
APPENDIX B

Abridged List of Major Federal and State Laws, Regulations, and
Policies Potentially Applicable to the
PRC 421 Decommissioning Project
(Updated: September 2021)

Frequently Used Abbreviations

(see also List of Abbreviations and Acronyms in Table of Contents)

Abbreviation	Definition
§	Section
AB	Assembly Bill
Cal. Code Regs.	California Code of Regulations
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO ₂ ; CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide; Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CSLC	California State Lands Commission
EO	Executive Order
Fed. Reg.	Federal Register
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
P.L.	Public Law
Pub. Resources Code	Public Resources Code
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Appendix B in this Environmental Impact Report identifies the major federal and state laws, regulations and policies (local or regional are presented for each California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G¹ resource area in Section 4 of the MND) potentially applicable to the PRC 421 Decommissioning Project.

MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Federal

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.)

The CZMA recognizes a national interest in coastal zone resources and in the importance of balancing competing uses of those resources, giving full consideration to aesthetic, cultural and historic, ecological, recreational, and other values as well as the needs for compatible economic development. Pursuant to the Act, coastal states develop and implement comprehensive coastal management programs, authorities and enforceable policies, and coastal zone boundaries, among other elements. The Act also gives state coastal management agencies regulatory control ("federal consistency" review authority) over federal activities and federally licensed, permitted or assisted activities, if the activity affects coastal resources; such activities include military projects at coastal locations and outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing, exploration and development. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) coordinates California's federally approved coastal management programs and federal consistency reviews within their respective jurisdictions.

State

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

CEQA requires state and local agencies to identify significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project" that must receive some discretionary approval (i.e., the agency has authority to deny the requested permit or approval) which may cause either a direct physical change, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change, in the environment.

¹ Environmental issue areas are found in State California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Appendix G (http://califaep.org/docs/2019-Appendix_G_Checklist.pdf).

California State Lands Commission (CSLC) and the Common Law Public Trust

The CSLC has jurisdiction and management authority over all ungranted tidelands, submerged lands, and the beds of navigable lakes and waterways, as well as certain residual and review authority for tidelands and submerged lands legislatively granted in trust to local jurisdictions (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 6301, 6306). All tidelands and submerged lands, granted or ungranted, as well as navigable lakes and waterways, are subject to the protections of the Common Law Public Trust. As general background, the State of California acquired sovereign ownership of all tidelands and submerged lands and beds of navigable lakes and waterways upon its admission to the U.S. in 1850. The State holds these lands for the benefit of all people of the State for statewide Public Trust purposes, which include but are not limited to waterborne commerce, navigation, fisheries, water-related recreation, habitat preservation, and open space. On tidal waterways, the State's sovereign fee ownership extends landward to the ordinary high-water mark as generally shown by the mean high tide line, except for areas of fill or artificial accretion. The CSLC's jurisdiction also includes a section of tidal and submerged land 3 nautical miles wide adjacent to the coast and offshore islands, including bays, estuaries, and lagoons; the waters and underlying beds of more than 120 rivers, lakes, streams, and sloughs; and 1.3 million acres of "school lands" granted to the State by the federal government to support public education. The CSLC also has leasing jurisdiction, subject to certain conditions, over mineral extraction from state property owned and managed by other state agencies (Pub. Resources Code, § 68910, subd. (b)) and is responsible for implementing a variety of state regulations for activities affecting these State Trust Lands, including implementation of CEQA.

CSLC Oil & Gas provisions (Pub. Resources Code, div. 6; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, div. 3, ch. 1)

The CSLC issues and administers oil and gas leases covering tide and submerged lands in accordance with Public Resources Code, division 6 (e.g., see § 6829 [methods of operation and standard requirements for conducting operations properly; prevention of waste; protection of worker safety and health; and liability of lessees for personal injuries and property damage], § 6829.2 [possible arresting or amelioration of land subsidence]; §§ 6873.2 and 6873.5 [carrying out CEQA requirements]). CSLC regulations pertaining to oil and gas leases, exploration permits, and operating requirements on tide and submerged lands under the CSLC's jurisdiction include the following:

Articles 3.3 and 3.4 apply to operations conducted from mobile rigs, fixed offshore structures, and upland locations serving these leases. Article 3.3 provisions include prevention and elimination of any contamination or pollution of the ocean and tidelands, prevention of waste, regulations on wellhead equipment, surface and subsurface safety valves, remedial and well maintenance work, supervision and training, anomalous casing annulus pressure, subsurface injection, conversion of a well to fluid injection, waste disposal, pressure relief

valves, personal protective equipment, and pipeline inspections. Article 3.4 provisions include prohibitions of pollution and contamination, suspension of operations and corrective action, disposal of drill cuttings and drilling muds, oil spill contingency plan requirements, pollution control and removal equipment, critical operations and curtailment plans, and pollution reports to the U.S. Coast Guard and State Office of Emergency Services.

Article 3.6 pertains to operation manuals and emergency planning, and requires operators to prepare an operations manual describing equipment and procedures that the operator employs to protect the public health and safety and the environment and to prevent oil spills.

California Coastal Act (Pub. Resources Code, § 30000 et seq.) and California Federal Consistency Program

Pursuant to the Coastal Act, the CCC, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone. The Coastal Act includes specific policies (see Chapter 3) that address issues such as shoreline public access and recreation, lower cost visitor accommodations, terrestrial and marine habitat protection, visual resources, landform alteration, agricultural lands, commercial fisheries, industrial uses, water quality, oil and gas development, transportation, development design, power plants, ports, and public works. Development activities in the coastal zone generally require a coastal permit from either the CCC or the local government: (1) the CCC retains jurisdiction over the immediate shoreline areas below the mean high tide line and offshore areas to the 3 nautical mile state water limit; and (2) following certification of county- and municipality-developed Local Coastal Programs, the CCC has delegated permit authority to many local governments for the portions of their jurisdictions within the coastal zone. The CCC also implements the CZMA as it applies to federal activities (e.g., development projects, permits, and licenses) in the coastal zone by reviewing specified federal actions for consistency with the enforceable policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act.

AESTHETICS

Federal

There are no major federal laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

State

California Scenic Highway Program (Sts. & Hy. Code, § 260 et seq.)

The purpose of California's Scenic Highway Program, which was created by the Legislature in 1963 and is managed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), is to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from change which

would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to highways. State highways identified as scenic, or eligible for designation, are listed in Streets and Highways Code section 260 et seq. A highway's status changes from eligible to officially designated when a local governmental agency has implemented a corridor protection program for an eligible highway that meets the standards of an official scenic highway (Caltrans 2008).

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

The Coastal Act is concerned with protecting the public viewshed, including views from public areas, such as roads, beaches, coastal trails, and access ways. Section 30251 states: Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural landforms, to be visually compatible with the character of the surrounding area, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Coastline Preservation and Recreation Plan prepared by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.

Section 30253 states: New development shall, where appropriate, protect special communities and neighborhoods that, because of their unique characteristics, are popular visitor destination points for recreational uses.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Federal and State

There are no major federal or state laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this Project.

AIR QUALITY

Federal

Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.)

The FCAA requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to identify National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and welfare. National standards are established for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter (PM, PM10 and PM2.5), and lead. The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) mandates that states submit and implement a State Implementation Plan for local areas not meeting those standards; plans must include pollution control measures that demonstrate how the standards would be met. Pursuant to the 1990 FCAA amendments, the USEPA also regulates hazardous air pollutants, which are pollutants that result in harmful health effects, but are not specifically addressed through the establishment of NAAQS. Hazardous air pollutants require the use of the maximum or best available control technology to limit emissions. USEPA classifies air basins (or

portions thereof) as in “attainment” or “nonattainment” for each criteria air pollutant by comparing monitoring data with state and federal standards to determine if the NAAQS are achieved. Areas are classified for a pollutant as follows:

- “**Attainment**” – the pollutant concentration is lower than the standard.
- “**Nonattainment**” – the pollutant concentration exceeds the standard.
- “**Unclassified**” – there are not enough data available for comparisons.

