

APPENDIX A

**ABRIDGED LIST OF MAJOR FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS,
REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES POTENTIALLY APPLICABLE
TO THE PROJECT**

APPENDIX A

Abridged List of Major Federal and State Laws, Regulations, and
Policies Potentially Applicable to the
Pacific Gas and Electric Company Replacement of Distribution Feeder
Main 0630 (DFM-0630/R-1385) Across the Sacramento River Project
(Updated: June 2022)

Frequently Used Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Definition
§	Section
AB	Assembly Bill
ARPA	Archeological Resources Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cal. Code Regs.	California Code of Regulations
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO ₂ ; CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide ; Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CSLC	California State Lands Commission
CUPAs	Certified Unified Program Agencies
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOGGR	Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
EO	Executive Order
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
Fed. Reg.	Federal Register
Fish and G. Code	Fish and Game Code
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
IBC	International Building Code
kW	kilowatt
Ldn	Day night average sound level
MCE	Maximum considered earthquake
MMT	Million metric tons
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MTCO ₂ e	Metric tons of Carbon Dioxide - equivalent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission

NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSPRA	Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PERP	Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program
P.L.	Public Law
PM	Particulate matter
ppm	Parts per million
PRP	Paleontological Resources Preservation
Pub. Resources Code	Public Resources Code
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SB	Senate Bill
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMGB	State Mining and Geology Board
SPCC	Spill Prevention Countermeasures and Control
SRA	State Responsibility Area
Sts. & Hy. Code	Streets and Highways Code
Subd.	Subdivision
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UBC	Uniform Building Code
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Appendix A in this Mitigated Negative Declaration 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 Pacific Gas and Electric Company Replacement of DFM-0630/R-1385 Across the Sacramento River Project.

MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Federal

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

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.

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-

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

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.

AESTHETICS

Federal

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.

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 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

- **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.

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 Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board is responsible for water quality permitting in Sutter and Colusa County. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, which designates beneficial uses and establishes water quality objectives for groundwater and surface water along the Central Valley.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.