APPENDIX A

PROJECT ACTIONS COVERED BY AND EXCLUDED FROM THE RMTP

Appendix A- Project Actions Covered by and Excluded from the RMTP

Table A-1 Covered Projects that Do Not Require Additional CEQA/NEPA

Issue Number	Issue Name	Planning Recommendation
Lower Lake Natoma (LNN)		
LLN #4	Non-system Fall Line Trails on Bluffs	Close and restore non-system trails. Implement measures to prevent user-created trails development
LLN #6	Shadow Glen Stables Concessions Facility	Ensure equestrian facilities are compatible with adjacent park facilities
LLN #12	Coordination with Sacramento County Regional Parks	Coordinate across agencies
LLN #13	Shady Trail Change in Use	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
LLN #14	Snowberry Creek Trail Change in Use	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
LLN #17	Coordination Regarding Adjacent Light Rail Stations	Coordinate across agencies
Upper Lake Natoma (ULN)		
ULN #3	Trail Connections, Facilities and Access to Lake Natoma Black Miners Bar Main Parking Lot Redesign	Coordinate across agencies
ULN #7	Pioneer Express Trail from Snipes Pershing Outlet to Historic Truss Bridge	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
ULN #8	Snipes-Pershing Creek Trail	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
ULN #9	Pioneer Express Trail from Historic Truss Bridge to Folsom Lake Crossing	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
ULN #10	Interpretation Along American River Bike Path	Interpret historic features and educate on the need to protect resources
ULN #11	Interpret Rainbow Rocks Area	Protect and interpret the significant cultural features
ULN #12	Coordination Regarding Adjacent Light Rail Stations	Coordinate across agencies
Beals Point/Granite Bay (BPGP)		
BPGP #6	Beeks Bight Area Trail Reroutes	Reroute of trail
BPGP #7	Los Lagos Trail Corridor	Coordinate across agencies

BPGP #9	Prohibit and Prevent Low Water Public Vehicle Access Between Oak Point and Dotons Point	Implement off-road and low-water vehicle-access restrictions
BPGP #10	North Fork Shoreline/Low-Water Multiuse Access Route	Authorize multiuse of the low-water route
BPGP #11	Pioneer Express Trail Change-in-Use: Dike 5 to Dike 6 segment	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
BPGP #12	Pioneer Express Trail Change-in-Use: San Juan Water to Beals Point Entrance Road	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
BPGP #13	Los Lagos Trail Change-in-Use: Segment 2 and Partial Segment 1	Implement change in use to allow bicycles
North Fork American River (NFAR)		
NFAR#7	North Fork Shoreline/Low-Water Multiuse Access Route	Development of trail along sensitive habitat
South Fork American River (SFAR)		
SFAR #9	Sweetwater Creek Trail Access	Improve area for safety and sustainability
SFAR #13	Salmon Falls Raft Take-Out Parking	Encourage trailhead parking during the nonrafting season

Table A-2 Covered Projects that May Require Additional CEQA/NEPA

Issue Number	Issue Name	Planning Recommendation
Lower Lake Natoma (LLN)		
LLN #5	Mississippi Bar Interpretive Trail	Assess development of interpretive trail and consider a pedestrian only designation
LLN #7	Snowberry Trailhead	Improve parking and facilities
LLN #8	Mississippi Bar Non-system Trails and New Additional Trails	Determine non-system routes to adopt or eliminate, and develop new trails
LLN #10	Lake Natoma Water Trail	Develop a water trail loop
LLN #11	Willow Creek Trailhead Access	Formalize parking and amenities
LLN #15	Middle Ridge Trail Reroute and Reconstruction	Reroute and reconstruct for safety and sustainability
LLN #16	Parkshore Access Interpretive Trail	Develop a hike-only interpretive trail
Upper Lake Natoma (ULN)		
ULN #1	Rainbow Rocks Parking Lot Redesign	Develop a plan for redesign or removal
ULN #2	Black Miners Bar Main Parking Lot Redesign	Redesign and reconfigure
ULN #4	Folsom Powerhouse SHP Accessible Trail	Construct accessible trail
ULN #5	American Canyon Drive Access Trail	Reroute, reconstruct, and adopt non-system trail
ULN #6	Black Miners Bar Shoreline Trail	Improve and adopt portions of the shoreline trail
Beals Point/Granite Bay (BPGP)		
BPGP #1	Non-system Trails in Dike 1 Area	Adopt non-system trails
BPGP #4	North Granite Bay Non-system Trail Network (Hoffman Property)	Develop a plan for adopting and/or eliminating non-system routes
BPGP #5	Granite Bay Horse Assembly Area	Improve to address demand and user input
BPGP #6	Beeks Bight Area Trail Reroutes	Reroute segment of trail
BPGB #8	Class 1 Paved Trail from Beals Point to Granite Bay	Develop a plan to extend the paved trail and along service road
North Fork American River (NFAR)		
NFAR #4	Interpretive Trail at Avery's Pond	Develop interpretive trail and improve existing trail
NFAR #6	North Fork Trail: New Trail	Develop new multiuse trail and reestablish a trail connection

Browns Ravine (BR)		
BR #2	Lakeridge Oaks Non-system Trails	Improve trailhead
BR #3	Mormon Island Wetlands Natural Preserve Trail Connection to City of Folsom Trail System	Develop plan for new trail connection
BR #4	Mormon Island Wetlands Natural Preserve Interpretive Trail	Develop interpretive trail
BR #6	Folsom Point Interpretive Trail	Development accessible, pedestrian only interpretive trail
BR #8	New Class 1 Trail between Dike 7 and MIAD	Develop paved Class 1 trail and coordinate across agencies
BR #9	Lakeridge Oaks Non-system Trails	Reroute, reengineer, reconstruct, and adopt as system trails
South Fork American River (SFAR)		
SFAR #1	Trailhead Facility at Peninsula Subunit	Develop trailhead facility
SFAR #2	Peninsula Nonpublic Vehicle Access Road Network	Improve unpaved road network
SFAR #3	North Fork Trail	Develop new multiuse trail and reestablish trail connection
SFAR #4	Darrington Trail Connection at Peninsula	Improve trail and end point
SFAR #5	American River Conservancy Salmon Falls Ranch Trail System	Accommodate connections
SFAR #6	Darrington Trail	Reroute, reengineer, and reconstruct segment of trail
SFAR #8	Sweetwater Trail Crossing of Sweetwater Creek	Improve crossing
SFAR #12	Monte Vista Trail Network	Improve trail network and develop trailside facilities

Table A-3 Excluded Projects that Would Require Additional CEQA/NEPA

Issue Number	Issue Name	Planning Recommendation
Lower Lake Natoma (LLN)		
LLN #1	Nimbus Shoals Vehicle Access	Restore public vehicle access and delineate a parking area
LNN #2	Nimbus Flat Park and Ride Lot	Relocate Park and Ride lot
LNN #3	Lake Nimbus Overlook Trailhead	Formalize parking and improve trail connections and facilities
LLN #9	Mississippi Bar Trail Access Facility	Develop new parking, trailhead facilities, and an access road
LNN #18	City of Folsom Bike Trail Connections	Coordination across agencies
Beals Point/Granite Bay (BPGP)		
BPGB #2	Trail Access Parking Along Dotons Point Road and at Dotons Point	Improve and develop formalized parking
BPGB #3	Trail Access Parking Along Old County Road	Improve and develop trailhead parking, restrooms, and other amenities
North Fork American River (NFAR)		
NFAR #1	Horseshoe Bar Road Trailhead Access	Develop new trailhead facility
NFAR #2	Rattlesnake Bar Equestrian Staging Area	Improve and expand staging area, parking facilities, and trail connections
NFAR #3	West Rattlesnake Bar Area: Trail Access Facilities	Improve trail access and add new facilities
NFAR #5	Auburn to Cool Trail Bridge	Accommodate future bridge
Browns Ravine (BR)		
BR #1	Browns Ravine Trailhead Parking	Expand and improve parking and access facilities
BR #5	Trailhead Parking at Folsom Point	Improve or expand parking and facilities
BR #7	New Trailhead Access and Parking at Dike 7	Develop new trailhead and parking areas
BR #9	Lakeridge Oaks Non-system Trails	Rerouting and reconstructing of trails between Mormon Island Cove and Browns Ravine
South Fork American River (SFAR)		
SFAR #7	Darrington Trailhead	Improve trailhead parking, signage, trash containers, and single vault toilet
SFAR #10	Falconcrest/Monte Vista Parking and Staging Area	Improve and expand trailhead parking, facilities, and staging.

SFAR #11	Old Salmon Falls Trailhead and Parking Area	Improve trailhead and parking area

APPENDIX B

APPLICABLE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Appendix B - Applicable Standard Project Requirements

The following SPRs, incorporated as part of the proposed Project, are designed to avoid potential impacts associated with construction created by projects identified in the RTMP.

General

GEN-1: Prior to the start of on-site construction work, a **[insert who]** will consult with the contractor and/or project manager to identify all resources that must be protected.

GEN-2: At the discretion of **[insert who]**, mechanized vehicles on **[insert discipline]** resource sites will be restricted to a short-term use of low-ground pressure vehicles only. All such vehicles must enter and exit the area via the same route of travel (by backing up). Vehicles are strictly prohibited from turning on the surface of site(s).

GEN-3: Prior to the start of on-site construction work, a Department-qualified **[insert discipline]** resources specialist will train construction personnel in **[insert discipline]** resource identification and protection procedures.

GEN-4: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, the project manager will determine the minimum area required to complete the work and define the boundaries of the work area on the project drawings and/or with flagging or fencing on the ground, as appropriate.

GEN-5: Prior to the start of on-site construction work, and at the discretion of a **[insert who]**, a **[insert who]** will flag and/or fence or otherwise demarcate all **[insert discipline or resource]** with a buffer of **[insert distance]** for avoidance during on-site construction activities. The **[insert who]** will remove the demarcation from around the Environmentally Sensitive Area after project completion.

GEN-6: Prior to any earthmoving activities, a Department-qualified **[insert who]** will approve all subsurface work, including the operation of heavy equipment within **[insert distance]** of the identified Environmentally Sensitive Area.

GEN-7: Prior to the start of **[insert type]** work, **[insert who]** will notify the **[insert office name and who]** or **[insert alternative office name and who]** a minimum of three weeks in advance, unless other arrangements are made, to schedule **[insert discipline or resource]** monitoring.

GEN-8: A Department-qualified **[insert who]** will monitor all ground-disturbing phases of this project at his/her discretion.

GEN-9: The **[insert who]** will post information signs near project areas with restricted access or closures lasting longer than three months. The signs will include an explanation for and description of the project, and the anticipated completion date.

GEN-10: District staff will employ “Adaptive Use Management” for change-in-use projects as a strategy to avoid significant effects on the environment. It involves a standard procedure of defining (1) use levels and use and resource conditions as a baseline during the preparation of the Change-in-Use Survey at the start of the process and (2) performance standards for maintaining use at levels that do not result in significant effects on the environment. The performance standards will be tailored to each change-in-use proposal/trail. They will describe desired use and resource conditions necessary to maintain impacts at less-than-significant levels. All performance standards will relate to use conditions or resources that are observable in the field by park staff.

GEN-11: To eliminate an attraction to predators, all food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps will be disposed of in closed containers; these containers will be removed at least once every day from the entire project site.

GEN-12: No pets of any kind are permitted on construction sites by contractors or other personnel.

Aesthetics and Views Standard Project Requirements

AES-1: Projects will be designed to incorporate appropriate scenic and aesthetic values of FLSRA and FPSHP, including the choices for: specific building sites, scope and scale; building and fencing materials and colors; use of compatible aesthetic treatments on pathways, retaining walls or other ancillary structures; location of and materials used in parking areas, campsites and picnic areas; development of appropriate landscaping. The park's scenic and aesthetic values will also consider views into the park from neighboring properties.

AES-2: **[Insert who]** will store all project-related materials outside of the viewshed of **[insert name of street/place/building].**

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standard Project Requirements

Dust Control Measures

AQ-1: No more than 1.0 acre of ground disturbance (e.g., earth moving, grading, excavation, land clearing) will occur in any single day.

AQ-2: Prior to any ground disturbance, including grading, excavating, and land clearing, sufficient water must be applied to the area to be disturbed to minimize fugitive dust emissions if existing ground moisture is insufficient.

AQ-3: Unpaved areas subject to vehicle travel and areas subject to mechanical grading, excavation, land clearing, or other forms of ground disturbance will be stabilized by being kept wet, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered if existing ground moisture is insufficient to minimize fugitive dust emissions. Exposed areas will not be overwatered such that watering results in runoff. Unpaved areas subject to vehicle travel could also be stabilized through the effective application of gravel or through watering.

AQ-4: Suitable vegetative ground cover will be established on exposed, disturbed surfaces through seeding and watering as soon as possible (consistent with the Departments Genetic Integrity Policy for revegetation), except for areas intended to be used as roads/trails or for parking or staging. If a vegetated ground cover is not suitable to the area then this requirement does not apply.

AQ-5: Storage piles and disturbed areas not subject to vehicular traffic must be stabilized by being kept wet, treated with a chemical dust suppressant, or covered when material is not being added to or removed from the pile.

AQ-6: The speed of construction-related trucks, vehicles, and equipment traveling on unpaved areas will be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph).

AQ-7: All trucks or light equipment hauling soil, sand, or other earthen materials on public roads to or from the site will be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.

AQ-8: Off-road construction equipment and on-road haul trucks leaving the park will be cleaned onsite to prevent silt, mud, and dirt, from being released or tracked off-site, as dictated by controlling agencies.

AQ-9: All visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways as a result of construction-related activities will be removed at the conclusion of each construction work day, or a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous construction operations.

AQ-10: Excavation, grading, land clearing, other mechanical ground disturbance, and demolition activities will be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 mph and/or instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph or when dust from construction might obscure driver visibility on public roads.

AQ-11: Where a change-in-use results in vehicle travel on unpaved roads and other unpaved services, signs shall be posted limiting vehicle travel to 15 mph.

AQ-12: Construction-related ground disturbance activities will not be performed in areas identified as "moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos" according to maps and guidance

published by the California Geological Survey (CGS), formerly the California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology. This determination would be based on a CGS publication titled A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos (Churchill and Hill 2000), or whatever more current guidance from CGS exists at the time the change-in-use project is evaluated. Work shall comply with the guidelines of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for conducting work in NOA areas. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable local air district shall also be followed. If a site-specific investigation identifies the presence of NOA, then an Asbestos Dust Control Plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with Section 93105 of the California Health and Safety Code.

AQ-13: New trail or road alignments will not be located in areas identified as "moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos" according to maps and guidance published by the CGS unless a site-specific investigation performed by a Registered Geologist confirms that NOA-containing rock or dirt is not exposed at the surface of the trail. Alternatively, any trail or road alignments that are not located over areas where NOA is \exposed at the surface will be covered with an appropriate material, depending on the intended use of the trail that would prevent entrainment of asbestos-containing dust into the air. Possible methods of covering NOA-containing material on the surface include paving and graveling with non-NOA-containing gravel.

Exhaust Emissions Control Measures

AQ-14: Operation of large diesel- or gasoline-powered construction equipment (i.e., greater than 50 horsepower) will not exceed 60 equipment-hours per day, where an equipment-hour is defined as one piece of equipment operating for one hour (daily CAPs, TACs, GHGs).

AQ-15: All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment will be properly maintained according to manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all State and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available at the construction site for verification.

AQ-16: Whenever possible, removed vegetative material will be either left in place (e.g. for use as mulch) or chipped on site. If approved, an air curtain burner may be used. When pile burning is deemed necessary, a burn permit would be obtained from the local air quality management district and burn piles would be no larger than 10x10x5 feet and ignited on approved burn days only.