In 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an air pollutant as defined under the FCAA, and that the USEPA has authority to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The FCAA allows delegation of the enforcement of many of the federal air quality regulations to the states. In California, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is responsible for enforcing air pollution regulations in concert with regional air pollution control districts.

Marine Diesel Engine Emission Standards

In March 2008, the USEPA adopted more stringent emission standards for locomotives and marine compression-ignition engines (73 Fed.Reg. 37096 (USEPA 2008a)). To reduce emissions from Category 1 (at least 50 horsepower [hp] but less than 7 liters per cylinder displacement) and Category 2 (7 to 30 liters per cylinder displacement) marine diesel engines, the USEPA has established emission standards for new engines, referred to as Tier 2 marine engine standards. The Tier 2 standards were phased in from 2004 to 2007 (year of manufacture), depending on the engine size (USEPA 1999). The 2008 final rule includes the first-ever national emission standards for existing marine diesel engines, applying to engines larger than 600 kilowatts (kW) when they are remanufactured. The rule also sets Tier 3 emissions standards for newly built engines that began implementation phase-in in 2009.

Finally, the rule establishes Tier 4 standards for newly built commercial marine diesel engines above 600 kW, based on the application of high-efficiency catalytic after-treatment technology that began implementation in 2014 (USEPA 2008b).

The new diesel marine engine standards will reduce emissions of diesel PM by 90 percent and emissions of nitrogen oxide (NO_x) by 80 percent for engines meeting Tier 4 standards, in comparison with engines meeting the current Tier 2 standards. The USEPA’s three-part program:

- (1) tightened standards for existing marine diesel engines when they are remanufactured, taking effect as certified remanufacture systems are available starting in 2008;
- (2) sets near-term emission standards, referred to as Tier 3 standards, for newly built locomotive and diesel marine engines, which reflect the application of currently available technologies to reduce engine-out PM and NO_x emissions and

phase-in starting in 2009; and

(3) applies the final long-term Tier 4 emissions standards to marine diesel engines.

Non-Road Diesel Engine Emission Standards

The USEPA has established a series of cleaner emission standards for new off-road diesel engines culminating in the Tier 4 Final Rule of June 2004 (USEPA 2004a). The Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3, and Tier 4 standards require compliance with progressively more stringent emission standards. Tier 1 standards were phased in from 1996 to 2000 (year of manufacture), depending on the engine horsepower category. Tier 2 standards were phased in from 2001 to 2006, and the Tier 3 standards were phased in from 2006 to 2008. The Tier 4 standards complement the latest 2007 and later on-road heavy-duty engine standards by requiring 90 percent reductions in diesel PM and NOx when compared against current emission levels. The Tier 4 standards were phased in starting with smaller engines in 2008 until all but the very largest diesel engines were to meet NOx and PM standards in 2015.

On-Road Trucks Emission Standards

To reduce emissions from on-road, heavy-duty diesel trucks, the USEPA established a series of cleaner emission standards for new engines, starting in 1988. These emission standards regulations have been revised over time. The latest effective regulation, the 2007 Heavy-Duty Highway Rule, provides for reductions in PM, NOx, and non-methane hydrocarbon emissions that were phased in during the model years 2007 through 2010 (USEPA 2000).

Non-Road Diesel Fuel Rule

In May 2004, the USEPA set sulfur limits for non-road diesel fuel, including locomotives but not marine fuel. Under this rule, diesel fuel used by line-haul locomotives began being limited to 500 parts per million (ppm) starting June 1, 2007, and 15 ppm starting January 1, 2012 (USEPA 2004b), at which time it would be equivalent to sulfur content restrictions of the California Diesel Fuel Regulations.

State

California Clean Air Act of 1988 (CCAA)

The CCAA requires all air districts in the state to endeavor to achieve and maintain state ambient air quality standards for ozone, CO, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and PM. CARB sets air quality standards for the state at levels to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. The California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) are generally stricter than national standards for the same pollutants; California also has standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. The CAAQS describe adverse conditions (i.e., pollution levels must be below these standards before a basin can attain the standard). Air quality is

considered in “attainment” if pollutant levels are continuously below or equal to the standards and violate the standards no more than once each year. The 1992 CCAA Amendments divide ozone nonattainment areas into four categories of pollutant levels (moderate, serious, severe, and extreme) to which progressively more stringent requirements apply. CARB also regulates toxic air contaminants (pollutants that result in harmful health effects, but are not specifically addressed by air quality standards) using air toxic control measures.

California Air Resources Board Programs, Regulations, and Standards

- **California Diesel Fuel Regulations** (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 13, §§ 2281-2285; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 17, § 93114). In 2004, the CARB set limits on the sulfur content of diesel fuel sold in California for use in on-road and off-road motor vehicles. Harbor craft and intrastate locomotives were later included by a 2004 rule amendment (CARB 2005a). Under this rule, diesel fuel used in motor vehicles except harbor craft and intrastate locomotives has been limited to 500 ppm sulfur since 1993. The sulfur limit was reduced to 15 ppm beginning on September 1, 2006. Diesel fuel used in harbor craft in the South Coast Air Basin also was limited to 500 ppm sulfur starting January 1, 2006, and was lowered to 15 ppm sulfur on September 1, 2006. Diesel fuel used in intrastate locomotives (switch locomotives) was limited to 15 ppm sulfur starting on January 1, 2007.
- **California Diesel Risk Reduction Plan**. CARB has adopted several regulations that are meant to reduce the health risk associated with on- and off-road and stationary diesel engine operation. This plan recommends many control measures with the goal of an 85 percent reduction in diesel PM emissions by 2020. The regulations noted below, which may also serve to significantly reduce other pollutant emissions, are all part of this risk reduction plan.
- **Commercial Harbor Craft Regulation** requires upgrades to Tier 2 or Tier 3 standards to reduce diesel PM and NOx emissions from diesel engines used on commercial harbor craft (e.g., tugboats, crew and supply vessels, work boats, barges, dredges) operated in California Regulated Waters (internal waters, estuarine waters, ports and coastal waters within 24 nautical miles of the coast).
- **Emission Standards for On-Road and Off-Road Diesel Engines**. Similar to the USEPA standards for on-road and off-road emissions described above, the CARB has established emission standards for new on-road and off-road diesel engines. These regulations have model year-based emissions standards for NOx, hydrocarbons, CO, and PM.
- **Heavy Duty Diesel Truck Idling Rule – Heavy Duty Diesel Truck Idling Regulation**. This CARB rule became effective February 1, 2005, and

prohibits heavy-duty diesel trucks from idling for longer than 5 minutes at a time, unless they are queuing and provided the queue is located beyond 100 feet from any homes or schools (CARB 2006).

- **In-Use Off-Road Vehicle Regulation** (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 13, § 2449). The state has also enacted a regulation to reduce diesel PM and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use off-road diesel-fueled vehicles. This regulation provides target emission rates for PM and NOx emissions from owners of fleets of diesel-fueled off-road vehicles, and applies to off-road equipment fleets of three specific sizes, as follows:
 - Small Fleet – Fleet or municipality with equipment totaling less than or equal to 2,500 hp, or municipal fleet in lower population area, captive attainment fleet, or non-profit training center regardless of horsepower.
 - Medium Fleet – Fleet with equipment totaling 2,501 to 5,000 hp.
 - Large Fleet – Fleet with equipment totaling more than 5,000 hp, or all state and federal government fleets regardless of total hp.
 - The target emission rates for these fleets are reduced over time. Specific regulation requirements include:
 - Limit on idling, requiring a written idling policy, and disclosure when selling vehicles;
 - Require all vehicles to be reported to CARB (using the Diesel Off-Road Online Reporting System [DOORS]) and labeled;
 - Restrict the adding of older vehicles into fleets starting on January 1, 2014; and
 - Require fleets to reduce their emissions by retiring, replacing, or repowering older engines, or installing Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies (i.e., exhaust retrofits). (CARB 2014)
- **Off-Road Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Program.** The CCAA mandates that CARB achieve the maximum degree of emission reductions from all off-road mobile sources (e.g., construction equipment, marine vessels, and harbor craft) to attain state ambient air quality standards. Tier 2, Tier 3, and Tier 4 exhaust emissions standards apply to off-road equipment. In addition, CARB fleet requirements specify how equipment that is already in use can be retrofitted to achieve lower emissions using the CARB-verified retrofit technologies. USEPA standards for marine compression-ignition engines address NOx and diesel PM emissions, depending on engine size and year of manufacture. Tier 2 standards for marine engines were phased in for model years 2004 to 2007, and Tier 3 standards were phased in for currently available technologies to reduce NOx and PM, starting in 2009.

