique farmlands or farmlands of statewide or local importance are present within the DSA, development of the Sponsor’s Proposed Project or its alternatives would have no environmental impact on farmland.