Mobile-Source Emissions Related Measures

TRAN-3: **[insert who]** will assess parking capacity prior to implementing a proposed recommendation. After implementation of the proposed recommendation, Department staff will monitor parking levels as part of the Adaptive Use Management process. If monitoring indicates an exceedance of parking capacity (i.e., increased use of undesignated on-street parking or increased illegal parking due to overflow of parking lot facilities), the **[insert who]** will implement a management response to resolve the parking capacity issue. Measures in the management response may include, but would not be limited to re-designing parking facilities (including minor parking lot expansions in areas where environmental resources will not be affected), installing parking meters and/or applying time limits, working with local transportation departments to increase nearby off-site parking availability, directing users to other existing lots, and/or working with local transit operators to increase transit to the trail facility. Department District personnel will determine which actions are feasible at the park unit.

TRAN-4: Prior to initiating any construction activities with the potential to significantly or permanently disrupt traffic flows, the construction manager will have a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), prepared by a qualified professional that will provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstruction or service level degradation at affected traffic facilities. The scope of the CTMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific construction activities associated with

the project. Measures included in the CTMP could include (but are not limited to) construction signage, flaggers for lane closures, construction schedule and/or delivery schedule restrictions, etc. The CTMP will be submitted to the local agency having jurisdiction over the affected traffic facilities.

General Biological Resource Standard Project Requirements

BIO-1: All construction, improvement, modification, or decommissioning of road/trails, and conversion of roads-to-trails, will be consistent with Department BMPs, Departmental Operations Manuals (DOMs), Vegetation Management Guidelines, and Trail Handbook guidelines.

BIO-2: Construction activities that could spread invasive plants/animals noxious weeds, or pathogens, such as sudden oak death, will be subject to the following actions:

- Construction operators will ensure that clothing, footwear, and equipment used during construction is free of soil, seeds, vegetative matter or other debris or seed-bearing material before entering the park or from an area with known infestations of invasive plants and noxious weeds.
- All heavy equipment will be pressure washed prior to entering the park or from an area with known infestations of invasive plants, invertebrates, noxious weeds, or pathogens. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect park resources.
- All earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill, or other materials will be inspected to certify that material is weed free, to the extent feasible.

BIO-3: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, a Department-approved biologist will hold a pre-construction training with on-site construction personnel on the identification and life history of the pertinent sensitive species, work constraints, and any other pertinent information related to the species.

BIO-4: At the discretion of **[insert who]**, project activities will be monitored to ensure that impacts to sensitive biological resources are avoided or minimized.

BIO-5: No trees, brush, soil, or other material shall be felled, placed, or deposited into an identified Environmentally Sensitive Area without pre-construction approval of a Department-qualified biologist.

BIO-6: All project-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads and other designated areas. Designated areas would be included in pre-construction surveys and, to the maximum extent possible, would be established in locations disturbed by previous activities.

BIO-7: To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes, or trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wood planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the on-site biologist will thoroughly inspect the opening for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped listed animal is discovered, the on-site biologist will immediately place escape ramps or other appropriate structures to allow the animal to escape from the opening.

Projects with Potential Impacts to Listed Species

BIO-8: For projects that have potential for impacts to federally listed species and that have a federal nexus, the lead federal permitting or funding agency will be required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as specified under Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Authorization for proceeding with the project or activity would then be subject to conditions identified in consultation with the USFWS.

BIO-9: For projects that have potential for impacts to federally listed species and that do not have a federal nexus, a Department-approved biologist will initiate Technical Assistance with USFWS as specified

under Section 7 FESA. Authorization for proceeding with the project or activity would then be subject to conditions identified in a letter of Technical Assistance.

BIO-10: For projects that have a potential for impacts to state listed species, a Department-approved biologist will initiate consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in order to obtain a Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit (or equivalent) or a Consistency Determination for state-listed species when all species are State and federally listed.

BIO-11: Construction activities occurring in [species] habitat during the breeding season, March 24 through September 15, and that generate noise above the ambient level, shall not occur without obtaining technical assistance from the USFWS and/or consultation with the CDFW. For activities occurring within a quarter mile of [species] habitat, buffer areas shall be established around activities that may result in an increase above ambient noise.

Natural Community Standard Project Requirements

BIO-12: During the design and/or review of project activities, a Department-approved biologist will evaluate the project area for sensitive natural communities.

BIO-13: Projects will be designed to avoid direct or indirect effects on all sensitive natural communities to the maximum extent practicable.

BIO-14: Projects will avoid or minimize impacts to both federally and state protected wetlands to the extent practicable.

BIO-15: Natural wetland habitat such as marsh, riparian, and vernal pools will not be filled by stream-crossing construction projects unless approved by the regulatory agencies. Equipment will remain on existing road or trail alignments to the maximum extent practicable.

BIO-16: Trail or road alignments will be designed to avoid or minimize effects on riparian habitats. Disturbance to riparian areas and habitat for aquatic- or riparian-dependent species will be minimized by aligning crossings perpendicular to and in narrow riparian areas to the extent feasible, and incorporating elevated crossing features such as boardwalks and bridge crossings in riparian areas and sensitive meadows.

BIO-17: Signage, fencing, planting, or other features will be used to discourage users from leaving trails and roads and entering wetland, riparian, meadow, and other sensitive habitats; any fencing will be designed to avoid interference with hydrology and wildlife movement.

Vegetation Standard Project Requirements

BIO-18: A Department-approved biologist will conduct focused pre-construction surveys for special-status plant species and sensitive natural communities with potential to be affected by a project. Surveys will be conducted in accordance with the CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFG 2009). Species with potential to be affected and requiring pre-construction surveys will be determined based on the species' distribution and known occurrences relative to the project area and the presence of suitable habitat for the species in or near the project area.

BIO-19: If special-status plant species are located within the project area, they will be avoided to the extent feasible with a plant protection buffer delineated with high visibility flagging. Plant protection buffers will be 25 feet in size unless otherwise agreed upon by regulatory agencies. A Department - approved biologist will periodically inspect the fenced or flagged areas to ensure impacts are being avoided. California Native Plant Society Rank 3 and 4 plants will be avoided when feasible; however, avoidance is not required.

BIO-20: No special-status plant species will be removed, transplanted, damaged in any way, cut, pruned, or pulled back without prior approval from a Department -approved biologist in consultation with USFWS and/or CDFW. Recommended transplanting and/or seed collection will occur in nearby suitable habitat during the dormant season.

BIO-21: All projects will be designed to minimize the removal of native trees. Specifically, projects will be designed to retain and protect trees 24 inches diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) or greater to the maximum extent practicable. Limbs of these trees will be removed if required for access or safety considerations. Trees smaller than 24 inches DBH will be retained whenever practicable. Equipment operators will be required to avoid striking retained trees to minimize damage to the tree structure or bark.

BIO-22: Within the root health zone (5 times DBH) of any native tree with a DBH of 12 inches or greater, no roots with a diameter of 2 inches or greater will be severed by project activities, unless authorized in advance by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-23: No ground disturbance or staging will be allowed within the root health zone (5 times the DBH) of retention trees, unless approved in advance by a Department -approved biologist, forester, or certified arborist. Staging areas within existing compacted road or trail surfaces are exempted as they are already well compacted from use.

BIO-24: A **[insert who]** will be present during all ground-disturbing activities within the root health zone (5 times the DBH) of retained trees when requested by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-25: To maintain genetic integrity, only plant stock collected consistent with the Department's Genetic Integrity Policy will be used for re-vegetation in the project area.

BIO-26: The design of road and trail improvements will consider desired snag retention needs for wildlife. All snags will be retained unless they are determined to be a safety hazard through consultation with a Department - approved biologist. Where this occurs, a minor reroute of the road and/or trail alignment will be considered.

BIO-27: Install signage at key trailheads and other locations, as applicable and relevant, that informs the public about protecting natural resources (e.g., protecting sensitive vegetation, identification of noxious weeds, how invasive plant species are spread, reduce erosion and sediment delivery) by staying on trail.

Terrestrial Wildlife Standard Project Requirements

BIO-28: All Projects will be designed to avoid take of wildlife species listed or proposed for listing under the FESA, candidates for possible future listing under the FESA, wildlife species listed or candidates for listing under the CESA, and species designated as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code. If take of listed species cannot be avoided, a Incidental Take Permit (ITP), or equivalent, will be obtained. For other special-status wildlife species (e.g., species of special concern), project impacts will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

BIO-29: Project activities that could affect a special-status wildlife species, bats, migratory birds, or raptors will be scheduled to avoid the breeding season and/or other sensitive life-history periods of the species (e.g., breeding, hibernation, denning, etc.) to the extent feasible as determined by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-30: If work is required during the breeding or other sensitive life-history period of a special-status species that could be affected, impacts will be avoided or minimized by establishing non-disturbance buffers around the nests, dens, roosts, or other activity centers (depending on the species). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a Department -approved biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, dust, visual disturbance, and other factors. No project activity will commence within the buffer area until

a Department-approved biologist confirms that the nest, den, or other activity center is no longer active/occupied during the critical life-history period.

BIO-31: Trees with nests or cavities that may provide nesting or denning opportunities will not be felled without the pre-construction review and approval of a Department-approved biologist. If such trees are located during operations, then operations within 50 feet of the tree will cease until reviewed by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-32: Minor reroutes will be established away from basal hollows or so that basal hollows cannot be seen from trail.

BIO-33: If special-status species are known to occur in the project area, immediately prior to the start of work each day, a Department -approved biologist will conduct a visual inspection of the construction zone and adjacent areas, as appropriate.

BIO-34: If a special-status species is found on the project site, work in the vicinity of the animal will be delayed until the species moves out of the site on its own, or is temporarily relocated by a Department -approved biologist. A Department -approved biologist, or other staff trained by a Department -approved biologist will inspect work area for special-status species at the beginning of each workday. If a trapped animal is discovered, they will be released in suitable habitat at least **[insert distance]** from the project area.

BIO-35: Project activities will not remove any trees equal to or greater than 24 inches DBH unless first inspected by a Department -approved biologist and determined to be non-essential breeding habitat for special-status bird or other species.

Aquatic Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements

BIO-36: Construction activities in close proximity to potential special-status aquatic species' habitat will be limited to the dry season to the extent feasible to avoid specific periods of animal activity (e.g., breeding, larval/juvenile development, etc.).

BIO-37: For project activities that could affect special-status aquatic species, a Department-approved biologist will conduct a survey to determine if the special-status species occurs within **[insert distance**] of the project area.

BIO-38: If special-status aquatic species are known to occur in the vicinity of the project area, a Department -approved biologist, will conduct surveys for those aquatic species within the project area, and surrounding area as deemed appropriate, immediately prior to the start of project-related activities each day.

BIO-39: If a special-status aquatic species is found on the project site, work in the vicinity of the animal will be delayed until the species moves out of the site on its own accord, or is temporarily relocated by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-40: To prevent trapping of special-status aquatic species that spend a portion of their lives in terrestrial habitats (e.g., salamanders, frogs, snakes, turtles), all holes and trenches will be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day, or escape ramps will be constructed of earth fill or wooden planks; all pipes will be capped. A Department -approved biologist, or other staff trained by a Department -approved biologist will inspect trenches and pipes for special-status species at the beginning of each workday. If a trapped animal is discovered, they will be released (by a Department -approved biologist) in suitable habitat at an appropriate distance from the project area as determined by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-41: All new stream crossings will be designed to convey the flow and associated debris of a 100-year, 24-hour storm event. All stream crossings that are part of the project will be designed to maintain both upstream and downstream fish passage when located on fish-bearing streams. Pedestrian

bridges across stream habitats will be designed in a manner that does not impede stream flow and ensures year-round passage of anadromous and other aquatic species through the area.

BIO-42: If water drafting becomes a necessary component of the proposed Project, drafting sites will be planned to avoid adverse effects to special-status aquatic species and associated habitat, in-stream flows, and depletion of pool habitat. Screening devices that create low entry velocity will be used for water drafting pumps to minimize removal of aquatic species, including juvenile fish, amphibian egg masses and tadpoles from aquatic habitats.

BIO-43: Avoid vegetation removal that could reduce shaded areas and increase stream temperatures. Minor reroutes, where needed, will not be designed to travel adjacent to streams to the maximum extent practicable.

BIO-44: For any project requiring a permit from USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), USFWS, or other agency for potential impacts to aquatic and wetland resources restrictions, construction timing, BMPs, and other protective measures will be developed and specified in consultation with the agencies during the permitting process.

BIO-45: Staging areas will be located outside of sensitive habitats at an appropriate distance as determined by a Department -approved biologist, from vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, ponds, streams, riparian habitat, and other aquatic habitats.

BIO-46: When determined necessary by a Department -approved biologist, exclusionary fencing, flagging, staking, or signage will be installed around all Environmentally Sensitive Areas as an initial construction task. The Environmentally Sensitive Areas will be delineated to limit encroachment by construction personnel and equipment into sensitive aquatic habitats without affecting public access routes.

BIO-47: To avoid indirect construction-related impacts to aquatic habitats, BMPs will be implemented to minimize soil disturbance. Where soil disturbance is necessary, stabilization techniques (including the use of silt fences, fiber rolls or blankets, gravel bag berms, geotextiles, plastic covers, erosion control blankets/mats, covering of exposed areas with mulch, and temporary vegetation or permanent seeding) will be implemented.

BIO-48: Construction activities near water courses and riparian areas will be monitored daily. Monitoring will include checking silt fences, erosion and sediment control BMPs, and Environmentally Sensitive Area fencing to make sure they are functioning properly to avoid project impacts.

General Project Requirements for the Treatment of Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

CUL-1: Prior to the start of on-site construction work, the **[insert who]** will notify the Supervisor of the District Cultural Resources Program who will in turn notify Californian Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area, unless other arrangements are made in advance, a minimum of three weeks to schedule a Cultural Resources Specialist to monitor work, as necessary, to ensure that pre-approved removal and reconstruction of historic fabric will occur in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

CUL-2: Before, during, and after construction, a **[insert who]** will photo-document all aspects of the project and will add the photos to the historical records (archives) for the park if the Department -qualified historian or archaeologist, or Tribal Liaison Contact deems necessary.

CUL-3: Prior to the start of on-site construction work, and to the extent not already completed, a **[insert who]** will map and record all cultural features (archaeological and built environment) within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) to a level appropriate to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

CUL-4: Increase public awareness of local and tribal history, site stewardship, archaeology, and the need to protect cultural resources. Ways to accomplish this awareness include highlighting certain cultural resources along the road or trail with interpretive signs and information kiosks, and/or by placement of a historical marker along a segment of a road or trail, which provides information to the user about the importance of the site and/or the event. If the subject matter pertains to Native Americans, consultation with Californian Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be necessary.

Historian's Specific Project Requirements

CUL-5: When there is potential to impact historic resources, A Department -qualified historian will survey roads and/or trails prior to the start of any proposed improvements or changes in use to identify potentially significant historic resources. To determine the historic significance of road and trail alignments, a Department -qualified historian will conduct comparisons of current road and trail alignments with historic documentation of historic alignments.

CUL-6: A Department -qualified historian shall use flags, protective fencing, or other methods to identify and provide a buffer zone for any resources discovered during trail survey. The historian shall establish a specific buffer zone around the features based on the type of resources and the proposed scope of work.

Historian's Standard Requirements

CUL-7: All historic work on built environment resources will comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

CUL-8: Historic character will be retained and preserved; where safe, original materials that still maintain structural integrity will be retained; and where replacement is required, materials and features will be replaced "in kind."

CUL-9: A qualified historian familiar with the project site's cultural/historic resources will monitor all construction activities at his/her discretion. All historic resources uncovered during the project will be recorded in place with a photograph and/or drawing showing any new or recovered material and archived, at the discretion of the monitor.

Archaeologist's and Tribal Specific Project Requirements

CUL-10: To prevent disturbance to high value archaeological resource or tribal cultural areas, redirect visitors away from the resources employing appropriate placement of trails, creating barriers, or other suitable methods to discourage access.

CUL-11: Decommission and/or reroute roads and trails away from high value archaeological or tribal cultural resources whenever possible and/or feasible.

CUL-12: Prior to implementing any project that would involve ground disturbance, cultural resource staff, in coordination with Californian Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area, will determine if the project area is located in an of area of high archaeological or tribal cultural value. If the area is determined sensitive, the area will require field survey by a Department-qualified archaeologist, in consultation with a tribal representative, who will make recommendations and develop proposals for procedures deemed appropriate to further investigate and/or avoid adverse impacts to those resources.