- **Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP).** The PERP establishes a uniform program to regulate portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units (CARB 2005b). Once registered in the PERP, engines and equipment units may operate throughout California without the need to obtain individual permits from local air districts, if the equipment is located at a single location for no more than 12 months.

Health and Safety Code

- **Sections 25531-25543** (1) provide guidelines to identify a more realistic health risk; (2) require high-risk facilities to submit an air toxic emission reduction plan; (3) hold air pollution control districts accountable for ensuring that plans achieve objectives; and (4) require high-risk facilities to achieve their planned emission reductions
- **The Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act (§ 44300 et seq.)** provides for the regulation of over 200 toxic air contaminants. Under the act, local air districts may request that a facility account for its toxic air contaminant emissions. Local air districts then prioritize facilities based on emissions; high priority designated facilities must submit a health risk assessment.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also *Multiple Environmental Issues*)

- **Section 30253**, subdivision (c) requires that new development shall be consistent with requirements imposed by an air pollution control district or CARB as to each development.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (7 U.S.C. § 136, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.)

The FESA, which is administered in California by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides protection to species listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. When applicants propose projects with a federal nexus that “may affect” a federally listed or proposed species, the federal agency must (1) consult with the USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate, under Section 7, and (2) ensure that any actions authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of areas determined to be critical habitat.

Section 9 prohibits the “take” of any member of a listed species.

- **Take** – To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct
- **Harass** – An intentional or negligent act or omission that creates the

likelihood of injury to a listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns that include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering

- **Harm** – Significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958

This Act requires that whenever a body of water is proposed to be controlled or modified, the lead agency must consult with the state and federal agencies responsible for fish and wildlife management (e.g., USFWS, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]). The Act allows for recommendations addressing adverse impacts associated with a proposed project, and for mitigating or compensating for impacts on fish and wildlife.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (16 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq.)

The MSA governs marine fisheries management in federal waters. The MSA was first enacted in 1976 and amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act in 2007. Amendments require the identification of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for federally managed species and the implementation of measures to conserve and enhance this habitat. Any project requiring federal authorization, such as a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) permit, is required to complete and submit an EFH Assessment with the application and either show that no significant impacts to the essential habitat of managed species are expected or identify mitigations to reduce those impacts. Under the MSA, Congress defined EFH as “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” (16 U.S.C. § 1802(10)). The EFH provisions of the MSA offer resource managers a means to heighten consideration of fish habitat in resource management. Federal agencies shall consult with the NMFS regarding any action they authorize, fund, or undertake that might adversely affect EFH (§ 305(b)(2)).

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (16 U.S.C. § 1361 et seq.)

The MMPA is designed to protect and conserve marine mammals and their habitats. It prohibits takes of all marine mammals in the U.S. (including territorial seas) with few exceptions. The Act defines “take” as hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.” “Harassment” is defined as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance that has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild; or has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

The NMFS may issue a take permit under Section 104 if the activities are consistent

with the purposes of the MMPA and applicable regulations at 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 216. The NMFS must also find that the manner of taking is “humane” as defined in the MMPA. If lethal taking of a marine mammal is requested, the applicant must demonstrate that using a non-lethal method is not feasible. In 1994 a simplified process for obtaining “small take” exemptions was added for unintentional taking by incidental harassment only. Under this process, incidental take of small numbers of marine mammals by harassment can be authorized for periods of up to one year.

Executive Orders (EO)

- **EO 11990** requires federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Each agency, to the extent permitted by law, must (1) avoid undertaking or providing assistance for new construction located in wetlands unless the head of the agency finds there is no practical alternative to such construction or the proposed action includes all practical measures to minimize harm to wetlands that may result from such use; (2) take into account economic, environmental and other pertinent factors in making this finding; and (3) provide opportunity for early public review of any plans or proposals for new construction in wetlands.
- **EO 13112** requires federal agencies to use authorities to prevent introduction of invasive species, respond to and control invasions, and provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in invaded ecosystems; also established the Invasive Species Council, which prepares a National Invasive Species Management Plan that details and recommends performance-oriented goals and objectives and measures of success for federal agencies.
- **EO 13158** requires federal agencies to (1) identify actions that affect natural or cultural resources that are within a Marine Protected Area (MPA); and (2) in taking such actions, to avoid harm to the natural and cultural resources that are protected by an MPA.

Other Federal Acts

- **Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act** (see Hydrology and Water Quality)
- **Coastal Zone Management Act** (see Multiple Environmental Issues)
- **Estuary Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 1221-1226)** authorizes federal agencies to assess the impacts of commercial and industrial developments on estuaries.

State

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.)

The CESA provides for the protection of rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, as recognized by the CDFW, and prohibits the taking of such species without its authorization. Furthermore, the CESA provides protection for those species that are designated as candidates for threatened or endangered listings. Under the CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened species and endangered species (Fish & G. Code, § 2070). The CDFW also maintains a list of candidate species, which are species that the CDFW has formally noticed as under review for addition to the threatened or endangered species lists. The CDFW also maintains lists of Species of Special Concern that serve as watch lists. Pursuant to CESA requirements, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project site and determine whether the proposed project will have a significant impact on such species. The CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may affect a candidate species. The CESA also requires a permit to take a state-listed species through incidental or otherwise lawful activities (§ 2081, subd. (b)).

Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1600-1616)

These regulations require that the CDFW: be notified of activities that would interfere with the natural flow of, or substantially alter, the channel, bed, or bank of a lake, river, or stream; determines if the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource; and issue a Streambed Alteration Agreement if applicable.

Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2850–2863)

Pursuant to this Act, the CDFW established and manages a network of MPAs to, among other goals, protect marine life and habitats and preserve ecosystem integrity. For the purposes of MPA planning, California was divided into five distinct regions (four coastal and San Francisco Bay) each of which had its own MPA planning process. The coastal portion of California's MPA network is now in effect statewide; options for a planning process in San Francisco Bay have been developed for consideration at a future date. The MLPA establishes clear policy guidance and a scientifically sound planning process for the siting and design of MPAs such as:

- State Marine Reserves (SMRs), which typically preclude all extractive activities (such as fishing or kelp harvesting)
- State Marine Parks (SMPs), which do not allow any commercial extraction
- State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCAs), which preclude some combination of commercial and/or recreational extraction

Other relevant California Fish and Game Code sections and Programs/Plans

- **Section 1900 et seq.** (California Native Plant Protection Act) is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in California. Under section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered. The Act includes provisions that prohibit taking of listed rare or endangered plants from the wild and a salvage requirement for landowners.
- **Sections 3503 & 3503.5** prohibit take and possession of native birds' nests and eggs from all forms of needless take and provide that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nests or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.
- **Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), & 5515 (fish)** designate certain species as “fully protected;” such species, or parts thereof, may not be taken or possessed at any time without permission by the CDFW.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

- **Section 30230** – Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.
- **Section 30231** – The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.
- **Section 30232** – Protection against the spillage of crude oil, gas, petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall be provided in relation to any development or transportation of such materials. Effective containment and

cleanup facilities and procedures shall be provided for accidental spills that do occur.