CUL-13: Prior to implementing any project that would involve ground disturbance, cultural resource staff will consult Department cultural resource data files, and if deemed necessary, contact the

appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System to request a record search of known cultural resources located within and adjacent to the proposed Project area.

CUL-14: Department will conduct the tribal consultations prior to implementing any project that involves new ground disturbances related to road and trail construction; in previously disturbed soil where archaeological sensitivity is high and trail work is proposed; or for projects which require CEQA review. The consultation protocol will follow the steps identified in the Department Operations Manual 0400 Cultural Resources.

CUL-15: Where road and trail activities cannot avoid sensitive archaeological resources, the project actions will require modifications to incorporate the resources into the RTMP and provide a resource protection plan, in consultation with tribal representatives as appropriate, for its maintenance and future protection.

Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources – Standard Project Requirements

CUL-16: Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist in consultation with a tribal representative as appropriate will complete preconstruction investigations to determine specific avoidance areas within the proposed APE that contains known significant or potentially significant archaeological resources. If necessary, a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist will prepare a research design, including appropriate trenching and/or preconstruction excavations.

CUL-17: Based on preconstruction testing, project design and/or implementation will be altered, as necessary, to avoid impacts to significant archaeological or tribal cultural resources or reduce the impacts to a less than significant level, as determined in consultation with a Department-qualified archaeologist who, in turn, has consulted with tribal representatives as appropriate.

CUL-18: In an archaeologically or tribal culturally sensitive area, **[insert who]** will manually remove or flush cut vegetation to avoid ground-disturbing activities; removal of roots will not be allowed.

CUL–19: In an APE considered highly sensitive for the discovery of buried archaeological features or deposits, including human remains, **[insert who]** will review and approve monitoring by a Department-qualified Cultural Resources Specialist and tribal representative of any subsurface disturbance, including but not limited to grading, excavation or trenching.

CUL-20: **[Insert who]** will coordinate monitoring of subsurface disturbance by a Native American monitor.

CUL-21: If anyone discovers previously undocumented cultural resources during project construction or ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 to 100 feet of the find will be temporarily halted. The Department State Representative will be notified immediately, and work will remain halted until a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist or archaeologist, in consultation with a tribal representative as appropriate, evaluates the significance of the find and determines and implements the appropriate treatment and disposition in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation or tribal values.

If ground-disturbing activities uncover cultural artifacts or features (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic ash), when a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist is not onsite, **[insert who]** will contact the Supervisor of the District Cultural Resources Program immediately and **[insert who]** will temporarily halt or divert work within the immediate vicinity of the find until a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist and tribal representative as appropriate evaluates the find and determines and implements the appropriate treatment and disposition of the find.

If feasible, **[insert who]** will modify the project to ensure that construction or ground-disturbing activities will avoid the unanticipated discovery of a significant cultural or tribal cultural resources (historical resources) upon review and approval of a **[insert who]**.

CUL-22: In the event anyone discovers human remains or suspected human remains, work will cease immediately within 100 feet of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate Department personnel. The human remains and/or funerary objects will not be disturbed and will be protected by covering with soil or other appropriate methods. The Department representative will notify the County Coroner, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission; the Department representative will also notify the local Tribal Representative. If a Native American monitor is onsite at the time of the discovery, the monitor will notify his/her affiliated tribe or group. The local County Coroner will make the determination of whether the human bone is of Native American origin. If the Coroner determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission will be consulted to identify the most likely descendant and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC Section 5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects will be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the place of discovery prior to determination.

If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site, the site will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and review by the Native American Heritage Commission, as well as appropriate Tribal Representatives, will occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions.

Geology, Soils, and Minerals Standard Project Requirements

Construction General Permit and SWPPP Measures

GEO-1: Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities totaling one acre or more, Department will direct the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a Qualified Stormwater Pollution Plan Developer (QSD) for Department approval that identifies temporary BMPs (e.g., tarping of any stockpiled materials or soil; use of silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, etc.) and permanent BMPs (e.g., structural containment, preserving or planting of vegetation, etc.) for use in all construction areas to reduce or eliminate the discharge of soil, surface water runoff, and pollutants during all excavation, grading, trenching, repaving, or other ground-disturbing activities.

Construction-Related Measures

GEO-2: All construction, improvement, modification, or decommissioning of road/trails, and conversion of roads-to-trails, will be consistent with Department BMPs, Departmental Operations Manuals (DOMs), Vegetation Management Guidelines, and Trail Handbook guidelines.

GEO-3: A qualified or California licensed geologist will review road decommissioning, new routes, road-to-trail conversion sites, and landslide repairs during project planning to determine if any geologic or soil conditions exist that require additional assessment or alteration of prescriptions. If unique features do exist or conditions so require, a California licensed geologist or their designee will conduct a geologic assessment/investigation and make appropriate design recommendations, and, if needed, define the boundaries of the work area on project drawings.

GEO-4: Heavy equipment operators will be cautioned to minimize their exposure to unstable slopes that may occur naturally or result from the earthmoving process. Qualified inspectors will continually evaluate slope geometry and earth materials and caution operators if unstable conditions are indicated.

GEO-5: No high ground pressure vehicles will be driven through project areas during the rainy season or when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Undisturbed areas will be avoided by vehicles to the extent practicable during all seasons. If vehicles must be driven through previously undisturbed areas during moist conditions, then the path of travel will be

distributed and/or the travel way will be decompacted upon project completion. Existing compacted road or trail surfaces are exempted as they are already well compacted from use.

GEO-6: Topsoil excavated during initial construction will be segregated and used as a finishing surface over other fill to help conserve topsoil and promote revegetation.

GEO-7: Excavated spoil from project work will be placed in a stable location where it will not cause or contribute to slope failure, or erode and enter a stream channel or wetland. Spoil areas will be compacted in lifts and blended into the surrounding landscape to promote uniform sheet drainage. Stream or concentrated overland flow will not be allowed to discharge onto spoil areas, regardless of discharge rate.

GEO-8: Bare ground will be mulched with native vegetation removed during the work, or with other non-exotic plant-bearing mulch materials, to the maximum extent practicable to minimize surface erosion. Sufficient openings will be left in the mulch to allow revegetation.

GEO-9: Immediately following reconstruction, roads and trails will be closed for a period following construction that allows for one wet-dry cycle (e.g., one winter's duration) to allow the soil and materials to settle and compact before the route opens to the public. Routine maintenance will also be performed on the road or trail as necessary to reduce erosion to the extent possible and to repair weather-related damage that could contribute to erosion.

GEO-10: If anyone discovers potential paleontological resources during project construction or ground-disturbing activities, work within 100-feet of the find will be temporarily halted, the Department Representative will be notified immediately, and work will remain halted until a qualified paleontologist or geologist evaluates the significance of the find and recommends appropriate salvage or further mitigation procedures.

Project Design-Related Measures

GEO-11: Road and trail stream crossings will have any new drainage structures designed for the 100-year storm flow event or be capable of passing the 100-year peak flow, debris, and sediment loads without significant damage.

GEO-12: Road and trail stream crossings will be designed and constructed without the potential for stream diversion.

GEO-13: Department staff will install appropriate energy dissipaters and employ other erosion control measures at water discharge points, as appropriate.

GEO-14: Install armored rock crossings at ephemeral drainages, micro drainages and swales to harden the trail tread in areas of potential interface between trail users and natural topographic drainage features.

GEO-15: All drainages (including micro drainages) will not be captured, diverted or coupled with other drainages by the road or trail.

GEO-16: Water will not be accumulated on a road or trail and drained off onto landforms where natural drainages do not exist.

GEO-17: Road and trail fillslopes will be designed with stable slope gradients as defined in Department trail construction manuals, guidelines, and handbooks, or as recommended by a qualified professional reviewing site-specific conditions. Unstable fillslopes will be stabilized or removed.

GEO-18: Road and trail surfaces and ditches will be hydrologically disconnected from wetlands, streams and stream crossings to the extent feasible.

GEO-19: Provide outslope to the road bed or trail tread and remove any outer edge berm to facilitate sheet flow off the road or trail where the dispersed flow can be filtered by vegetation and organic litter.

GEO-20: When outsloping road or trail surfaces is not feasible, such as steep linear grades, construct rolling dips to direct runoff safely off the route to prevent buildup of surface runoff and subsequent erosion. Water bars will be used as a last resort if outsloping and rolling dips, or minor rerouting are not feasible, or on routes receiving minimal use. Water bars will be constructed to divert water to controlled points along the route and with rock armor at the downslope end for energy dissipation.

GEO-21: If soils and parent material geologic capability are not sustainable, overly steep grades will be mitigated with surface hardening techniques. Hardening techniques (such as compacted aggregate or trail structures such as steps or retaining walls) will keep the surface sustainable, firm and stable.

GEO-22: Department staff will develop a rehabilitation plan for decommissioned routes that includes using brush and trees removed from the new or existing route alignment for bio-mechanical erosion control (bundling slash and keying it in to fall line of the route, filling damaged sections with soil and duff removed from the new or existing alignment, constructing water bars if necessary, and replanting native trees and shrubs).

GEO-23: Both ends of a decommissioned road or trail, road-to-trail conversion or abandoned trail segment will be clearly blocked, and scatter its length with vegetative debris from new route construction to discourage continued use and degradation of the decommissioned portion of the road or trail.

GEO-24: Seasonally close roads and trails to all users when soils are saturated and softened.

GEO-25: Install “pinch points” to reduce downhill bicycle speed and increase the line of sight at curves.

GEO-26: Construct or repair barriers at switchbacks to discourage shortcuts and user-created trails.

Event-Related Measures

GEO-27: After a large earthquake event in the region (i.e., magnitude 5.0 or greater centered within 75 miles of the project site or Cascadia subduction zone event in excess of magnitude 7.5 that ruptures south from Brookings, Oregon), Department staff will inspect all project structures and features for damage, as soon as is possible after the event. Any damaged structures or features, including landslides, will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff until such features or structures have been evaluated by a qualified or licensed professional and/or repaired. Seismically generated ground cracks along ridgecrests or other landforms removed from, but potentially affecting, the infrastructure will be evaluated as part of the investigation.

GEO-28: After or during a large storm or rainfall event (i.e., equal to or more than: six inches in 24 hours; 12 inches in 72 hours; or 15 inches in 120 hours, as measured at the Cuneo Campground weather station, or peak stream flows measured at the Bull Creek stream gage in excess of 6500 cubic feet per second), Department staff will inspect all project structures and features for damage, as soon as is safely possible after or during the event. Any damaged structures or features will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff until such features or structures have been evaluated by a qualified or licensed professional and/or repaired.

Greenhouse Gas/Climate Change/Sea-Level Rise Standard Project Requirements

Construction-Related Emission Control Measures

AQ-1: No more than one acre of ground disturbance (e.g., earth moving, grading, excavating, land clearing) will occur in any single day.

AQ-10: Operation of large diesel- or gasoline-powered construction equipment (i.e., greater than 50 horsepower [hp]) will not exceed 60 equipment-hours per day, where an equipment-hour is defined as one piece of equipment operating for one hour.

AQ-11: All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment will be properly maintained according to manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all State and federal emissions requirements

AQ-12: Whenever possible, removed vegetative material will be either left in place (e.g. for use as mulch) or chipped on site. If approved, an air curtain burner may be used. When pile burning is deemed necessary, a burn permit would be obtained from the local air quality management district. Burn piles would be no larger than 10x10x5 feet and ignited on approved burn days only.

AQ-13: Haul truck trips to and from the site will be limited to 40 one-way trips per day. This includes trips for hauling gravel, materials, and equipment to and from the site.

AQ-14: The maximum number of construction worker-related commute trips for any project at a park will not exceed 60 one-way worker commute trips per day.

AQ-15: All motorized construction equipment will be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to five minutes.

Measures Pertinent to Carbon Sequestration

BIO-16: Natural wetland habitat such as marsh, riparian, and vernal pools will not be filled by stream-crossing construction projects unless approved by the regulatory agencies. Equipment will remain on existing road or trail alignments to the maximum extent practicable.

BIO-22: All projects will be designed to minimize the removal of native trees. Specifically, projects will be designed to retain and protect trees 24 inches diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) or greater to the maximum extent practicable. Limbs of these trees will be removed if required for access or safety considerations. Trees smaller than 24 inches DBH will be retained whenever practicable. Equipment operators will be required to avoid striking retained trees to minimize damage to the tree structure or bark.

BIO-23: Within the root health zone (5 times DBH) of any native tree with a DBH of 12 inches or greater, no roots with a diameter of 2 inches or greater will be severed by project activities, unless authorized in advance by a Department -approved biologist.

BIO-24: No ground disturbance or staging will be allowed within the root health zone (5 times the DBH) of retention trees, unless approved in advance by a Department -approved biologist, forester, or certified arborist. Staging areas within existing compacted road or trail surfaces are exempted as they are already well compacted from use.

BIO-25: A **[insert who]** will be present during all ground-disturbing activities within the root health zone (5 times the DBH) of retained trees when requested by a Department -approved biologist.

Measures Pertinent to Resiliency to Climate Change

HAZ-10: Prior to the start of construction, **[insert who]** will develop a Fire Safety Plan for **[insert name]** approval. The plan will include the emergency calling procedures for both the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and local fire department(s).

HAZ-11: All heavy equipment will be required to include spark arrestors or turbo chargers that eliminate sparks in exhaust and have fire extinguishers on-site.

HAZ-12: Construction crews will park vehicles **[insert distance]** from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, construction crews will park heavy equipment over a non-combustible surface to reduce the chance of fire.

HAZ-13: Department personnel will have a Department radio at the park unit, that allows direct contact with Cal Fire and a centralized dispatch center, to facilitate the rapid dispatch of control crews and equipment in case of a fire.

HAZ-14: Under dry conditions, a filled water truck and/or fire engine crew will be onsite during activities with the potential to start a fire.

GEO-27: After or during a large storm or rainfall event (i.e., equal to or more than: six inches in 24 hours; 12 inches in 72 hours; or 15 inches in 120 hours, as measured at the Cuneo Campground weather station, or peak stream flows measured at the Bull Creek stream gage in excess of 6500 cubic feet

per second), Department staff will inspect all project structures and features for damage, as soon as is safely possible after or during the event. Any damaged structures or features will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff until such features or structures have been evaluated by a qualified or licensed professional and/or repaired.

HYDRO-4: All construction activities will be suspended during heavy precipitation events (i.e., more than one inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period) or when heavy precipitation events are forecast. If the construction manager must suspend work the construction manager will install drainage and erosion controls appropriate to site conditions, such as covering (e.g. tarping) stockpiled soils, mulching bare soil areas, and by constructing silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, or other control structures around stockpiles and graded areas, to minimize runoff effects.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Standard Project Requirements

HAZ-1: Avoid locating route modifications in areas that could have been used previously for industrial/manufacturing uses, or other uses that could have involved use, handling, transport, or storage of hazardous materials (including but not limited to auto maintenance, gas station, equipment yard, dry cleaner, railroad, agriculture, mining, etc.). If such areas cannot be avoided, prior to any construction within such areas, **[insert implementing party]** shall hire a qualified professional to conduct a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), limited to the area of proposed ground disturbance, that will identify the presence of any soil contamination at concentrations that could pose health risk to construction workers. If such levels of soil contamination are identified, the **[insert implementing party]** shall follow the recommendations in the Phase 1 ESA, which may include removal of contaminated soil in compliance with all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Department of Toxic Substances Control requirements.

HAZ-2: If any construction will occur directly below overhead power poles with transformers, prior to construction, the soil directly beneath the transformers will be inspected for staining. If staining is present, the **[insert implementing party]** will avoid the stained soil, coordinate with the utility company for clean-up, or hire a qualified professional to provide recommendations that will be implemented.

HAZ-3: Prior to any excavation in the vicinity of underground utility easements, **[insert implementing party]** shall coordinate with the utility company to ensure avoidance of the utility line.

HAZ-4: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, **[insert who]** will inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the project site. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be contained and disposed of outside the boundaries of the site, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

HAZ-5: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, **[insert who]** will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for **[insert who]** approval to provide protection to on-site workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants. This plan will include (but not be limited to):

- a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur;
- a list of items required in a spill kit on-site that will be maintained throughout the life of the project;
- procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any solvents or other chemicals used in the construction process;
- and identification of lawfully permitted or authorized disposal destinations outside of the project site.