- **Section 30233** – applies in part to development activities within or affecting wetlands and other sensitive areas, identifies eight allowable uses, requires projects be the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative, and where applicable, requires feasible and appropriate mitigation.
- **Section 30240** – (a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas. (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade those areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of those habitat and recreation areas.

Other

- **Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act** (see Hazards and Hazardous Materials)
- **Wetlands Conservation Policy** – no net loss of wetland acreage; long-term gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of California’s wetlands

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)

The AHPA provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data that might be irreparably lost or destroyed as a result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen’s communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of terrain caused by the construction of a dam by an agency of the U.S. or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of a federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program. This Act requires federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior when they find that any federally permitted activity or program may cause irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric, historical, or archaeological data. The AHPA built upon national policy, set out in the Historic Sites Act of 1935, “...to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) (P.L. 96-95; 93 Stat. 712)

The ARPA states that archaeological resources on public or Indian lands are an accessible and irreplaceable part of the nation’s heritage and:

- Establishes protection for archaeological resources to prevent loss and

destruction due to uncontrolled excavations and pillaging;

- Encourages increased cooperation and exchange of information between government authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources prior to the enactment of this Act;
- Establishes permit procedures to permit excavation or removal of archaeological resources (and associated activities) located on public or Indian land; and
- Defines excavation, removal, damage, or other alteration or defacing of archaeological resources as a “prohibited act” and provides for criminal and monetary rewards to be paid to individuals furnishing information leading to the finding of a civil violation or conviction of a criminal violator.

An anti-trafficking provision prohibits interstate or international sale, purchase, or transport of any archaeological resource excavated or removed in violation of a state or local law, ordinance, or regulation. ARPA’s enforcement provision provides for criminal and civil penalties against violators of the Act. The ARPA’s permitting component allows for recovery of certain artifacts consistent with NPS Federal Archeology Program standards and requirements.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.) and implementing regulations (Protection of Historic Properties; 36 CFR 800) (applies only to federal undertakings)

Archaeological resources are protected through the NHPA and its implementing regulation (Protection of Historic Properties; 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800), the AHPA, and the ARPA. This Act presents a general policy of supporting and encouraging the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources for present and future generations by directing federal agencies to assume responsibility for considering the historic resources in their activities. The state implements the NHPA through its statewide comprehensive cultural resource surveys and preservation programs coordinated by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in the State Department of Parks and Recreation, which also advises federal agencies regarding potential effects on historic properties.

The OHP also maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the state’s jurisdictions, including commenting on federal undertakings. Under the NHPA, historic properties include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places” (16 U.S.C. § 470w [5]).

Executive Order (EO) 13158

EO 13158 requires federal agencies to (1) identify actions that affect natural or cultural

resources that are within an MPA; and (2) in taking such actions, to avoid harm to the natural and cultural resources that are protected by an MPA.

State

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (Pub. Resources Code, § 5024.1, subd. (a)). CRHR eligibility criteria are modeled after National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria but focus on resources of statewide significance. Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR, including California properties formally determined to be eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP. To be eligible for the CRHR, a prehistoric or historical period property must be significant at the local, state, or federal level under one or more of the following criteria (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5, subd. (a)(3)):

- **Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- **Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important in California’s past
- **Criterion 3:** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- **Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

A resource eligible for the CRHR must meet one of the criteria of significance above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as an historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. An historic resource that may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP, may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are certain State Landmarks and Points of Interest. A lead agency is not precluded from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1, subdivision (j), or 5024.1 (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5, subd. (a)(4)).

CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

CEQA section 21084.1 provides that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. An “historical resource” includes: (1) a resource

listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources; (2) a resource included in a local register of historical or identified as significant in an historical resource surveys; and (3) any resource that a lead agency determines to be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA, when supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Historical resources may include archaeological resources. Mitigation measures for significant impacts to historical resources must be identified and implemented if feasible.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

Section 30244 states: Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.

CULTURAL RESOURCES – TRIBAL

Federal

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3049)

Assigns ownership or control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on federal lands or tribal lands after passage of the act to lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; establishes criminal penalties for trafficking in human remains or cultural objects; and requires federal agencies and museums that receive federal funding to inventory Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in their possession or control and identify their cultural and geographical affiliations within 5 years, and prepare summaries of information about Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. This is to provide for repatriation of such items when lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations request it.

Executive Order (EO) 13007, Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13007 requires federal agencies with administrative or legal responsibility to manage federal lands to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sites (to the extent practicable permitted by law and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions).

State

CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3 [AB 52 (Gatto, Stats. 2014, Ch. 532)])

The Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (effective July 1, 2015) amendments to CEQA relate to consultation with California Native American tribes, consideration of tribal cultural

resources, and confidentiality. The definition of tribal cultural resources considers tribal cultural values in addition to scientific and archaeological values when determining impacts and mitigation. AB 52 provides procedural and substantive requirements for lead agency consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of effects on tribal cultural resources, as well as examples of mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources. AB 52 establishes that if a project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, that project may have a significant effect on the environment. Lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, and shall keep information submitted by tribes confidential.

Health and Safety Code section 7050.5

This section provides for treatment of human remains exposed during construction; no further disturbance may occur until the County Coroner makes findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.98. The Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) if the remains are determined to be of Native American descent. The NAHC contacts most likely descendants about how to proceed.

Public Resources Code section 5097.98

This section provides (1) a protocol for notifying the most likely descendent from the deceased if human remains are determined to be Native American in origin and (2) mandated measures for appropriate treatment and disposition of exhumed remains.

Executive Order B-10-11

EO B-10-11 establishes as state policy that all agencies and departments shall encourage communication and consultation with California Indian Tribes and allow tribal governments to provide meaningful input into proposed decisions and policies that may affect tribal communities.

ENERGY

Federal

There are no major federal laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

State

Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act (SB 350; Stats. 2015, ch. 547)

This Act requires that the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers from renewable energy resources be increased to 50 percent by December 31, 2030, and that statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas by retail customers be doubled by January 1, 2030.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Federal

Building Codes

The Uniform Building Code (UBC) designates and ranks regions of the U.S., according to their seismic hazard potential, as Seismic Zones 1 through 4, with Zone 1 having the least seismic potential and Zone 4 having the highest seismic potential. The International Building Code (IBC) sets design standards to accommodate a maximum considered earthquake (MCE), based on a project's regional location, site characteristics, and other factors.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470)

Enacted to preserve paleontological resources for current and future generations on federal lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and USFWS, this Act identifies management requirements, collection requirements, curation requirements, authorizes criminal and civil penalties, rewards and forfeiture.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 - Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)

Public Law 111-011 at Title VI, subtitle D lays out statutory requirements for Paleontological Resources Preservation (PRP). PRP provides definitions but requires the definition of some terms, and uses other terms and concepts that need further definition or details to clarify intent or enforcement. PRP identifies management requirements, collection requirements, curation requirements, need for both criminal and civil penalties, rewards and forfeiture, and the need for confidentiality of some significant resource locations.

Other Relevant Laws

- **Public Resources Code section 5097.5** prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands”

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 2621-2630)

This Act requires that “sufficiently active” and “well-defined” earthquake fault zones be delineated by the State Geologist and prohibits locating structures for human occupancy on active and potentially active surface faults. (Note that since only those potentially active faults that have a relatively high potential for ground rupture are identified as fault zones, not all potentially active faults are zoned under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, as designated by the State of California.)

California Building Code (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23)

The California Building Code provides a minimum standard for building design, which is based on the UBC, but is modified for conditions unique to California. The Code, which is selectively adopted by local jurisdictions, based on local conditions, contains requirements pertaining to multiple activities, including: excavation, site demolition, foundations and retaining walls, grading activities including drainage and erosion control, and construction of pipelines alongside existing structures. For example, sections 3301.2 and 3301.3 contain provisions requiring protection of adjacent properties during excavations and require a 10-day written notice and access agreements with adjacent property owners.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act & Mapping Regs (Pub. Resources Code, § 2690; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, div. 2, ch. 8, art. 10).