HAZ-6: **[Insert who]** will develop a Materials Management Plan to include protocols and procedures that will protect human health and the environment during remediation and/or construction activities that cause disturbances to the native soil and/or mine and mill materials causing potential exposure to metals and dust resulting from materials disturbances. All work will be performed in accordance with a Site Health and Safety Plan. The Materials Management Plan will include the following (where applicable):

- Requirement that staff will have appropriate training in compliance with 29 CFR, Section 1910.120;
- Methods to assess risks prior to starting onsite work;
- Procedures for the management and disposal of waste soils generated during construction activities or other activities that might disturb contaminated soil;
- Monitoring requirements;
- Storm water controls;
- Record-keeping; and,
- Emergency response plan.

HAZ-7: **[Insert who]** will set up decontamination areas for vehicles and equipment at Department unit entry/exit points. The decontamination areas will be designed to completely contain all wash water generated from washing vehicles and equipment. BMPs will be installed, as necessary, to prevent the dispersal of wash water beyond the boundaries of the decontamination area, including over-spray.

HAZ-8: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, **[insert who]** will clean and repair (other than emergency repairs) all equipment outside the project site boundaries.

HAZ-9: **[Insert who]** will designate and/or locate staging and stockpile areas within the existing maintenance yard area or existing roads and campsites to prevent leakage of oil, hydraulic fluids, etc. into **[insert where i.e., native vegetation, sensitive wildlife areas, creek, river, stream, etc.]**.

HAZ-10: Prior to the start of construction, **[insert who]** will develop a Fire Safety Plan for **[insert name]** approval. The plan will include the emergency calling procedures for both the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and local fire department(s).

HAZ-11: All heavy equipment will be required to include spark arrestors or turbo chargers that eliminate sparks in exhaust, and have fire extinguishers on-site.

HAZ-12: Construction crews will park vehicles **[insert distance]** from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, construction crews will park heavy equipment over a non-combustible surface to reduce the chance of fire.

HAZ-13: Department personnel will have a Department radio at the park unit, that allows direct contact with Cal Fire and a centralized dispatch center, to facilitate the rapid dispatch of control crews and equipment in case of a fire.

HAZ-14: Under dry conditions, a filled water truck and/or fire engine will be onsite during activities with the potential to start a fire.

Hydrology, Water Quality, and Sedimentation Standard Project Requirements

Construction General Permit and SWPPP Measures

HYDRO-1: Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities totaling one acre or more, **[insert who]** will prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Department approval that identifies BMPs (e.g., tarping of any stockpiled materials or soil; use of silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls) and permanent BMPs (e.g., structural containment, preserving or planting of vegetation) for use in all construction areas to reduce or eliminate the discharge of soil, surface water runoff, and pollutants during all excavation, grading, trenching, or

other ground-disturbing activities. The SWPPP will include BMPs for hazardous waste and contaminated soils management and a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP), as appropriate.

Basin Plan Requirement Measures

HYDRO-2: The project will comply with all applicable water quality standards as specified in the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan.

Construction-Related Measures

HYDRO-3: All construction, improvement, modification, or decommissioning of road/trails, and conversion of roads-to-trails, will be consistent with Department BMPs, Departmental Operations Manuals (DOMs), Vegetation Management Guidelines, and Trail Handbook guidelines.

HYDRO-4: All construction activities will be suspended during heavy precipitation events (i.e., more than one inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period) or when heavy precipitation events are forecast. If the construction manager must suspend work the construction manager will install drainage and erosion controls appropriate to site conditions, such as covering (e.g. tarping) stockpiled soils, mulching bare soil areas, and by constructing silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, or other control structures around stockpiles and graded areas, to minimize runoff effects.

HYDRO-5: For construction activities extending into or occurring during the rainy season, or if an un-seasonal storm is anticipated, Department staff will properly winterize the site by covering (e.g. tarping) any stockpiled materials or soils, mulching bare soil areas, and by constructing silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, or other structures around stockpiles and graded areas.

HYDRO-6: Treat rehabilitated, reengineered, or rerouted road or trail segments that have less than a 50-foot natural buffer to stream channels with mulch applied to provide 50 percent to 70 percent surface coverage. Filter windrows (structures made of slash, forest debris, and logs to protect forest streams from sediment) shall be added to the toe of fill slopes for any treated alignment where the vegetated or mulched buffer is located closer to a watercourse than is recommended for the steepness of the hillslope, as described in the table below:

Recommended minimum distance between the vegetated or mulched buffer of wildland roads/trails and streams	
Slope of land between road/trail and stream (%)	Minimum distance of vegetated/mulched buffer (ft)
0	50
10	90
20	130
30	170
40	210
50	250
60	290
70	330

These setbacks or windrow designs may be modified based on concurrence from a qualified geologist after reviewing vegetation and soil conditions on the slope between the alignment and the watercourse. The windrows shall not provide structural support to the fills.

HYDRO-7: Salvage trees and brush removed prior to excavation for mulching bare soil areas after construction.

HYDRO-8: During dry, dusty conditions, all unpaved active construction areas will be wetted using water trucks, treated with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material), or covered. Any dust suppressant product used must be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and shall not negatively impact water quality) and its use shall not be prohibited

by the California Air Resources Board, U.S. EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board. Exposed areas will not be over-watered such that watering results in runoff. Unpaved areas subject to vehicle travel could also be stabilized through the effective application of wood chips, gravel, or mulch. The type of dust suppression method shall be selected by the contractor from the SWPPP options, if applicable, or based on soil, traffic, and other site-specific conditions.

HYDRO-9: Excavation and grading activities will be suspended when sustained winds exceed 25 miles per hour (mph), instantaneous gusts exceed 35 mph, or when dust occurs from remediation related activities where visible emissions (dust) cannot be controlled by watering or conventional dust abatement controls.

HYDRO-10: Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, all equipment will be inspected for leaks and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from the project site. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be contained and disposed of outside the boundaries of the site, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

HYDRO-11: Staging and stockpile areas will be designated and/or located, and suitable barriers installed, within the existing maintenance yard area or existing roads and campsites to prevent leakage of oil, hydraulic fluids, or other chemicals into lakes, streams, or other water bodies.

HYDRO-12: Decontamination of heavy equipment shall occur prior to delivery onto State Park lands. Heavy equipment shall be thoroughly power washed prior to delivery to the job site. Equipment shall be free of woody and organic debris, soil, grease, and other foreign matter. The engine compartment, cab, and other enclosed spaces shall also be free of the aforementioned debris. Equipment shall be thoroughly inspected by Department's State Representative upon delivery and may be rejected if in the opinion of the Department representative the equipment does not meet decontamination standards. If a piece of equipment is removed from the park for unrelated work or work not identified as part of the project, it will be re-inspected upon re-entry to the park. Upon demobilization decontamination shall take place off-site.

HYDRO-13: All heavy equipment parking, refueling, and service will be conducted within designated areas with suitable barriers outside of the 100-year floodplain to avoid watercourse contamination.

Project Design-Related Measures

HYDRO-14: Project planning will identify public water supply and park water systems that could be affected. Persons responsible for the maintenance of these water systems will be consulted and if negative effects are anticipated, mutually agreeable modifications will be developed.

HYDRO-15: Department staff will install appropriate energy dissipaters and employ other erosion control measures at water discharge points, as appropriate.

HYDRO-16: Routes will be designed and constructed so that they do not significantly disrupt or alter the natural hydraulic flow patterns of the landform.

HYDRO-17: Routes located within 100-year flood hazard zones will be designed and constructed so that they do not significantly disrupt or alter natural flood flows.

HYDRO-18: For decommissioning and restoration projects, existing (altered) drainage patterns will be restored to pre-disturbance patterns. In some cases where pre-disturbance patterns cannot be restored, conversion work may require the realignment of a stream segment. To ensure that channel stability will be maintained, project planners will establish new drainage segments only after thorough review by a qualified geologist, geomorphologist, or hydrologist.

HYDRO-19: Install armored rock crossings at ephemeral drainages, micro drainages and swales to harden the tread in areas of potential interface between trail users and natural topographic drainage features.

HYDRO-20: Provide outslope to the road bed or trail tread and remove any outer edge berm to facilitate sheet flow off the road or trail where the dispersed flow can be filtered by vegetation and organic litter.

HYDRO-21: When outsloping road or trail surfaces is not feasible, such as steep linear grades, construct rolling dips to direct runoff safely off the route to prevent buildup of surface runoff and subsequent erosion. Water bars will be used as a last resort, if outsloping and rolling dips or rerouting are not feasible or on routes receiving no use. Water bars will be constructed to divert water to controlled points along the route and with rock armor at the downslope end for energy dissipation, where needed.

HYDRO-22: Install gravel surfacing on routes in areas with saturated or unstable soils, and on bridge or ford approaches to provide a stable tread surface.

HYDRO-23: Seasonally close multi-use trails to all users when soils are saturated and softened.

HYDRO-24: Install "pinch points" on multi-use trails where necessary to reduce downhill bicycle speed and increase the line of sight at curves.

HYDRO-25: Construct or repair barriers at switchbacks on multi-use trails to discourage shortcuts and the creation of user-created trails.

Land Use and Planning Standard Project Requirements

The SPRs do not include a category of provisions specifically related to land use and planning.

Mineral Resources Standard Project Requirements

The SPRs do not include a category of provisions specifically related to mineral resources use.

Noise Standard Project Requirements

N-1: Operation of noise-generating construction activity (equipment and power tools and haul truck delivery of equipment and materials) will abide by the time-of-day restrictions established by local jurisdictions (i.e., city and/or county) if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located in Nevada or Placer Counties or surrounding communities. Cities and counties in California typically restrict construction-noise to particular daytime hours. If the local, applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating construction activity can occur, then noise-generating construction activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM Monday through Friday.

N-2: All powered construction equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered construction equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

N-3: Equipment engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operation.

N-4: All construction equipment and equipment staging areas will be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located outside the park.

N-5: All motorized construction equipment will be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to five minutes.

N-6: No pile driving, blasting, or drilling will occur in areas that may adversely affect sensitive receptors outside the park unit.

N-7: Written notification of construction activities will be provided to any and all off-site noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of locations where powered construction equipment and/or power tools will be operated. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which construction activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project

representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification.

N-8: Construction activities involving heavy equipment (i.e., 50 horsepower [hp] or greater) will not operate within 50 feet of land uses that are potentially sensitive to ground vibration, including residential buildings, schools, hospitals, and places of worship. Heavy construction equipment will also not be operated within 30 feet of historically significant structures that could be vulnerable to structural damage from ground vibration, and known archaeological sites, that could be vulnerable to vibration-induced changes to the stratigraphic relations of the soil layers that are important to archaeological study.

Population and Housing Standard Project Requirements

AQ-14: The maximum number of construction worker-related commute trips for any project at a park will not exceed 60 one-way worker commute trips per day.

Public Services and Utilities Standard Project Requirements

The SPRs do not include a category of provisions specifically related to public services and utilities management.

Recreation Standard Project Requirements

The SPRs do not include a category of provisions specifically related to recreation use management.

Transportation and Traffic Standard Project Requirements

TRAN-1: For proposed addition of bicycle use, stop signs for cyclists will be installed at all locations where the trail crosses a roadway (including maintenance roads). Appropriate warning signs will be installed along the roadways and on pavement (as necessary) at the approach of bicycle crossings to warn drivers of potential crossing bicyclists.

TRAN-2: For proposed addition of equestrian use, **[insert who]** will ensure driveways/access points to parking facilities have adequate line-of-sight for horse trailers and that parking facilities are either designed to be “pull through” or include a designated “turn-around” for horse trailers (where vehicle parking is restricted). Parking and access for parking facilities accommodating vehicles with horse trailers will be designed per American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials standards.

TRAN-3: **[insert who]** will assess parking capacity prior to implementing a proposed recommendation. After implementation of the proposed recommendation, Department staff will monitor parking levels as part of the Adaptive Use Management process. If monitoring indicates an exceedance of parking capacity (i.e., increased use of undesignated on-street parking or increased illegal parking due to overflow of parking lot facilities), the **[insert who]** will implement a management response to resolve the parking capacity issue. Measures in the management response may include, but would not be limited to re-designing parking facilities (including minor parking lot expansions in areas where environmental resources will not be affected), installing parking meters and/or applying time limits, working with local transportation departments to increase nearby off-site parking availability, directing users to other existing lots, and/or working with local transit operators to increase transit to the trail facility. Department District personnel will determine which actions are feasible at the park unit.

TRAN-4: Prior to initiating any construction activities with the potential to significantly or permanently disrupt traffic flows, the construction manager will have a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), prepared by a qualified professional that will provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstruction or service level degradation at affected traffic facilities. The scope of the CTMP will

depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific construction activities associated with the project. Measures included in the CTMP could include (but are not limited to) construction signage, flaggers for lane closures, construction schedule and/or delivery schedule restrictions, etc. The CTMP will be submitted to the local agency having jurisdiction over the affected traffic facilities.

APPENDIX C

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS

Appendix C – Regulatory Environmental Settings

Aesthetics

California Building Code

The California Building Code (CBC; 24 CCR Part 2) is based on the International Building Code and combines three types of building standards from three different origins:

- Building standards that have been adopted by State agencies without change from building standards contained in the International Building Code.
- Building standards that have been adopted from the International Building Code to meet California conditions.
- Building standards, authorized by the California legislature, that constitute extensive additions not covered by the International Building Code that have been adopted to address particular California concerns.

The purpose of the CBC is to establish minimum standards to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, and general stability by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, outdoor lighting standards, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all building and structures within its jurisdiction. The CBC includes standards for outdoor lighting that are intended to improve energy efficiency, and to reduce light pollution and glare by regulating light power and brightness, shielding, and sensor controls.

California Scenic Highway Program

California's Scenic Highway Program was created by the State of California legislature in 1963 and is maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).[1] Its purpose is to protect and enhance the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors through special conservation treatment. The Scenic Highway Program lists highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been officially designated. The State laws governing the Scenic Highways Program are found in the Streets and Highways Code, Section 260 through 263.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to aesthetics are listed in Table 4.2-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Aesthetics*.

Table 4.2-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Aesthetics

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goal:	**Protection and enhancement of views and distinctive landscape features that contribute to the SRA's setting, character, and visitor experience.**
VISUAL-1	Expand recreation and interpretation opportunities associated with the visual and scenic resources of the SRA. Opportunities include view-oriented day use facilities and interpretive programming in key locations (e.g., Lake Overlook on Lake Natoma) and enhanced interpretation of distinctive landscape features (e.g., Natoma Bluffs, dredge tailings along Lake Natoma, and the Peninsula).
VISUAL-2	Work with local jurisdictions in the land use planning and development process to protect key views in the SRA from continued visual intrusion from surrounding development. This will include appropriate general plan land use designations, zoning to regulate such matters as building height and setbacks, ridgeline protection ordinances that help protect visual resources of the SRA, and rigorous development review and enforcement.
VISUAL-3	Coordinate the protection and enhancement of visual resources in the SRA with strategic efforts to enhance

[1] California Department of Transportation, 2022. Scenic Highways, https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways, accessed April 20, 2022.