These regulations were promulgated to promote public safety by protecting against the effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, other ground failures, or other hazards caused by earthquakes. The Act requires that site-specific geotechnical investigations be conducted identifying the hazard and formulating mitigation measures prior to permitting most developments designed for human occupancy. California Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California (1997), constitutes the guidelines for evaluating seismic hazards other than surface fault-rupture, and for recommending mitigation measures as required by Public Resources Code section 2695, subdivision (a). The Act does not apply offshore as the California Geological Survey has not zoned offshore California under the Act.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

With respect to geological resources, Section 30253 requires, in part, that new development shall: (a) Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard; and (b) Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs. Section 30243 also states in part that the long-term productivity of soils and timberlands shall be protected.

Public Resources Code division 6, parts 1 and 2 (see Multiple Environmental Issues)

California Code of Regulations, title 2, division 3, chapter 1, article 3 (see Multiple Environmental Issues)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Federal

FCAA (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.)

In 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that CO₂ is an air pollutant as defined under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), and that the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has authority to regulate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting (74 Fed. Reg. 56260)

On September 22, 2009, the USEPA issued the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule, which requires reporting of GHG data and other relevant information from large sources (industrial facilities and power plants that emit more than 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide– equivalent (MTCO₂e) emissions per year) in the U.S. The purpose of the Rule is to collect accurate and timely GHG data to inform future policy decisions. The Rule is referred to as 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 98 (Part 98). Gases covered by implementation of Part 98 (GHG Reporting Program) are: CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and other fluorinated gases including nitrogen trifluoride and hydrofluorinated ethers.

Kyoto Protocol and Paris Climate Agreement

On March 21, 1994, the Kyoto Protocol, the first international agreement to regulate GHG emissions, was signed. The Kyoto Protocol was a treaty made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. If the commitments outlined in the Kyoto Protocol are met, global GHG emissions would be reduced by 5 percent from 1990 levels during the commitment period of 2008 to 2012. The U.S. was a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol; however, Congress has not ratified it and the U.S. is not bound by the Protocol's commitments.

In December 2015, the Paris Climate Agreement was endorsed and adopted by 195 countries including the U.S. (which has since withdrawn from the Agreement). The overarching goal was to reduce pollution levels so that the rise in global temperatures is limited to no more than 2o Celsius (3.6o Fahrenheit). The Agreement included voluntary commitments to cut or limit the growth of their GHG emissions and provide regular and transparent reporting of every country's carbon reductions.

State

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32, Stats. 2006, ch. 488)

Under Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is responsible for monitoring and reducing GHG emissions in the state and for establishing a statewide GHG emissions cap for 2020 based on 1990 emissions levels. CARB has adopted the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan), initially approved in 2008 and updated in 2014, which contains the main implementation strategies for California to

reduce CO₂e emissions by 169 million metric tons (MMT) from the state's projected 2020 emissions level of 596 MMT CO₂e under a business-as-usual scenario. The Scoping Plan breaks down the amount of GHG emissions reductions CARB recommends for each emissions sector of the state's GHG inventory, but does not directly discuss GHG emissions generated by construction activities.

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit (SB 32, Stats. 2016, ch. 249)

The update made by SB 32 requires a reduction in statewide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 to meet the target set in EO B-30-15. The 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan provides a path to meet the SB 32 GHG emissions reduction goals and provides several GHG emissions reduction strategies to meet the 2030 interim GHG emissions reduction target including implementation of the Sustainable Freight Action Plan, Diesel Risk Reduction Plan, Renewable Portfolio Standard (50 percent by 2030), Advanced Clean Cars policy, and Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act (SB 350; Stats. 2015, ch. 547)

This Act requires that the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers from renewable energy resources be increased to 50 percent by December 31, 2030, and that statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas by retail customers be doubled by January 1, 2030.

SB 97 (Stats. 2007, ch. 185)

Pursuant to SB 97, the State Office of Planning and Research prepared, and the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the state CEQA Guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions. Effective as of March 2010, the revisions to the CEQA Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix G) and the Energy Conservation Appendix (Appendix F) provide a framework to address global climate change impacts in the CEQA process; state CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4 was also added to provide an approach to assessing impacts from GHGs.

As discussed in state CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4, the determination of the significance of GHG emissions calls for a careful judgment by the lead agency, consistent with the provisions in section 15064. Section 15064.4 further provides that a lead agency should make a good-faith effort, to the extent possible, on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of GHG emissions resulting from a project.

A lead agency shall have discretion to determine, in the context of a particular project, whether to:

- Use a model or methodology to quantify GHG emissions resulting from a project, and determine which model or methodology to use. The lead agency has discretion to select the model or methodology it considers most

appropriate provided it supports its decision with substantial evidence. The lead agency should explain the limitations of the particular model or methodology selected for use; and/or

- Rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards.

Section 15064.4 also advises a lead agency to consider the following factors, among others, when assessing the significance of impacts from GHG emissions on the environment: the extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting; whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project; and the extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.

Other Legislation

- **AB 1493** (Stats. 2002, ch. 200) required CARB to develop and implement regulations (stricter emissions standards) to reduce automobile and light truck GHG emissions beginning with model year 2009.
- **AB 2800** (Stats. 2016, ch. 580) requires, in part, that state agencies, until 2020, take into account current and future climate change impacts when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in infrastructure.
- **SB 1383** (Stats. 2016, ch. 395) requires CARB to approve and begin implementing its Short- Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy by January 1, 2018, to achieve a 40 percent reduction in methane, 40 percent reduction in hydrofluorocarbon gases, and 50 percent reduction in anthropogenic black carbon by 2030, relative to 2013 levels.

Executive Orders (EOs)

- **EO B-30-15** (Governor Brown, 2015) established a new interim statewide GHG emission reduction target to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 to ensure California meets its target to reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. State agencies with jurisdiction over sources of GHG emissions to implement measures were also directed pursuant to statutory authority, to achieve GHG emissions reductions to meet the 2030 and 2050 targets.
- **EO S-21-09** (Governor Schwarzenegger, 2009) directed CARB to adopt a regulation consistent with the goal of EO S-14-08.
- **EO S-13-08** (Governor Schwarzenegger, 2008) directed state agencies to take specified actions to assess and plan for impacts of global climate change, particularly sea-level rise.

- **EO S-01-07** (Governor Schwarzenegger, 2007) set a low carbon fuel standard for California, and directed the carbon intensity of California's transportations fuels to be reduced by at least 10 percent by 2020.
- **EO S-3-05** (Governor Schwarzenegger, 2005) directed reductions in GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2010, 1990 levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)'s authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act sets federal limits for drinking water contaminants. Water suppliers must provide water that meets these standards, called maximum contaminant levels.

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) (49 U.S.C. § 5901)

The HMTA delegates authority to the U.S. Department of Transportation to develop and implement regulations pertaining to the transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes by all modes of transportation. The USEPA's Hazardous Waste Manifest System is a set of forms, reports, and procedures for tracking hazardous waste from a generator's site to the disposal site. Applicable regulations are contained primarily in CFR Titles 40 and 49.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C., Ch. 103)

CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA establishes requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provides for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and establishes a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act on October 17, 1986.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the EPA requires local agencies to regulate the storage and handling of hazardous materials and requires development of a plan to mitigate the release of hazardous materials. Businesses that handle any of the specified hazardous materials must submit to government agencies (i.e., Environmental Health Services Department), an inventory of the hazardous materials, and emergency response plan, and an employee training program. These business plans must provide a description of the types of hazardous

materials/waste onsite and the location of these materials. The information in the business plan can then be used in the event of an emergency to determine the appropriate response action, the need for public notification, and the need for evacuation.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300)

Authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA: 42 U.S.C. § 9605), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA: Pub. L. 99-499); and by Clean Water Act section 311(d), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (Pub. L. 101-380), the NCP outlines requirements for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. It specifies compliance, but does not require preparation of a written plan, and provides a comprehensive system for reporting, spill containment, and cleanup. Per 40 CFR 300.175 and 40 CFR 300.120, the U.S. Coast Guard has responsibility for oversight of regional response for oil spills in “coastal zones.”