	SRA holdings through land acquisition. Priority areas for protection and enhancement include undeveloped ridgelines and slopes facing the SRA to prevent visual intrusion from adjacent development. Such areas include the North and South Forks of the American Rivers and the Peninsula. Refer to the Park-wide Goals and Guidelines for Park Operations as they relate to land acquisition in the SRA.
VISUAL-4	Minimize existing elements that detract from the quality of views and scenic character of the SRA, including visual intrusion from adjacent development as well as facilities within the SRA. Strategies could include: - Planting to screen adjacent development, such as at Lake Overlook, Blue Ravine area of Lake Natoma, North Granite Bay, Brown's Ravine, and Folsom Point. - Planting and landscaped islands to mitigate the visual impact of large parking areas, such as at Granite Bay beach. - Planting to screen corporation yards within the SRA, such as at Nimbus Dam and Park Headquarters complex. - Removing or screening temporary storage containers used by concessionaires at several locations. Well-designed permanent structures could be used to replace containers. In locations where new restrooms or other facilities are being built, storage could be integrated. - Improving and/or relocating security fencing to improve appearance and enhance views, such as at Lake Overlook, Folsom Powerhouse, and corporation yards. - Removing or reducing underutilized parking areas and other hard-surfaced areas as appropriate and restore with native vegetation. - Underground overhead electrical utilities as appropriate.
VISUAL-5	Buildings, structures, and landscaping developed within the park unit should be sited to be sensitive to scenic views from and into the park. Site facilities should minimize the impact on views from key viewpoints (e.g., Nimbus Flat, Lake Overlook, Black Miners Bar, Beals Point, Granite Bay, Brown's Ravine, and Folsom Point). Landscape design and planting should be used to visually buffer developed areas, enhance visual quality, and integrate the surrounding native landscape.
VISUAL-6	The maximum height for buildings and structures developed within the park unit generally shall be one story. Two-story structures may be permitted in limited instances (e.g., lifeguard tower, boathouse, visitor center, multi-use facility, etc.) consistent with the protection of scenic views.
VISUAL-7	Night lighting should generally be restricted to developed areas of the SRA (i.e., buildings, paths, parking lots, etc.) consistent with security and safety needs.
VISUAL-8	Lighting levels (i.e., intensity/foot-candles) should generally be kept as low as possible, consistent with public safety standards. Lighting should be hooded and focused downward to prevent the splay of ambient light to other areas. Where appropriate, consider the use of path-level or bollard-type fixtures to keep the light source close to the ground.
VISUAL-9	Work with local jurisdictions in the land use planning and development process to protect the SRA from existing and future ambient light sources in development adjacent to the SRA. This will include zoning to regulate lighting, submittal of lighting plans, and "dark sky" ordinances that help protect the visual resources of the SRA.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) provides designations for classifications of farmland throughout the State and produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is classified according to soil quality and irrigation status, with the categories being Prime Farmland, Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, Grazing Land, Urban and Built-Up Land, and Other Land.[2]

Williamson Act

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (California Government Code [GOV] Section 51200), better known as the Williamson Act, conserves agricultural and open space lands through property tax incentives and voluntary restrictive land use contracts administered by local governments under State regulations. Private landowners voluntarily restrict their land to agricultural and compatible open space uses under minimum ten-year rolling term contracts, with counties and cities also acting voluntarily. In return, restricted parcels are assessed for property tax purposes at a rate consistent with their actual use, rather than potential market value. Nonrenewal status is applied to Williamson Act contracts that are within the nine-year termination process, during which the annual tax assessment for the property gradually increases.

Placer Legacy Open Space and Agricultural Conservation Program

Placer Legacy is intended to protect and conserve open space and agricultural lands in Placer County.[3] Objectives include maintaining a viable agricultural segment of the economy, conserving natural features necessary for access to a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, retaining important scenic and historic areas, preserving the diversity of plant and animal communities, protecting endangered and other special status plant and animal species, separating urban areas into distinct communities, and ensuring public safety.

[2] California Department of Conservation, 2019. Important Farmland Categories, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx, accessed April 21, 2022.

[3] County of Placer, Community Development Resource Agency, June 2000. *Placer Legacy Open Space and Agricultural Conservation Program*, https://www.placer.ca.gov/3420/Placer-Legacy, accessed April 20, 2022.

Air Quality

Ambient Air Quality Standards

The federal Clean Air Act (CAA; 42 USC Sections 7401 – 7671q) was passed in 1963 by the United States Congress and has been amended several times. The 1970 federal CAA amendments strengthened previous legislation and laid the foundation for the regulatory scheme of the 1970s and 1980s. In 1977, Congress again added several provisions, including nonattainment requirements for areas not meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. The 1990 amendments represent the latest in a series of federal efforts to regulate the protection of air quality in the United States. The CAA allows states to adopt more stringent standards or to include other pollution species. The California CAA, signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the State to achieve and maintain the California AAQS by the earliest practical date. The California AAQS tend to be more restrictive than the National AAQS.

The National and California AAQS are the levels of air quality considered to provide a margin of safety in the protection of the public health and welfare. They are designed to protect "sensitive receptors" most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. Healthy adults can tolerate occasional exposure to air pollutant concentrations considerably above these minimum standards before adverse effects are observed.

Both California and the federal government have established health-based AAQS for seven air pollutants, which are shown in Table 4.2-1, *Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants*. These pollutants are ozone (O_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine inhalable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). In addition, the State has set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety.

California has also adopted a host of other regulations that reduce criteria pollutant emissions, including:

- AB 1493 (Pavley): Pavley Fuel Efficiency Standards
- Title 20, CCR: Applicant Energy Efficiency Standards
- Title 24, Part 6, CCR: Building Energy Efficiency Standards
- Title 24, Part 11, CCR: Green Building Standards Code

Table 4.2-1 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard[a]	Federal Primary Standard[b]	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone (O_3)[c]	1 hour	0.09 ppm	*	Motor vehicles, paints, coatings, and solvents.
	8 hours	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	*	0.030 ppm	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm	
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm	
Respirable Coarse Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m^3	*	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical

				reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	50 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3	
Respirable Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)[d]	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	12 µg/m^3	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	*	35 µg/m^3	
Lead (Pb)	30-Day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	*	Present source: lead smelters, battery manufacturing & recycling facilities. Past source: combustion of leaded gasoline.
	Calendar Quarter	*	1.5 µg/m^3	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	*	0.15 µg/m^3	
Sulfates (SO_4)[e]	24 hours	25 µg/m^3	*	Industrial processes.
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 hours	ExCo =0.23/km visibility of 10≥ miles	No Federal Standard	Visibility-reducing particles consist of suspended particulate matter, which is a complex mixture of tiny particles that consists of dry solid fragments, solid cores with liquid coatings, and small droplets of liquid. These particles vary greatly in shape, size and chemical composition, and can be made up of many different materials such as metals, soot, soil, dust, and salt.
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	0.03 ppm	No Federal Standard	Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) is a colorless gas with the odor of rotten eggs. It is formed during bacterial decomposition of sulfur-containing organic substances. Also, it can be present in sewer gas and some natural gas, and can be emitted as the result of geothermal energy exploitation.
Vinyl Chloride	24 hours	0.01 ppm	No Federal Standard	Vinyl chloride (chloroethene), a chlorinated hydrocarbon, is a colorless gas with a mild, sweet odor. Most vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products. Vinyl chloride has been detected near landfills, sewage plants, and hazardous waste sites, due to microbial breakdown of chlorinated solvents.

Notes: ppm: parts per million; µg/m3; micrograms per cubic meter; *Standard has not been established for this pollutant/duration by this entity.

a. California standards for O3, CO (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), SO2 (1 and 24 hour), NO2, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

b. National standards (other than O3, PM, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The O3 standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m3 is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard.

c. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

d. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 µg/m3 to 12.0 µg/m3. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 µg/m3, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 µg/m3. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 µg/m3 also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

e. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. The 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the 28 cities of the Sacramento region, which includes El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties. SACOG adopted the *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy (MTP/SCS)* on November 18, 2019.[4] The *2020 MTP/SCS* lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support of prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. One of the key goals of the *2020 MTP/SCS* is to foster the next generation of mobility solutions to improve travel times, traffic congestion, air quality, and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

California Air Resources Board and Air Quality Control Districts

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) coordinates and oversees both State and federal air quality control programs in California. Air quality within the Project site is administered by three air quality control districts: the El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District, and the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. These three air quality control districts are responsible for regulation air pollution from stationary and indirect sources and for monitoring ambient air pollutant emissions.

The 2008 federal 8-hour ozone National AAQS lowered the health-based limit for ambient ozone. In July 2017, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District adopted the *Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Further Reasonable Progress Plan* and CARB adopted the *2018 Updates to the California State Implementation Plan* in October 2018 in response to court decisions that the 2017 Plan required updates.[5, 6] The three air districts the Project site falls in defers to these Plans, as they are part of the designated nonattainment area referred to as the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area (SFNA). The Plans demonstrate how the SFNA will meet the CAA reasonable further progress requirements and demonstrate attainment of the 2008 ozone National AAQS.

In 1994, the USEPA classified Sacramento County as a moderate nonattainment area for the 24-hour PM_{10} National AAQS. In order to be reclassified as an attainment area, the CAA Section 175 requires attainment and maintenance of the National AAQS for 20 years, demonstrated in two consecutive 10-year maintenance periods. In October 2010, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District prepared the *PM_{10} Implementation/Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request for Sacramento County* and followed with the *Second 10-Year PM_{10} Maintenance Plan for Sacramento County* in August 2021, showing maintenance of the 24-hour PM_{10} National AAQS from 2013 through 2023 and 2024 through 2033, respectively.[7, 8]

[4] Sacramento Area Council of Governments, November 2019. *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS)*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2020_mtp-scs.pdf?1580330993, accessed April 25, 2022.

[5] Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, July 24, 2017. *Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Further Reasonable Progress Plan*, http://www.airquality.org/ProgramCoordination/Documents/Sac%20Regional%202008%20NAAQS%20Attainment%20and%20RFP%20Plan.pdf, accessed April 28, 2022.

[6] California Air Resources Board, October 25, 2018. *2018 Updates to the California State Implementation Plan,* https://www.arb.ca.gov/planning/sip/2018sipupdate/2018update.pdf?_ga=2.9972277.1604140644.1651775000-1469481572.1631726899, accessed May 5, 2022.

[7] Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, October 28, 2010. *PM_{10} Implementation/Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request for Sacramento County,* http://www.airquality.org/ProgramCoordination/Documents/10)%20%20PM10%20Imp%20and%20MP%202010.pdf, accessed May 5, 2022.

[8] Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, July 2021. *Second 10-Year PM_{10} Maintenance Plan for Sacramento County*, http://www.airquality.org/ProgramCoordination/Documents/PM10%20Second%20MP%20Final%20Draft%202021-07-23.pdf, accessed May 5, 2022.

Biological Resources

Federal Endangered Species Act

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are responsible for implementation of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA; 16 USC Section 1531 et seq.). The act protects fish and wildlife species that are listed as threatened or endangered, and their habitats. "Endangered" species, subspecies, or distinct population segments are those that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range, and "threatened" species, subspecies, or distinct population segments are likely to become endangered in the near future.

Section 9 of the FESA prohibits the "take" of any fish or wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered, including the destruction of habitat that prevents the species' recovery. "Take" is defined as an action or attempt to hunt, harm, harass, pursue, shoot, wound, capture, kill, trap, or collect a species. Although the ESA Section 9 take prohibition applies only to fish and wildlife species, Section 9 does prohibit the unlawful removal and reduction to possession, or malicious damage or destruction, of any endangered plant from federal land. Section 9 prohibits acts to remove, cut, dig up, damage, or destroy an endangered plant species in nonfederal areas in knowing violation of any State law or in the course of criminal trespass. Candidate species and species that are proposed or under petition for listing receive no protection under FESA Section 9.

Essential Fish Habitat

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) was defined by the U.S. Congress in the 1996 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 USC Section 1801 et seq.), or Magnuson-Stevens Act, as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity." Implementing regulations clarified that waters include all aquatic areas and their physical, chemical, and biological properties; substrate includes the associated biological communities that make these areas suitable for fish habitats, and the description and identification of EFH should include habitats used at any time during the species' life cycle. EFH includes all types of aquatic habitat, such as wetlands, coral reefs, sand, seagrasses, and rivers.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 USC Section 703) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The MBTA protects whole birds, parts of birds, and bird eggs and nests; and prohibits the possession of all nests of protected bird species whether they are active or inactive. An active nest is defined as having eggs or young, as described by the Department of the Interior in its April 16, 2003, *Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum*.[9] Nest starts (nests that are under construction and do not yet contain eggs) are not protected from destruction. All native bird species that occur on the project site are protected under the MBTA.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC Sections 668 – 668c) provides for the protection of bald eagles and golden eagles by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit. The USFWS may authorize take of bald eagles and golden eagles for activities where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity and cannot practicably be avoided.

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA; 33 USC Section 1251 et seq.) is the primary federal law regulating water quality. Implementing the CWA is the responsibility of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The USEPA depends on other agencies, such as individual state governments and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), to assist in implementing the CWA. The objective of the CWA is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." Sections 401 and 404 apply to activities that would impact waters of the United States (such as creeks, ponds, wetlands, etc.).

[9] United States Department of the Interior, April 15, 2003. *Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum*, https://www.fws.gov/policy/library/m0208.pdf, accessed April 21, 2022.

The USACE, the federal agency charged with investigating, developing, and maintaining the country's water and related resources, is responsible under Section 404 of the CWA for regulating the discharge of fill material into waters of United States.[10] Their lateral limits are defined in Part 328.3(a) of Title 33 of the CFR and include streams that are tributaries to navigable waters and adjacent wetlands. The lateral limits of jurisdiction for a non-tidal stream are measured at the line of the Ordinary High-Water Mark or the limit of adjacent wetlands. Any permanent extension of the limits of an existing water of the United States, whether natural or human-made, results in a similar extension of USACE jurisdiction.

In general, a USACE permit must be obtained before an individual project can place fill or grade in wetlands or other waters of the United States and mitigation for such actions will be required based on the conditions of the USACE permit. The USACE is required to consult with the USFWS and/or the NMFS under Section 7 of the FESA if the action being permitted under the CWA could affect federally listed species.

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, projects that require a USACE permit for discharge of dredge or fill material must obtain a water quality certification or waiver that confirms the project complies with State water quality standards, or a no-action determination, before the USACE permit is valid.[11] State water quality is regulated and administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). In order for the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to issue a 401 certification, a project must be evaluated in compliance with CEQA.

California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code (FGC) establishes the jurisdiction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) over conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainability of protected species populations.[12] Under the California FGC, the CDFW provides protection from "take" for a variety of species. FGC Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 designate wildlife species as Fully Protected in California and prohibits "take" and possession of any of the listed species. FGC Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 protect native birds and prohibits "take," possession, or destruction of nest of eggs of any birds.

The CDFW also protects streams, water bodies, and riparian corridors through the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement process under FGC Section 1602. The California FGC stipulates that it is "unlawful to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream or lake" without notifying the CDFW, incorporating necessary mitigation, and obtaining a Streambed Alteration Agreement. CDFW's jurisdiction extends to the top of banks and often includes the outer edge of riparian vegetation canopy cover.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA; FGC Section 2050 et seq.) establishes State policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. The CESA mandates that State agencies should not approve projects that jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species if reasonable and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid jeopardy. For projects that would affect a species that is on the federal and State lists, compliance with the FESA satisfies the CESA if the CDFW determines that the federal incidental take authorization is consistent with the CESA under FGC Section 2080.1. For projects that would result in take of a species that is only State listed, the project proponent may apply for a take permit under FGC Section 2081(b).

California Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (FGC Sections 1900 – 1913), prohibits importation of rare and endangered plants into California, "take" of rare and endangered plants, and sale of rare and endangered plants. The CESA defers to the California Native Plant Protection Act, which ensures that State-listed plant species are protected when State agencies are

[10] United States Army Corps of Engineers, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Jurisdictional-Determination/Section-404-of-the-Clean-Water-Act/#:~:text=Section%20404%20of%20the%20Clean%20Water%20Act%20requires%20authorization%20from,the%20United%20States%2C%20including%20wetlands., accessed April 21, 2022.

[11] United States Environmental Protection Agency, Overview of CWA Section 401 Certification, https://www.epa.gov/cwa-401/overview-cwa-section-401-certification, accessed April 21, 2022.

[12] California Legislative Information, 2022. Fish and Game Code – FGC, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codesTOCSelected.xhtml?tocCode=FGC&tocTitle=+Fish+and+Game+Code+-+FGC, accessed April 21, 2022.

involved in projects subject to CEQA. In this case, plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act are not protected under the CESA but rather under CEQA.

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a non-governmental conservation organization that has developed a list of plants of special concern in California. The following explains the designations for each plant species:[13]

- Rank 1A – Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
- Rank 1B – Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- Rank 2A – Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
- Rank 2B – Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- Rank 3 – Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
- Rank 4 – Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

Although the CNPS is not a regulatory agency and plants on these lists have no formal regulatory protection, plants with a Ranking of 1A through 2B may be considered to meet the definition of endangered, rare, or threatened species under Section 15380(d) of CEQA and impacts to these species may be considered "significant."

In addition, the CDFW recommends, and local governments may require, protection of species which are regionally significant, such as locally rare species, disjunct populations, essential nesting and roosting habitat for more common wildlife species, or plants with a CNPS Ranking of 3 and 4.

California Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are natural community types considered to be rare or of a "high inventory priority" by the CDFW.[14] Although sensitive natural communities have no legal protective status under the federal ESA or CESA, they are provided some level of consideration under Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines identifies potential impacts on a sensitive natural community as one of six criteria to consider in determining the significance of a proposed project. While no thresholds are established as part of this criterion, it serves as an acknowledgement that sensitive natural communities are an important resource and, depending on their rarity, should be recognized as part of the environmental review process. The level of significance of a project's impact on any particular sensitive natural community will depend on that natural community's relative abundance and rarity.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code [WAT] Section 13000 et seq.) authorizes the RWQCB to regulate the discharge of waste that could affect the quality of the State's waters. Projects that do not require a federal permit may still require review and approval by the RWQCB. The RWQCB focuses on ensuring that projects do not adversely affect the "beneficial uses" associated with waters of the State. In most cases, the RWQCB requires the integration of water quality control measures into projects that will require discharge into waters of the State. For most construction projects, the RWQCB requires the use of construction and post-construction best management practices (BMP).

Placer Legacy Open Space and Agricultural Conservation Program

Placer Legacy is intended to protect and conserve open space and agricultural lands in Placer County.[15] Objectives include maintaining a viable agricultural segment of the economy, conserving natural features necessary for access to a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, retaining important scenic and historic areas, preserving the diversity of plant and animal communities, protecting endangered and other special status plant and animal species, separating urban areas into distinct communities, and ensuring public safety.

[13] California Native Plant Society, 2022. CNPS Rare Plant Ranks, https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-rare-plant-ranks, accessed April 21, 2022.

[14] California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2022. Natural Communities, https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities, accessed April 21, 2022.

[15] County of Placer, Community Development Resource Agency, June 2000. *Placer Legacy Open Space and Agricultural Conservation Program*, https://www.placer.ca.gov/3420/Placer-Legacy, accessed April 20, 2022.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan/Resource Management Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to biological resources are listed in Table 4.3-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Biological Resources*.

Table 4.3-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Biological Resources

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goal:	**Preserve and restore native plant communities within the unit.**
PLANTS-1	Pre-screen potential locations of new construction or site alteration activities based on the potential for special status plants to occur. Conduct site-specific surveys by a qualified biologist in areas with potential habitat for special status plants. If special status plants are present, the goal is to avoid impacts to populations of special status species. If avoidance is not possible, mitigate as required and appropriate.
PLANTS-2	Develop and implement vegetation management plans, programs and actions for the unit that will achieve the following: - Protect threatened and under-protected vegetation communities such as chapparal, oak woodlands and savanna, vernal pools, and riparian areas. - Develop and implement proactive management strategies to protect unit resources against exotic invasive pathogens such as sudden oak death syndrome; - Locate, plan and design future facility development to avoid or minimize impacts to chaparral, oak woodlands and savanna, vernal pools, and riparian communities; and - Protect special status plant species and their habitats that occur within the unit.
PLANTS-3	Implement a prescribed fire program within the unit that utilizes the Unit-wide Prescribed Fire Management Plan to set priorities and to develop and implement recommended burn plans. Prescribed fire within the unit should be used primarily to maintain and restore native vegetation communities and to control invasive exotic species. Fuel reduction to reduce wildfire risk is a secondary benefit. In urban/wildland interfaces use shaded fuel breaks and other strategies that balance fuel management with the protection of native plant communities.
PLANTS-4	Where prescribed burning is determined infeasible, develop appropriate alternative management actions for grasslands and woodlands.
PLANTS-5	Rare, threatened, endangered or other special status plant species will not be used for revegetation unless the revegetation is part of a restoration plan for that species. Native species extirpated from the unit may be restored when the following conditions are met there is adequate habitat to support the species and eventually allow it to be self-perpetuating; the genetic type used in restoration most nearly approximates the extirpated genetic type; and the extirpation of the species was the result of human induced change rather than natural process. The most likely areas for special status or extirpated native plant restoration are the Conservation and Preservation Areas.
Goal:	**Prevent the introduction and control the spread of invasive exotic plants within the unit. Eradicate invasive exotic species where practicable and feasible.**
PLANTS-6	Develop a long-term invasive exotic plant management plan and implementation program for both natural and disturbed areas in the unit in accordance with the guidelines in Appendix B. The program should: - Build on the Resources Inventory to identify and more specifically map invasive species; - Prioritize areas for treatment; and - Recommend methods of treatment and long term management, including manual, mechanical, biological, and chemical removal.
PLANTS-7	Implement a proactive aquatic weed management program that identifies and treats infestations before they have an opportunity to spread, in accordance with the guidelines in Appendix B.
PLANTS-8	Where necessary and as appropriate, coordinate with other agencies (e.g., Western Area Power Administration), weed management groups and organizations, and adjacent Counties and jurisdictions in developing and implementing programs and projects to treat and control invasive exotic plant species.
Goal:	**Preserve and restore wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.**
WILDLIFE-1	Pre-screen potential locations of new construction or site alteration activities based on the potential for special status wildlife to occur. Conduct site-specific assessments or protocol-level surveys by a qualified

	biologist in areas with potential habitat for special status wildlife. If special status wildlife species or their habitats are found to be present, the goal is to avoid impacts to the extent feasible, as may be required by California Department of Fish and Game and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If avoidance is not feasible, mitigate as required and appropriate.
WILDLIFE-2	Ensure that wildlife management and protection plants, programs, and actions are consistent with State Parks goals for biodiversity.
WILDLIFE-3	Protect and restore important, under-protected, and sensitive habitat resources, including vernal pools and wetlands, riparian areas, and wildlife corridors.
WILDLIFE-4	Monitor, develop, and implement protective actions and strategies for heron/egret rookeries and roosting sites, as per RIPARIAN-15 through RIPARIAN-17.
WILDLIFE-5	Conduct field surveys within designated Conservation and Preservation areas to determine presence of special status animal species that may exist in the park, including California horned lizard; burrowing owl; loggerhead shrike; vernal pool fairy shrimp; tadpole shrimp; valley elderberry longhorn beetle; western pond turtle; and red-legged frog foothill yellow-legged frog. Prioritize surveys by likelihood of presence and potential threats.
WILDLIFE-6	Collaborate with other agencies, organizations, and volunteers on wildlife protection and management activities and programs.
WILDLIFE-7	Manage lake wildlife corridor zones to optimize their utility for wildlife movement particularly during periods of high lake water levels.
WILDLIFE-8	Develop and implement a unit-wide program to control and management nuisance wildlife species to protect unit resources and public health in accordance with the guidelines contained in Appendix C. Appendix C provides guidance and priorities for the elimination of non-native nuisance species form the unit to the extent feasible and practicable, and the management of native nuisance species where warranted by public safety and other park management requirements.
WILDLIFE-9	Assess, control, manage, and eradiate invasive exotic species, as appropriate and needed to protect park resources in accordance with the guidelines contained in Appendix B.
Goal:	**Support the protection and restoration of native anadromous fisheries below Nimbus Dam including special status species such as Central Valley Steelhead and Chinook Salmon.**
FISHERY-1	Continue coordination of actions and policies relating with the Lower American River Fisheries and Instream habitat (FISH) working group, Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Game, and other stakeholders.
FISHERY-2	As feasible, support the on-going summer and fall releases of cold water from Folsom Lake to favorably influence the populations of naturally-reproducing fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon and Central Valley steelhead in the Lower American River.
Goal:	**Maintain a centralized biological resource database and maps that is accessible to both State Parks and Reclamation.**
BIODATA-1	Regularly update the GIS database by expanding the layers associated with special status plants and animals and invasive exotic plant infestations. Incorporate new observations form park personnel, and from such sources as: the Reclamation, California Natural Diversity Database, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Audubon Society bird counts, and studies conducted under CEQA/NEPA documentation for projects inside and near to the SRA.
BIODATA-2	Facilitate long-term habitat restoration and management efforts in the SRA, particularly with regard to special status biota and invasive exotic species, by maintain current GIS system for each layer. Include the following key attributes in the GIS database for each community: Vegetation Attributes - Dominant overstory plant species - Dominant understory plant species - Dominant ground cover - Common plant species - Observed special status plant species - Potential special status plant species - Invasive exotic plant species - Typical overstory density - Typical understory density - Typical ground cover density Faunal Attributes - Common animal species - Observed special status animal species - Potential special status animal species

	- Observed nuisance species - Introduced animal species - Observed nesting and burrowing sites - Observed roosting sites - Other notable species - Special habitat features
Goals:	• **Protect water quality in Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma and the streams within the SRA that feed into these water bodies. Protect water quantity in the creeks that feed into Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.** • **Identify water quality problems and work with regulatory agencies, adjacent jurisdictions and property owners to correct water quality problems from storm water runoff and other causes in the surrounding watershed.**
WATER-1	Protect watershed and streams within the SRA by avoiding adverse impacts to streambank and bed morphology, floodplain features, and riparian vegetation.
WATER-2	Ensure that unit operations, facilities, and uses avoid or minimize impacts to water quality.
Goal:	**To the degree feasible, employ sustainable design and construction practices in the development of park facilities.**
SUSTAIN-1	*Sustainable Sites*: Minimize the negative environmental impacts associated with site enhancement, development, maintenance, and operations activities by considering the following guidelines when implementing the Plan: - Reuse or rehabilitate previously disturbed or developed sites, and, to the degree feasible, avoid developing greenfield sites or sites that contain sensitive species, habitats, or wetlands. - Facilitate access to public transportation in order to provide an alternative to the private automobile. - Minimize impact during construction. Prepare and implement site sedimentation and erosion control plans. Limit heavy equipment access. - Emphasize utilizing existing native vegetation in the planning, design and construction of new facilities. Preserve and protect existing native vegetation during construction. - Limit the area of parking, paving, and lawns to the minimum that will actually be used. - Design new plantings as diverse communities of species well-adapted to the site. Use primarily native species that require less maintenance and less water than exotics. Reserve exotics for accents. Avoid use of any plant that is invasive. Use plants that attract desirable wildlife. - Employ integrated pest management (IPM) against weeds, insects and other pests, with biological controls (e.g., parasitic insects, pheromone traps, natural pesticides, and companion-planting) as the first line of defense. - Use mulching, alternative mowing, and composting to maintain plant health. Organic mulch around plantings conserves water and maintains favorable soil temperatures. - Use animal-proof waste and food storage systems to prevent impacts to wildlife.

Note: Table does not include goals and guidelines pertinent to specific plant communities. References to Appendices are to those in the General Plan.
Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Cultural Resources

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA requires that federal agencies assess the environmental impacts, including "significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources," which may not rise to the level of significance that would warrant inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Under NEPA, the term "cultural resources" covers a wider range of resources than just "historic properties." It includes resources like sacred sites, archaeological sites, and artifact collections that are not otherwise eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Accordingly, the NEPA process must take into account potential effects to both significant and non-significant resources in the cultural environment prior to making a decision on a major federal action, including new and continuing activities, project, and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies (40 CFR Section 1508.18). Therefore, NEPA requires consideration of a broader field of cultural resources than Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**.**

In determining whether or not a project will have a significant impact on cultural resources, NEPA requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Intensity refers to the severity of impacts; both beneficial and adverse. This requires determining the degree the proposed action will affect public health or safety; the uniqueness of the geographic area; the controversial nature of the impact to the quality of the human environment; degree of unique or unknown risks; precedence for a future action; degree of adverse effects to historic properties and non-significant cultural resources; cumulative impacts; and risk of violating federal, state and local law or requirements for the protection of the environment (which includes cultural resources).

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC Section 470 et seq.) established the National Register of Historic Places as the official designation of historical resources, including districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects. For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register, it must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture, and must retain integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Resources less than 50 years in age, unless of exceptional importance, are not eligible for the National Register. Though a listing in the National Register does not prohibit demolition or alteration of a property, CEQA requires the evaluation of project effects on properties that are listed in the National Register.

Executive Order 13007

EO 13007 states that "each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, as appropriate, promptly implement procedures for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this order, including, where practicable and appropriate, procedures to ensure reasonable notice is provided of proposed actions or land management policies that may restrict future access to or ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of, sacred sites. In all actions pursuant to this section, agencies shall comply with the Executive memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments" (EO 13175 of May 24, 1996).

Executive Order 13175

EO 13175 acknowledges the right of Native American tribes to self-government and requires that agencies "respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments." The EO also requires each agency to have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications (EO 13175 of Nov 6, 2000).

Archeological Resources Protection Act

The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA; 16 USC Sections 470aa – 470mm) regulates access to archeological resources on federal lands and/or tribal lands administered by the federal government. Archeological resources is defined as the material remains of past human activities which are over 100 years old. ARPA restricts excavation or removal of archeological resources on federal and/or tribal lands to individuals and groups with permits from the appropriate federal land management agency. It also forbids the sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of any materials obtained in

violation of ARPA and can be used by federal land-managing agencies to prosecute individuals suspected of illegal removal of archeological resources from public lands.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA; 16 USC Section 469), also known as the Archeological Recovery Act or the Moss-Bennet bill, provides for the preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding, building of access roads, rection of workmen's communities, relocation of railroads and highways, or other alterations of the terrain. Federal agencies are required to notify the Secretary of the Interior of threats of irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data by federal construction projects. AHPA also allows for any federal agency responsible for a construction project to appropriate a portion of the project funds for archeological survey, recovery, and analysis.

Historic Sites Act

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC Section 461) declares national policy to "preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to obtain information, survey, conduct research, maintain, and preserve sites with archeological significance and authorizes the National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR Part 65).

Antiquities Act

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC Section 431) established that the preservation and protection of the nation's antiquities was under the purview of the federal government. The Act provides for permits, misdemeanor-level penalties for unauthorized use, and presidential designation of national monuments for long term preservation. The ARPA replaced the Antiquities Act as the authority for special use permits if the resources is 100 years old or older.

California Register of Historic Resources

The California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) establishes a list of properties to be protected from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1). The State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has determined that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value. A historical resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past.
- It 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 value.
- It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The California Register includes properties that are listed or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. Other resources that may be eligible for the California Register, and which require nomination and approval for listing by the State Historic Resources Commission, include resources contributing to the significance of a local historic district, individual historical resources, historical resources identified in historic surveys conducted in accordance with OHP procedures, historic resources or districts designated under a local ordinance consistent with the procedures of the State Historic Resources Commission, and local landmarks or historic properties designated under local ordinance.

California Environmental Quality Act

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, 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." Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1). Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), historical resources include the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register (PRC Section 5024.1).

- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Historical resources are usually 45 years old or older and must meet at least one of the criteria for listing in the California Register, described above (such as association with historical events, important people, or architectural significance), in addition to maintaining a sufficient level of integrity.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC Section 5024.1 and 14 CCR Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the California Register.

CEQA also requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 would apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the CEQA Guidelines criteria for a historical resource, then the site may meet the threshold of PRC Section 21083.2 regarding unique archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria.

"Unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

The CEQA Guidelines note that if a resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on that resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR Section 15064[c][4]).

If the project would result in a significant impact to a historical resource or unique archaeological resource, treatment options under PRC Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

In addition to the mitigation provisions pertaining to accidental discovery of human remains, the CEQA Guidelines also require that a lead agency make provisions for the accidental discovery of historical or archaeological resources, generally. Pursuant to Section 15064.5(f), these provisions should include "an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time

allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place."

California Historical Building Code

The California Historical Building Code (CHBC; 13 Health and Safety Code [HSC] Sections 18950 – 18961) provides regulations and standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction) or relocation of historical buildings, structures and properties deemed by any level of government as having importance to the history, architecture, or culture of an area.