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

Congress created the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. Cal/OSHA has entered into an agreement with California under which California regulations covers all private sector places of employment within the state with certain exceptions.

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 (33 U.S.C. § 2712)

The OPA requires owners and operators of facilities that could cause substantial harm to the environment to prepare and submit, and maintain up-to-date, plans for responding to worst- case discharges of oil and hazardous substances and for facilities and vessels to demonstrate that they have sufficient response equipment under contract to respond to and clean up a worst-case spill. The passage of the OPA motivated California to pass a more stringent spill response and recovery regulation and the creation of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response to review and regulate oil spill plans and contracts. The OPA includes provisions to expand prevention and preparedness activities, improve response capabilities, provide funding for natural resource damage assessments, ensure that shippers and oil companies pay the costs of spills that do occur, and establish an expanded research and development program.

Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding established to divide areas of responsibility, the U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for tank vessels and marine terminals, the USEPA for tank farms, and the Research and Special Programs Administration for pipelines; each of these agencies has developed regulations for its area of responsibility. In addition, the Secretary of Interior is responsible for spill prevention, oil-spill contingency plans, oil-spill containment and clean-up equipment,

financial responsibility certification, and civil penalties for offshore facilities and associated pipelines in all federal and state waters.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.)

The RCRA authorizes the USEPA to control hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave” (generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal). RCRA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments from 1984 include waste minimization, phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste, and corrective action for releases. The Department of Toxic Substances Control is the lead state agency for corrective action associated with RCRA facility investigations and remediation.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. § 2601–2692)

The TSCA authorizes the USEPA to require reporting, record-keeping, testing requirements, and restrictions related to chemical substances and/or mixtures. It also addresses production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and petroleum.

Other Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Recognized National Codes and Standards

- **33 CFR, Navigation and Navigable Waters** regulates aids to navigation, vessel operations, anchorages, bridges, security of vessels, waterfront facilities, marine pollution financial responsibility and compensation, prevention and control of releases of materials (including oil spills) from vessels, ports and waterways safety, boating safety, and deep-water ports
- **40 CFR Parts 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114 – The Spill Prevention Countermeasures and Control (SPCC)** plans covered in these regulatory programs apply to oil storage and transportation facilities and terminals, tank farms, bulk plants, oil refineries, and production facilities, and bulk oil consumers (e.g., apartment houses, office buildings, schools, hospitals, government facilities). These regulations include minimum criteria for developing oil removal contingency plans, prohibit discharge of oil such that applicable water quality standards would be violated, and address oil spill prevention and preparation of SPCC plans. They also establish financial liability limits and provide civil penalties for violations of the oil spill regulations.
- Clean Water Act (see Hydrology and Water Quality)
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (see Transportation/Traffic)

State

California Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal/OSHA) of 1973 and California Code of Regulations, title 8

California employers have many different responsibilities under the CalOSHA Regulations. The following represents several requirements:

- Establish, implement and maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention Program and update it periodically to keep employees safe.
- Inspect workplace(s) to identify and correct unsafe and hazardous conditions.
- Make sure employees have and use safe tools and equipment and properly maintain this equipment.
- Provide and pay for personal protective equipment.
- Use color codes, posters, labels or signs to warn employees of potential hazards.

Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (OSPRA) (Gov. Code, § 8670.1 et seq., Pub. Resources Code, § 8750 et seq., and Rev. & Tax. Code, § 46001 et seq.)

The OSPRA and its implementing regulations seek to protect state waters from oil pollution and to plan for the effective and immediate response, removal, abatement, and cleanup in the event of an oil spill. The Act requires applicable operators to prepare and implement marine oil spill contingency plans and to demonstrate financial responsibility, and requires immediate cleanup of spills, following the approved contingency plans, and fully mitigating impacts on wildlife. The Act assigns primary authority to the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) within the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the state; the California State Lands Commission is also provided with authority for oil spill prevention from and inspection of marine facilities and assists OSPR with spill investigations and response. Notification is required to the State Office of Emergency Services, which in turn notifies the response agencies, of all oil spills in the marine environment, regardless of size. The Act also created the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund and the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. Pipeline operators pay fees into the first of these funds for pipelines transporting oil into California across, under, or through marine waters.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

Section 30232 of the Coastal Act addresses hazardous materials spills and states that “Protection against the spillage of crude oil, gas, petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall be provided in relation to any development or transportation of such materials. Effective containment and cleanup facilities and procedures shall be provided

for accidental spills that do occur.”

Other Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Standards

- **Hazardous Waste Control Act (Health & Saf. Code, ch. 6.5 & Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22 and 26)** establishes criteria for defining hazardous waste and its safe handling, storage, treatment, and disposal (law is designed to provide cradle-to-grave management of hazardous wastes and reduce the occurrence and severity of hazardous materials releases).
- **Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventory Law** (Health & Saf. Code, ch. 6.95) is designed to reduce the occurrence and severity of hazardous materials releases. This state law requires businesses to develop a Release Response Plan for hazardous materials emergencies if they handle more than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of hazardous materials. In addition, the business must prepare a Hazardous Materials Inventory of all hazardous materials stored or handled at the facility over the above thresholds, and all hazardous materials must be stored in a safe manner.
- **California Code of Regulations, title 8, division 1** sets forth the Permissible Exposure Limit, the exposure, inhalation or dermal permissible exposure limit for numerous chemicals. Included are chemicals, mixture of chemicals, or pathogens for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles, that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. Title 8 sections 5191 and 5194 require a Hazard Communication Plan to ensure both employers and employees understand how to identify potentially hazardous substances in the workplace, understand the associated health hazards, and follow safe work practices.
- **California Code of Regulations, title 19, division 2** establishes minimum statewide standards for Hazardous Materials Business Plans.
- **California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5** regulates hazardous wastes and materials by implementation of a Unified Program to ensure consistency throughout the state in administration requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement by Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs).
- **California Code of Regulations, title 24, part 9** (Fire Code regulations) – state hazardous materials should be used and storage in compliance with the state fire codes.
- **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act** (see Hydrology and Water Quality)
- **Seismic Hazards Mapping Act/Regulations** (see Geology and Soils)

- **California State Lands Commission Oil and Gas provisions and regulations** (see Multiple Environmental Issues)

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Federal

Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.)

The CWA is comprehensive legislation (it generally includes the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, its supplementation by the CWA of 1977, and amendments in 1981, 1987, and 1993) that seeks to protect the nation's water from pollution by setting water quality standards for surface water and by limiting the discharge of effluents into waters of the U.S. These water quality standards are promulgated by the USEPA and enforced in California by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). Relevant CWA sections include:

- **Section 303(d) (33 U.S.C. § 1313)** requires states to list waters that are not attaining water quality standards, which is known as the 303(d) List of impaired waters. These requirements have led to the development of total maximum daily load (TMDL) guidance at the state level through the SWRCB and various RWQCBs.
- **Section 305(b) (33 U.S.C. § 1315)** requires states to assess and report on the water quality status of waters within the states.
- **Section 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341)** specifies that any applicant for a federal permit or license to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the U.S. to obtain a certification or waiver thereof from the state in which the discharge originates that such a discharge will comply with established state effluent limitations and water quality standards. ACOE projects are required to obtain this certification.
- **Section 402 (33 U.S.C. § 1342)** establishes conditions and permitting for discharges of pollutants under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Under the NPDES Program, states establish standards specific to water bodies and designate the types of pollutants to be regulated, including total suspended solids and oil; all point sources that discharge directly into waterways are required to obtain a permit regulating their discharge. NPDES permits fall under the jurisdiction of the SWRCB or RWQCBs when the discharge occurs within state waters (out to 3 nautical miles).
- **Section 403 (33 U.S.C. § 1343)** provides permit issuance guidelines for ocean discharge. Section 403 provides that point source discharges to the territorial seas, contiguous zone, and oceans are subject to regulatory requirements in addition to the technology- or water quality-based

requirements applicable to typical discharges. These requirements are intended to ensure that no unreasonable degradation of the marine environment will occur as a result of the discharge and to ensure that sensitive ecological communities are protected.