California Health and Safety Code

California HSC Section 7050.5 requires that in the event that human remains are discovered within the project site, disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted until the coroner has conducted an investigation into the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes or has reason to believe the human remains to be those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

California Public Resources Code

Archaeological resources are protected pursuant to a wide variety of state policies and regulations enumerated under the California PRC. In addition, cultural resources are recognized as a nonrenewable resource and therefore receive protection under the California PRC and CEQA. PRC Sections 5097.9 through 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources, and sacred sites and identifies the powers and duties of the NAHC. It also requires notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

State Laws Pertaining to Human Remains

Any human remains encountered during ground-disturbing activities are required to be treated in accordance with CCR Section 15064.5(e), PRC Section 5097.98, and HSC Section 7050.5. California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Specifically, Section 7050.5 of the California HSC states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the county coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. An NAHC representative will then identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 specifies the procedures to be followed in case of the discovery of human remains on non-federal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to cultural resources are listed in Table 4.4-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Cultural Resources*.

Table 4.4-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Cultural Resources

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goal:	**Provide well-coordinated cultural resource record-keeping and records management among agencies and organizations that ensures that information necessary for the management of cultural resources in the unit is properly maintained and accessible.**
CULTURE-1	Conduct archival research in all of the relevant land management agencies and interested parties (Reclamation, State Parks, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Placer, Sacramento, El Dorado Counties, City of Folsom, California State University Sacramento Northern Central Information Center (NCIC), local historical societies in all three counties, and resource interest groups and professional groups).
CULTURE-2	Create a comprehensive "working" map of recorded cultural resources within the unit in coordination with Reclamation's GIS mapping. Make mapped cultural resource data available to Reclamation, NCIC, and State Parks. The location data in the "working" map should be considered tentative until field verification of site locations is completed. The use of this information and availability to the public is subject to limits under State and federal laws in order to protect cultural resources.
CULTURE-3	Develop a database of cultural resources within the unit which is linked to GIS spatial data of the site locations. When cultural resources data is developed for the CAMP program, the District data should be coordinated and consistent with CAMP. The use of this information and availability to the public is subject to the limits under State and federal laws in order to protect cultural resources.
Goal:	**A comprehensive understanding of the types and locations of cultural resources within the unit and the unit's cultural resource management requirements.**
CULTURE-5	Survey the unit for cultural resources. Surveys are required for those areas that have the potential to be impacted by proposed new facilities. Other priorities include areas where pot-hunters have recently been active, and areas along the Folsom Lake shoreline that are impacted by the operation of the reservoir. Since many sites are located within the "draw-down zone" survey should take place when reservoir water levels are low.
CULTURE-6	Verify the location and content of previously recorded sites. The site location in the existing site record should be verified and the adequacy of the information contained in the site should be reviewed. Complete new site records if the existing information is not adequate or accurate. Known, but unrecorded sites should be found and recorded.
CULTURE-7	Implement standardized reporting procedures and format. Record surface artifacts and features on DPR 523 forms and site maps.
CULTURE-8	Document sites in the unit that sustain damage and/or degradation resulting from reservoir operation – including exposure, erosion, illegal grazing, and vandalism – using State Parks "ASCAR" forms. If verifiable vandalism is evident, then a qualified Cultural Resource Specialist should notify the appropriate law enforcement unit and develop and implement protective measures. Theft or vandalism of artifacts on federal land is a violation of ARPA and in these instances Reclamation staff will be notified.
CULTURE-9	Research, locate, and record the extensive web of linear features in the unit, including historic ditches and roads and trails. Orchards, mine tailings, rock walls, and trash scatters should also be recorded.
CULTURE-10	Forward all completed site records and continuation sheets and documentation to Reclamation, the regional Information Center and other agencies as appropriate.
Goal:	**Determine integrity, significance, and eligibility of sites for placement on the State or National registers of Historic Places**
CULTURE-11	Evaluate each site for its potential National Register eligibility and its ability to yield information. Evaluation should also entail the tailored use of the Evaluation Checklists detailed in *Research Design for Prehistoric, Ethnographic and Historic Cultural Resources at Folsom Reservoir, California* (Waechter and Miskell 1994). Evaluation criteria should be based on the Bulletin 15 *"Guidelines for Applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (NPS 1982). State Parks will consult with Reclamation regarding eligibility determinations on Reclamation lands.
CULTURE-12	Evaluate each site in context with nearby sites for its potential to contribute to a National Register District or Cultural Resource Landscape.
Goal:	**Protect cultural resources that are eligible or potentially to be placed on the State or National Register of Historic Places from adverse impacts.**
CULTURE-13	Protect cultural resources from adverse effects unit the site is recorded, evaluated and eligibility for the National or State Register of Historic Places has been determined. Until the site is properly recorded and studied with firm vertical and horizontal boundaries established, any potential adverse impact within the site boundaries could require mitigation in the form of full recordation followed by full data recovery.

CULTURE-14	Prior to new facility construction or other ground disturbing activities to follow federal (36 CFR 800) and State regulations and processes to identify cultural resources. Unless site-specific surveys by a qualified archeologist have been completed which verify that cultural resources are absent, areas with known cultural resources should be avoided.
CULTURE-15	Reclamation and State Parks are required to follow the Section 106 (36 CFR 800) and PRC 5024 processes for reviewing projects and actions occurring on federal and State lands respectively. For projects and actions on federal land (whether initiated by the State Parks or Reclamation) which have the potential to adversely affect historic properties, Reclamation must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Any action or project, including the construction of new facilities or improvements to existing facilities, with the potential to impact cultural resources will require review by a qualified cultural resources specialist. Generally, it is desirable to avoid impacts to cultural resources through project design or modification. If potential adverse effects to significant cultural resources are identified, the State (5024) and federal (106) process have different requirements for consultation with SHPO. DPR and Reclamation, respectively, are responsible for implementing each of these processes, depending upon whether the project is occurring on State or federal land. This may include complete recordation of the site and a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
CULTURE-16	Cultural resource features such as ditches and tailings which have been determined to not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, after they have been fully recorded and their information potential has been exhausted, may be used interpretive purposes, may be used interpretive purpose, trails or other compatible uses.
CULTURE-17	Prioritize cultural resources for protection and management measures and actions. Management actions should focus on the most significant cultural resources and sites, those that contain the most data potential. Significant sites that are being degraded by reservoir operation, erosion, vandalism or other disturbances should be mitigated. An appropriate mitigation strategy should be developed on a case-by-case basis. Any mitigation for cultural resources on Reclamation land is subject to the consultation process in 36 CFR Part 600.
CULTURE-18	Research, plan, and implement protective measures for sites within the draw-down zone of the reservoir. Resources protection signage should be posted at boat launching areas and recreational staging areas. Punishment for Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) infractions should be detailed in brochures and signs.
CULTURE-19	Develop partnerships and collaborate with site stewardship groups and Native American groups to assist in the monitoring and protection of cultural resources. Prior to implementing any site stewardship program, specific guidelines would need to be developed to ensure protection of resources and public safety.
CULTURE-20	Prohibit metal detector use within the unit.
CULTURE-21	Post information regarding the illegality of activities such as pot-hunting and metal detecting in prominent locations throughout the unit.
CULTURE-22	Prohibit unrestricted off-road vehicle use below high pool on Folsom Lake. Refer to guidelines OFFROAD-1 and OFFROAD-2 for further information.
CULTURE-23	Investigate potential locations in the unit that could qualify for Cultural Preserve status, a State designation. Any proposal for cultural preserve classification would require Reclamation approval to ensure consistency with Reclamation land use policies. This plan proposes to move forward with the designation of a Cultural Preserve along a portion of the South Fork Arm of Folsom Lake within the Darrington and El Dorado Shore Management Zones.
CULTURE-24	As part of the unit Fire Management Plan, develop policies and guidelines which will serve to protect known cultural resources while also meeting the unit fire suppression and management needs. Depending upon fire size, location and longevity, consider integrating a Cultural Resource Specialist into the fire suppression planning in order to minimize damage to known cultural resources. After suppression efforts have concluded, a post-fire survey should be conducted to assess exposure of and damage to cultural resources.
Goal:	**Develop appropriate long-range management practices and priorities that comply with State and federal cultural resource laws in order to streamline cultural resource management within the unit.**
CULTURE-25	Develop an agreement to clarify the responsibilities of the agencies involved with cultural resources management within the unit. This agreement will also help ensure that the cultural resources management policies of both agencies will be met.
CULTURE-26	Follow the applicable cultural resource laws, regulations and processes for federal and State lands, in some instances these processes differ for State and federal lands. Where permissible, find efficiencies in survey, evaluation and other activities associated with the protection and management of cultural resources.
Goal:	**Record and leave artifacts in place, unless they need to be collected for research or resource protection. If collected, record, manage and store artifacts in a manner consistent with federal and State laws and Reclamation and State Parks policies.**

CULTURE-29	Apply the parameters and methods for artifact collection and management defined in the renewable Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permit issued by Reclamation to State Parks. Generally, all artifacts collected for research purposes will be sent to the State Archeological Collections Research Facility.
CULTURE-30	Ensure that collected artifacts fit into the broad research domains outlined in Research Design for Prehistoric, Ethnographic and Historic Cultural Resources at Folsom Reservoir, California (Waechter and Miskell, 1994) and defined in the research design developed for the State Parks ARPA permit.
CULTURE-31	Reclamation will ensure that the artifact collection and management guidelines developed through the ARPA permit with State Parks are consistent with the National American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
CULTURE-32	Any artifacts acquired through an unplanned collection, by either visitors and staff, will be handled by the District Cultural Resources Specialist or the unit Museum Collections Manager (refer to guideline CULTURE-31) as appropriate. The governing State or federal laws and regulations will be followed in determining the future disposition, inventory, and management of the artifact. Artifacts collected on federal lands within the SRA are subject to federal laws and regulations and after accessioning, must go to a Reclamation approved repository. The unit Collections Manager or Regional Museum Property Lead as necessary. Any artifacts retained on the unit will be managed according to the *State of California Guidelines for the Curation of Archeological Collections*.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Energy

Energy Independence and Security Act

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 USC Section 17001 et seq.) seeks to provide the nation with greater energy independence and security by increasing the production of clean renewable fuels; improving vehicle fuel economy; and increasing the efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles. It also seeks to improve the energy performance of the federal government. The Act sets the Renewable Fuel Standard, appliance energy efficiency standards, and building energy efficiency standards, and accelerated research and development tasks on renewable energy sources (e.g., solar energy, geothermal energy, and marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy technologies), carbon capture, and sequestration.

Energy Policy Act

Passed by Congress in July 2005, the Energy Policy Act (42 USC Section 13201 et seq.) includes a comprehensive set of provisions to address energy issues. This Act includes tax incentives for energy conservation improvements in commercial and residential buildings, fossil fuel production and clean coal facilities, and construction and operation of nuclear power plants, among other things. Subsidies are also included for geothermal, wind energy, and other alternative energy producers.

National Energy Policy

Established in 2001 by the National Energy Policy Development Group, the National Energy Policy is designed to help the private sector and state and local governments promote dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound production and distribution of energy for the future.[16] Key issues addressed by the energy policy are energy conservation, repair and expansion of energy infrastructure, and ways of increasing energy supplies while protecting the environment.

California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission (CEC) was created in 1974 under the Warren-Alquist Act (PRC Section 25000 et seq.) as the State's principal energy planning organization in order to meet the energy challenges facing the state in response to the 1973 oil embargo. The CEC is charged with six basic responsibilities when designing state energy policy:

- Forecast statewide electricity needs.
- License power plants to meet those needs.
- Promote energy conservation and efficiency measures.
- Develop renewable energy resources and alternative energy technologies.
- Promote research, development and demonstration.
- Plan for and direct the state's response to energy emergencies.

California Public Utilities Commission

In September 2008, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) adopted the *California Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan*, which provides a framework for energy efficiency in California through the year 2020 and beyond.[17] It articulates a long-term vision, as well as goals for each economic sector, identifying specific near-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies to assist in achieving these goals. This Plan sets forth the following four goals, known as Big Bold Energy Efficiency Strategies, to achieve significant reductions in energy demand:

- All new residential construction in California will be zero net energy by 2020;
- All new commercial construction in California will be zero net energy by 2030;
- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) will be transformed to ensure that its energy performance is optimal for California's climate; and
- All eligible low-income customers will be given the opportunity to participate in the low-income energy efficiency program by 2020.

With respect to the commercial sector, the *California Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan* notes that commercial buildings, which include schools, hospitals, and public buildings, consume more electricity than any other end-use sector in California. The commercial sector's five billion-plus square feet of space accounts for 38 percent of the State's power use and

[16] National Energy Policy Development Group, May 2001. National Energy Policy, https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0428/ML042800056.pdf, accessed April 22, 2022.

[17] California Public Utilities Commission, September 2008. *California Long Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan*, https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/files/legacyfiles/e/5305-eestrategicplan.pdf, accessed April 22, 2022.

over 25 percent of natural gas consumption. Lighting, cooling, refrigeration, and ventilation account for 75 percent of all commercial electric use, while space heating, water heating, and cooking account for over 90 percent of gas use. In 2006, schools and colleges were in the top five facility types for electricity and gas consumption, accounting for approximately 10 percent of State's electricity and gas use.

The CPUC and CEC have adopted the following goals to achieve zero net energy (ZNE) levels by 2030 in the commercial sector:

- **Goal 1:** New construction will increasingly embrace zero net energy performance (including clean, distributed generation), reaching 100 percent penetration of new starts in 2030.
- **Goal 2:** 50 percent of existing buildings will be retrofit to zero net energy by 2030 through achievement of deep levels of energy efficiency and with the addition of clean distributed generation.
- **Goal 3:** Transform the commercial lighting market through technological advancement and innovative utility initiatives.

Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy conservation standards for new residential and non-residential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (now the CEC) in June 1977 and most recently revised in 2019 (24 CCR Part 6). Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods.

The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which were adopted on May 9, 2018, went into effect starting January 1, 2020.[18] The 2019 standards move toward cutting energy use in new homes by more than 50 percent and will require installation of solar photovoltaic systems for single-family homes and multifamily buildings of three stories and less. The 2019 standards focus on four key areas: (1) smart residential photovoltaic systems; (2) updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to exterior and vice versa); (3) residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements; (4) and nonresidential lighting requirements. Under the 2019 standards, nonresidential buildings are generally 30 percent more energy efficient compared to the 2016 standards, and single-family homes are generally 7 percent more energy efficient. When accounting for the electricity generated by the solar photovoltaic system, single-family homes would use 53 percent less energy compared to homes built to the 2016 standards.

Furthermore, on August 11, 2021, the CEC adopted the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which were subsequently approved by the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) in December 2021.[19] The 2022 standards become effective and replace the existing 2019 standards on January 1, 2023. The 2022 standards would require mixed-fuel single-family homes to be electric-ready to accommodate replacement of gas appliances with electric appliances. In addition, the new standards also include prescriptive photovoltaic system and battery requirements for high-rise, multifamily buildings (i.e., more than three stories) and noncommercial buildings such as hotels, offices, medical offices, restaurants, retail stores, schools, warehouses, theaters, and convention centers.

Title 24, Part 11, Green Building Standards

On July 17, 2008, the CBSC adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (24 CCR Part 11, known as "CALGreen") was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code. It includes mandatory requirements for new residential and nonresidential buildings throughout California. CALGreen is intended to (1) reduce GHG emissions from buildings; (2) promote environmentally responsible, cost-effective, healthier places to live and work; (3) reduce energy and water consumption; and (4) respond to the directives by the Governor. The mandatory provisions of CALGreen became effective January 1, 2011 and were last updated in 2019. The CEC adopted amendments to CALGreen on August 11, 2021, which will go into effect January 1, 2023.[20]

[18] California Energy Commission, 2022. 2019 Building Efficiency Standards, https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2019-building-energy-efficiency, accessed April 22, 2022.

[19] California Energy Commission, 2022. 2022 Building Efficiency Standards, https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2022-building-energy-efficiency, accessed April 22, 2022.

[20] California Natural Resources Agency, California Energy Commission, September 27, 2021. State of California Memorandum, Subject: Basis for Finding that Amendments to Part 11 and Parts 2-5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations Are Exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act, https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/3708, accessed April 22, 2022.