- **Section 404 (33 U.S.C. § 1344)** authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to issue permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal waters or other water bodies or aquatic areas that qualify as waters of the U.S. Rivers and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. § 401).

This Act governs specified activities in “navigable waters” (waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or that are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce). Section 10 provides that construction of any structure in or over any navigable water of the U.S., or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, location, condition, or physical capacity of such waters, is unlawful unless the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approves the work and issues a Rivers and Harbors Act section 10 Permit (which may occur concurrently with Clean Water Act section 404 permits).

Other Relevant Laws and Regulations

- **Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act** prohibits the discharge of plastic, garbage, and floating wood scraps within 3 nautical miles of land. Beyond 3 nautical miles, garbage must be ground to less than 1 inch, but discharge of plastic and floating wood scraps is still restricted. This Act requires manned offshore platforms, drilling rigs, and support vessels operating under a federal oil and gas lease to develop waste management plans.
- **Oil Pollution Act (OPA)** (see Hazards and Hazardous Materials)

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Wat. Code, § 13000 et seq.) (Porter-Cologne)

Porter-Cologne is the principal law governing water quality in California. The Act established the SWRCB and nine RWQCBs, which have primary responsibility for protecting water quality and beneficial uses of state waters. Porter-Cologne also implements many provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, such as the NPDES permitting program. Pursuant to Clean Water Act section 401, applicants for a federal license or permit for activities that may result in any discharge to waters of the U.S. must seek a Water Quality Certification from the state in which the discharge originates; such Certification is based on a finding that the discharge will meet water quality standards and other appropriate requirements of state law. In California, RWQCBs issue or deny certification for discharges within their jurisdiction. The SWRCB has this

responsibility where projects or activities affect waters in more than one RWQCB's jurisdiction. If the SWRCB or a RWQCB imposes a condition on its Certification, those conditions must be included in the federal permit or license. Plans that contain enforceable standards for the various waters they address include the following:

- **Basin Plan.** Porter-Cologne (see § 13240) requires each RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Basin Plan for all areas within the region. Each RWQCB must establish water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, and an implementation program for achieving water quality objectives within the basin plan. In California, the beneficial uses and water quality objectives are the state's water quality standards.
- **California Ocean Plan (see § 13170.2)** establishes water quality objectives for California's ocean waters and provides the basis for regulating wastes discharged into ocean and coastal waters. The plan applies to point and non-point sources. In addition, the Ocean Plan identifies applicable beneficial uses of marine waters and sets narrative and numerical water quality objectives to protect beneficial uses. The SWRCB first adopted this plan in 1972, and it reviews the plan at least every 3 years to ensure that current standards are adequate and are not allowing degradation to indigenous marine species or posing a threat to human health.

RWQCBs also oversee on-site treatment of "California Designated, Non-Hazardous Waste" and enforce water quality thresholds and standards set forth in the Basin Plan. Applicants may be required to obtain a General Construction Activities Storm Water Permit under the NPDES program, and develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes best management practices to control erosion, siltation, turbidity, and other contaminants associated with construction activities. The SWPPP would include best management practices to control or prevent the release of non-storm water discharges, such as crude oil, in storm water runoff.

California Anti-Degradation Policy.

In 1968, as required under the federal anti-degradation policy, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 68-16 a "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California." Resolution 68-16 states that the disposal of wastes into state waters shall be regulated to achieve the highest water quality standard with maximum benefit to the people of the state and to promote the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state. The Policy prohibits discharges of wastes that will lower the quality of surface or groundwater so that the water is available for the maximum benefit of future residents.

California Water Code.

The State Water Resources Control Board is the umbrella agency with jurisdiction over water quality issues in the State of California. In addition to standards and regulations established by the Federal NPDES program, California adopted a number of other,

more stringent legislative acts in order to further strengthen State water quality standards. These acts include the Porter- Cologne Water Quality Act, California Water Code, and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Within California, the State Water Resources Control Board is responsible for developing and implementing water quality control policy. State Water Resources Control Board is the agency designated by the Environmental Protection Agency for administering applicable Federal Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act programs, which include adopting water quality standards for State waters.

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board is responsible for water quality permitting in Santa Barbara County. The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted the Central Coast Basin Plan, which designates beneficial uses and establishes water quality objectives for groundwater and surface water along the Central Coast.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

Section 30231 states that the biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.

Construction Storm Water Regulations.

Construction projects are required to comply with the statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit) (Order No. 99-08-DWQ, Permit No. CAS000002).

Under this program, construction activities that would result in earth disturbance of one or more acres are required to file a Notice of Intent to obtain a General Construction Permit. The applicant is required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, which provides best management practices (BMPs) to manage storm water runoff from the Project site. BMPs include erosion and sediment control devices, scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollutant of waters of the United States

Marine Life Management Act

The Marine Life Management Act of 1999 is a plan for managing fisheries and other marine life in the state.

Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2850–2863)

Pursuant to this Act, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) established

and manages a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to, among other goals, protect marine life and habitats and preserve ecosystem integrity.

Other Relevant Laws

- **Lake and Streambed Alteration Program** (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1600-1616) (see Biological Resources section)
- **Water Code section 13142.5** provides marine water quality policies stating that wastewater discharges shall be treated to protect present and future beneficial uses, and, where feasible, to restore past beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The highest priority is given to improving or eliminating discharges that adversely affect wetlands, estuaries, and other biologically sensitive sites; areas important for water contact sports; areas that produce shellfish for human consumption; and ocean areas subject to massive waste discharge.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

Federal

Coastal Zone Management Act (see Multiple Environmental Issues)

State

Submerged Lands Act

The State of California owns tide and submerged lands waterward of the ordinary high watermark. state law gives primary responsibility for determination of the precise boundary between these public tidelands and private lands, and administrative responsibility over state tidelands, to the CSLC. Access and use of state shoreline areas can be obtained through purchase or lease agreements.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

- **Section 30220** – Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.
- **Section 30221** – Oceanfront land suitable for recreational use shall be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area.
- **Section 30222** – The use of private lands suitable for visitor-serving commercial recreational facilities designed to enhance public opportunities for coastal recreation shall have priority over private residential, general industrial, or general commercial development, but not over agriculture or

coastal-dependent industry.

- **Section 30223** – Upland areas necessary to support coastal recreational uses shall be reserved for such uses, where feasible.
- **Section 30224** – Increased recreational boating use of coastal waters shall be encouraged, in accordance with this division, by developing dry storage areas, increasing public launching facilities, providing additional berthing space in existing harbors, limiting non-water- dependent land uses that congest access corridors and preclude boating support facilities, providing harbors of refuge, and by providing for new boating facilities in natural harbors, new protected water areas, and in areas dredged from dry land.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Federal

There are no major federal laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

State

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 2710-2796).

The California Department of Conservation is the primary agency tasked with mineral resource protection. The Department, which is charged with conserving earth resources (Pub.Resources Code, §§ 600-690), has five program divisions: California Geological Survey (CGS); Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR); Division of Land Resource Protection; State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB); and Division of Mine Reclamation.

SMGB develops policy direction regarding the development and conservation of mineral resources and reclamation of mined lands. In accordance with SMARA, CGS classifies the regional significance of mineral resources and assists in designating lands containing significant aggregate resources. Four Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) are designated to indicate the significance of mineral deposits.

- **MRZ-1** – Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- **MRZ-2** – Areas where adequate information indicates significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood exists for their presence.
- **MRZ-3** – Areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.

- **MRZ-4** – Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ.

The Warren-Alquist Act

This act was adopted in 1974 to encourage conservation of non-renewable energy resources.

NOISE

Federal

Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. § 4910) and NTIS 550\9-74-004, 1974

The Noise Control Act required the USEPA to establish noise emission criteria and noise testing methods (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subpart Q). These criteria generally apply to interstate rail carriers and to some types of construction and transportation equipment. In 1974, the USEPA provided guidance in National Technical Information Service (NTIS) 550\9-74-004 (“Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety;” referenced as the “Levels Document”) that established a Day Night Average Sound Level (Ldn) of 55 dBA as the requisite level, with an adequate margin of safety, for areas of outdoor uses including residences and recreation areas. The recommendations do not consider technical or economic feasibility (i.e., the document identifies safe levels of environmental noise exposure without consideration for achieving these levels or other potentially relevant considerations), and therefore should not be construed as standards or regulations.

State

Land Use Compatibility Guidelines from the now defunct California Office of Noise Control

State regulations for limiting population exposure to physically and/or psychologically significant noise levels include established guidelines and ordinances for roadway and aviation noise under the California Department of Transportation and the now defunct California Office of Noise Control. Office of Noise Control land use compatibility guidelines provided the following:

- For residences, an exterior noise level of 60 to 65 dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is considered "normally acceptable;" a noise level of greater than 75 dBA CNEL is considered "clearly unacceptable."
- A noise level of 70 dBA CNEL is considered "conditionally acceptable" (i.e., the upper limit of "normally acceptable" for sensitive uses [schools, libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, churches, parks, offices, commercial/professional businesses]).

Other Relevant Regulation

California Code of Regulations, title 24 establishes CNEL 45 dBA as the maximum allowable indoor noise level resulting from exterior noise sources for multi-family residences.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Federal and State

There are no major federal or state laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federal

CFR Title 29

- **29 CFR 1910.38** requires an employer, when required by a California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) standard, to have an Emergency Action Plan that must be in writing, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review.
- **29 CFR 1910.39** requires an employer to have a Fire Prevention Plan.
- **29 CFR 1910.155, Subpart L**, Fire Protection requires employers to place and keep in proper working order fire safety equipment within facilities.

State

California Code of Regulations, title 19 (Public Safety)

California State Fire Marshal regulations establish minimum standards for the prevention of fire and for protection of life and property against fire, explosion, and panic.

RECREATION

Federal

There are no major federal laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

State

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

- **Section 30210** – In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously

posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse.

- **Section 30220** – Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.
- **Section 30221** – Oceanfront land suitable for recreational use shall be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area.
- **Section 30222.5** – Oceanfront land that is suitable for coastal dependent aquaculture shall be protected for that use, and proposals for aquaculture facilities located on those sites shall be given priority, except over other coastal dependent developments or uses.

Other Relevant Regulations

- **California Ocean Sport Fishing Regulations.** Each year, the Fish and Game Commission issues regulations on the recreational fishing within state marine waters. These regulations specify season, size and bag limits, gear restrictions, as well as licensing requirements.

Following the development of the MPAs, a section on fishing restrictions within the MPAs was also included.

TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC

Federal

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) (49 U.S.C. § 5901)

The HMTA delegates authority to the U.S. Department of Transportation to develop and implement regulations pertaining to the transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes by all modes of transportation. The USEPA's Hazardous Waste Manifest System is a set of forms, reports, and procedures for tracking hazardous waste from a generator's site to the disposal site. Applicable regulations are contained primarily in CFR Titles 40 and 49.

Title 23 (Highways), CFR, Section 450.220

Requires each state to carry out a continuing, comprehensive, and intermodal statewide transportation planning process. This planning process must include the development of a statewide transportation plan and transportation improvement program that facilitates the efficient, economic movement of people and goods in all areas of the state.

State

California Vehicle Code

Chapter 2, article 3 defines the powers and duties of the California Highway Patrol, which enforces vehicle operation and highway use in the state. The California Department of Transportation is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System and the portion of the Interstate Highway System within state boundaries.

Caltrans has the discretionary authority to issue special permits for the use of California State highways for other than normal transportation purposes. Caltrans also reviews all requests from utility companies, developers, volunteers, nonprofit organizations, and others desiring to conduct various activities within the California Highway right of way. The Caltrans Highway Design Manual, prepared by the Office of Geometric Design Standards (Caltrans 2012), establishes uniform policies and procedures to carry out the highway design functions of Caltrans. Caltrans has also prepared a Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies (Caltrans 2002). Objectives for the preparation of this guide include providing consistency and uniformity in the identification of traffic impacts generated by local land use proposals.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Federal

CFR Title 29 (see Public Services)

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939; Stats. 1989, ch. 1095)

Assembly Bill (AB) 939 mandates management of non-hazardous solid waste throughout California. Its purpose includes: reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible; improve regulation of existing solid waste landfills; ensure that new solid waste landfills are environmentally sound; streamline permitting procedures for solid waste management facilities; and specify local government responsibilities to develop and implement integrated waste management programs. AB 939 policies preferred waste management practices include the following. The highest priority is to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source (source reduction). Second is to reuse, by extending the life of existing products and recycling those wastes that can be reused as components or feed stock for the manufacture of new products, and by composting organic materials. Source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting are jointly referred to as waste diversion methods because they divert waste from disposal. Third is disposal by environmentally safe transformation in a landfill. All local jurisdictions, cities, and counties must divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal by the year 2000 and each year

thereafter (with 1990 as the base year).

California Code of Regulations, title 19 (Public Safety)

Title 19 sets standards for the prevention of fire and protection of property and life by the Seismic Safety Commission, Office of Emergency Services, and Office of the Fire Marshall. It also contains guidelines and standards for general fire, construction, explosives, emergency management, earthquakes, and fire.

Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies (see also Multiple Environmental Issues)

- **Section 30254** – New or expanded public works facilities shall be designed and limited to accommodate needs generated by development or uses permitted consistent with the provisions of this division; provided, however, that it is the intent of the Legislature that State Highway Route 1 in rural areas of the coastal zone remain a scenic two-lane road. Special districts shall not be formed or expanded except where assessment for, and provision of, the service would not induce new development inconsistent with this division. Where existing or planned public works facilities can accommodate only a limited amount of new development, services to coastal-dependent land use, essential public services and basic industries vital to the economic health of the region, state, or nation, public recreation, commercial recreation, and visitor-serving land uses shall not be precluded by other development.

WILDFIRE

Federal

There are no major federal laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to this project.

State

State Responsibility Area (SRA)

The California Public Resources Code (Section 4101 et seq.) includes fire safety requirements for which the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has adopted regulations (for example, Chapters 6 and 7 of Chapter 1.5 of 14 CCR) that apply to state responsibility areas (SRAs). As the name implies, SRAs are areas where CAL FIRE has primary responsibility for fire protection. During the fire hazard season, these regulations: (a) restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; (b) require the use of spark arrestors on equipment that has an internal combustion engine; (c) specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and (d) specify fire-suppression equipment that must be provided onsite for various types of work in fire-prone areas.

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (AB337)

As a result of the Oakland Hills Fire (Tunnel Fire) of 1991, the Bates Bill (337) was passed in 1992 requiring CAL FIRE to work with local governments to identify high fire hazard severity zones within local responsibility areas throughout each county in the state. Over the years CAL FIRE has updated the maps and provided new recommendations to local governments.

Following the Bill, CAL FIRE periodically gathers new data and updates the mapping. This is a massive project requiring policy and procedure staff, prevention and planning staff, and the technical geographic information system (GIS) skills of CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program.