Overall, the code is established to reduce construction waste, make buildings more efficient in the use of materials and energy, and reduce environmental impact during and after construction. CALGreen contains requirements for construction site selection, stormwater control during construction, construction waste reduction, indoor water use reduction, material selection, natural resource conservation, site irrigation conservation, and more. The code provides for design options allowing the designer to determine how best to achieve compliance for a given site or building condition. The code also requires building commissioning, which is a process for verifying that all building systems (e.g., heating and cooling equipment and lighting systems) are functioning at their maximum efficiency.

Renewable Portfolio Standard

Senate Bills 1078, 107, X1-2, and Executive Order S-14-08

The California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program was established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078 (Sher) and 107 (Simitian). The RPS program requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase the use of eligible renewable energy resources to 33 percent of total procurement by 2020. Initially under the RPS, certain retail sellers of electricity were required to increase the amount of renewable energy each year by at least 1 percent in order to reach at least 20 percent by 2010. Executive Order S-14-08 was signed on November 11, 2008, which expanded the State's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020. This standard was adopted by the legislature in 2011 (SB X1-2; Simitian, Kehoe, and Steinberg). The CPUC is required to provide quarterly progress reports on progress toward RPS goals. This has accelerated the development of renewable energy projects throughout the State. For year 2020, the three largest retail energy utilities provided an average of 43 percent of its supplies from renewable energy sources. Community choice aggregators provided an average of 41 percent of its supplies from renewable sources.[21]

Senate Bill 350

Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 350 (de Leon) on October 7, 2015, which expands the RPS by establishing a goal of 50 percent of the total electricity sold to retail customers in California per year by 2030. In addition, SB 350 includes the goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses (such as heating, cooling, lighting, or class of energy uses upon which an energy efficiency program is focused) of retail customers through energy conservation and efficiency. The bill also requires the CPUC, in consultation with the CEC, to establish efficiency targets for electrical and gas corporations consistent with this goal. SB 350 also provides for the transformation of the California Independent System Operator into a regional organization to promote the development of regional electricity transmission markets in the western states and to improve the access of consumers served by the California Independent System Operator to those markets, pursuant to a specified process.

Senate Bill 100

On September 10, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 100 (de Leon), which replaces the SB 350 requirements. Under SB 100, the RPS for public owned facilities and retail sellers consist of 44 percent renewable energy by 2024, 52 percent by 2027, and 60 percent by 2030. Additionally, SB 100 also established a new RPS requirement of 50 percent by 2026. Furthermore, the bill also establishes an overall State policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all State agencies by December 31, 2045. Under the bill, the State cannot increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid or allow resource shuffling to achieve the 100 percent carbon-free electricity target.

Senate Bill 1368

On September 29, 2006, SB 1368 (Perata) was signed into law. This law limits long-term investments in baseload generation by the State's utilities to those power plants that meet an emissions performance standard jointly established by the CEC and the CPUC. The CEC has designed regulations that:

- Establish a standard for baseload generation owned by, or under long-term contract to publicly owned utilities, of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide (CO_2) per megawatt-hour. This would encourage the development of power plants that meet California's growing energy needs while minimizing their emissions of GHGs;
- Require posting of notices of public deliberations by publicly owned utilities on long term investments on the California Energy Commission website. This would facilitate public awareness of utility efforts to meet customer needs for energy over the long-term while meeting the state's standards for environmental impact; and

[21] California Public Utilities Commission, May 2021, *2021 Padilla Report: Costs and Savings for the RPS Program (Public Utilities Code Section 913.3)*, https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/industries-and-topics/documents/energy/rps/2021-padilla-report_final.pdf, accessed April 22, 2022.

- Establish a public process for determining the compliance of proposed investments with the emissions performance standard.

California Energy Benchmarking and Disclosure

2007 Assembly Bill (AB) 1103 (Saldana) requires that electric and gas utilities maintain records of the energy consumption data of all nonresidential buildings to which they provide service and that by January 1, 2009, upon authorization of a nonresidential building owner or operator, an electric or gas utility shall upload all of the energy consumption data for the specified building to the USEPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager in a manner that preserves the confidentiality of the customer. This statute further requires a nonresidential building owner or operator to disclose Energy Star Portfolio Manager benchmarking data and ratings, for the most recent 12-month period, to a prospective buyer, lessee, or lender. Enforcement of the latter requirement began on January 1, 2014.

On October 8, 2015, AB 802 (Williams) was signed into law to revise and recast the above provisions. The new law directs the CEC to establish a statewide energy benchmarking and disclosure program and enhances the CEC's existing authority to collect data from utilities and other entities for the purposes of energy forecasting, planning and program design. Among the specific provisions, AB 802 would require utilities to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete months. Beginning no later than January 1, 2017, AB 802 would require each utility, upon the request and the written authorization or secure electronic authorization of the owner, owner's agent, or operator of a covered building, as defined, to deliver or provide aggregated energy usage data for a covered building to the owner, owner's agent, operator, or to the owner's account in the Energy Star Portfolio Manager, subject to specified requirements.

Appliance Efficiency Regulations

California's Appliance Efficiency Regulations (20 CCR Sections 1600 – 1608) contain energy performance, energy design, water performance, and water design standards for appliances (including refrigerators, ice makers, vending machines, freezers, water heaters, fans, boilers, washing machines, dryers, air conditioners, pool equipment, and plumbing fittings) that are sold or offered for sale in California. These standards are updated regularly to allow consideration of new energy efficiency technologies and methods.

Title 13

CCR Section 2449(d)(2) of Article 4.8, *In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets*, regulates the idling time to reduce oxides of nitrogen (NOx), diesel particulate matter (PM), and other criteria pollutant emissions from in-use off-road diesel-fueled vehicles and certain types of motorized equipment. Such practices limit wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption. Article 4.8 is in Division 3, *Air Resources Board*, Chapter 9, *Off-Road Vehicles and Engines Pollution Control Devices*.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to energy are listed in Table 4.5-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Energy*.

Table 4.5-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Energy

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goal:	**To the degree feasible, employ sustainable design and construction practices in the development of park facilities.**
SUSTAIN-3	*Energy and Atmosphere*: Design improvements to enhance energy efficiency and expand the use of renewable resources by considering the following guidelines when implementing the Plan. - Illuminate the minimum area for the minimum time. Limit illumination to areas with actual night use or extreme security concerns. - Question the "brighter is better" approach when designing park lighting. Clearly identify the actual purpose of lighting to determine minimum acceptable levels. - Use simple timers, motion sensors, or photocells to turn lights on and off at seasonally appropriate times. - Use occupancy sensors within buildings to turn lights on and off. - Use cut-off fixtures, shades, or highly focused low-voltage lamps to avoid spillover and minimize the impacts of light on nocturnal wildlife and the night sky. Linear "tube lights" and fiber-optics can be used to light the way for pedestrians without illuminating a whole area. - Use energy-efficient lamps and ballasts, including low-voltage lighting to decrease power and energy usage. - Use renewable energy sources for lighting and other outdoor power. Photovoltaic (PV) power is generally cost-effective, and can be used for applications such as solar path-lights, streetlights, security lights, pumps, and irrigation systems. - Integrate PV panels into the architectural design of buildings and structures. - Use energy efficient equipment and fixtures. - Integrate facilities for car, transit, bicycle, boat, and pedestrian modes of transport, thus reducing dependence on private cars to access the SRA. - Design site circulation patterns to encourage pedestrian and bicycle movement and reduce the need for automobile use once in the SRA.
SUSTAIN-6	Highlight the principles of sustainable design practices in park facilities, improvements, operations, and maintenance and incorporate into environmental education and interpretive programs in the SRA to demonstrate what sustainable design is and how it can be applied in a park setting. Key concepts and benefits of sustainable design worth interpreting include: - Increased environmental benefit (conservation of natural resources and reduced waste). - Reduced operating costs through reduced energy consumption. - Increased operating and maintenance efficiency (more durable products, less maintenance with toxic substances, lower maintenance costs form resource and energy conservation, etc.).

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Environmental Justice

Executive Orders 12898 and 13045

Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice) requires Federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income communities, while Executive Order 13045 (Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks) requires that Federal agencies identify and address the environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect minority populations and low-income populations that could be caused by a proposed federal action.

Senate Bill 535

SB 535 (de Leon) established initial requirements for minimum funding levels to "Disadvantaged Communities" (DACs). The legislation gave the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) the responsibility of identifying DACs based on "geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria." These communities may include, but are not limited to, areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation, or areas with concentrations of people that are of low-income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

California State Lands Commission

California State Lands Commission (CSLC) has developed and adopted an Environmental Justice Policy to ensure equity and fairness in its own processes and procedures. CSLC adopted an amended Environmental Justice Policy on October 1, 2002, to ensure that "Environmental Justice is an essential consideration in the Commission's processes, decisions and programs and that all people who live in California have a meaningful way to participate in these activities."[22] The policy stresses equitable treatment of all members of the public and commits to consider environmental justice in its processes, decision-making, and regulatory affairs which is implemented, in part, through identification of, and communication with, relevant populations that could be adversely and disproportionately impacted by CSLC projects or programs, and by ensuring that a range of reasonable alternatives is identified that would minimize or eliminate environmental impacts affecting such populations.

[22] California State Lands Commission, 2002. *Consider the Adoption of an Amended Environmental Justice Policy,* https://www.slc.ca.gov/Meeting_Summaries/2002_Documents/10-01-02/Items/100102R71.pdf, accessed June 1, 2022.

Geology and Soils

Clean Water Act

Under the CWA, the USEPA seeks to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The CWA authorizes the USEPA to implement water quality regulations.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act

The federal Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 USC Section 270aaa 1-11) limits the collection of vertebrate fossils and other rare and scientifically significant fossils to qualified researchers who have obtained a permit from the appropriate state or federal agency. Additionally, it specifies these researchers must agree to donate any materials recovered to recognized public institutions, where they will remain accessible to the public and other researchers. The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act incorporates key findings of a report, *Fossils on Federal Land and Indian Lands*, issued by the Secretary of Interior in 2000, which establishes that most vertebrate fossils and some invertebrate and plant fossils are considered rare resources.[23]

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (PRC Section 2690 et seq.) was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface fault rupture to structures used for human occupancy.[24] The main purpose of the act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on top of the traces of active faults. It was passed into law in the wake of the February 1971 magnitude (M_w) 6.5 San Fernando (Sylmar) Earthquake that resulted in over 500 million dollars in property damage and 65 deaths.[25] Although this act addresses the hazards associated with surface fault rupture, it does not address other earthquake-related hazards, such as seismically induced ground shaking, liquefaction, or landslides.

This act requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (formerly known as Special Studies Zones, now referred to as Earthquake Fault Zones) around the surface traces of mapped active faults, and to publish appropriate maps that depict these zones. The maps are made publicly available and distributed to all affected cities, counties, and State agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction. In general, the law prohibits construction within 50 feet of an active fault trace.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (PRC Sections 2690 – 2699.6), which was passed by the California legislature in 1990, addresses earthquake hazards related to liquefaction and seismically induced landslides. Under the Act, seismic hazard zones are mapped by the State Geologist in order to assist local governments in land use planning. The Act states that "it is necessary to identify and map seismic hazard zones in order for cities and counties to adequately prepare the safety element of their general plans and to encourage land use management policies and regulations to reduce and mitigate those hazards to protect public health and safety." Section 2697(a) of the act states that "cities and counties shall require, prior to the approval of a project located in a seismic hazard zone, a geotechnical report defining and delineating any seismic hazard."

California Building Code

The CBC is found in Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR. The CBC is updated every three years. It is generally adopted on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, subject to further modification based on local conditions. Through the CBC, the State provides a minimum standard to protect property and public safety by regulating the design and construction of excavations, foundations, building frames, retaining walls, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil conditions. They also regulate grading activities, including drainage and erosion control.

[23] United States Department of the Interior, May 2000. Fossils on Federal & Indian Lands, https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/programs_paleontology_quick%20links_Assessment%20of%20Fossil%20Management%20on%20Federal%20&%20Indian%20Lands,%20May%202000.pdf, accessed April 22, 2022.

[24] Originally titled the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act until renamed in 1993

[25] Southern California Earthquake Data Center, 2022. San Fernando Earthquake, https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/sanfernando1971.html, accessed April 22, 2022.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to geology and soils are listed in Table 4.6-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Geology and Soils*.

Table 4.6-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Geology and Soils

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Protect and manage the integrity of existing geologic features within the unit. Allow geologic processes to operate to the fullest extent feasible** • **Interpret geologic resources where appropriate and consistent with the interpretive themes and plans for the unit.**
GEO-1	Inventory and monitor geologic features within the unit as needed to protect and manage these resources.
GEO-2	Limit human-caused impacts to important geologic features through design and location of visitor use facilities, educational materials and the use of barriers as appropriate.
GEO-3	Remove non-historic defacements of geologic features as feasible and restore damaged sites to as natural an appearance as possible.
GEO-4	Intervene in natural geologic process only when necessary in emergencies to protect human life and property, there is no other way to protect other park resources or facilities, or when necessary to restore impacted natural conditions.
GEO-5	Site facilities to avoid geologic hazards. Where existing facilities are already located in hazardous areas, examine the feasibility of relocating the facility or mitigating any risks to human life or property.
GEO-6	Protect natural caves and the natural resources within caves, including sub-surface water quality. Prior to permitting any public entry and use of caves, develop a cave management plan which ensures the natural resources and geologic features in the cave will be protected and provides for human safety. If these conditions cannot be met consider closing the cave to public access and use.
Goal:	**Preserve soil resource within the unit and prevent to the extent possible unnatural erosion, removal, and contamination of soils.**
SOILS-1	Minimize soil excavation, erosions and soil migration in the construction and operation of facilities. Minimize human-induced erosion by reducing concentrated run-off, avoiding over-watering with irrigation systems and limiting disturbance to fragile soils.
Goal:	**To the degree feasible, employ sustainable design and construction practices in the development of park facilities.**
SUSTAIN-1	*Sustainable Sites*: Minimize the negative environmental impacts associated with site enhancement, development, maintenance, and operations activities by considering the following guidelines when implementing the Plan: - Reuse or rehabilitate previously disturbed or developed sites, and, to the degree feasible, avoid developing greenfield sites or sites that contain sensitive species, habitats, or wetlands. - Facilitate access to public transportation in order to provide an alternative to the private automobile. - Minimize impact during construction. Prepare and implement site sedimentation and erosion control plans. Limit heavy equipment access. - Emphasize utilizing existing native vegetation in the planning, design and construction of new facilities. Preserve and protect existing native vegetation during construction. - Limit the area of parking, paving, and lawns to the minimum that will actually be used. - Design new plantings as diverse communities of species well-adapted to the site. Use primarily native species that require less maintenance and less water than exotics. Reserve exotics for accents. Avoid use of any plant that is invasive. Use plants that attract desirable wildlife. - Employ integrated pest management (IPM) against weeds, insects and other pests, with biological controls (e.g., parasitic insects, pheromone traps, natural pesticides, and companion-planting) as the first line of defense. - Use mulching, alternative mowing, and composting to maintain plant health. Organic mulch around plantings conserves water and maintains favorable soil temperatures. - Use animal-proof waste and food storage systems to prevent impacts to wildlife.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change

Federal Regulations

The USEPA announced on December 7, 2009, that GHG emissions threaten the public health and welfare of the American people and that GHG emissions from on-road vehicles contribute to that threat.[26] The USEPA's final findings respond to the 2007 United States Supreme Court decision that GHG emissions fit within the CAA definition of air pollutants. The findings did not themselves impose any emission reduction requirements, but allowed the USEPA to finalize the GHG standards proposed in 2009 for new light-duty vehicles as part of the joint rulemaking with the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT).

To regulate GHGs from passenger vehicles, the USEPA was required to issue an endangerment finding.[27] The finding identifies emissions of six key GHGs: CO_2, CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbon), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), and SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride). The first three are applicable to the project's GHG emissions inventory because they constitute the majority of GHG emissions and, per Air District guidance, are the GHG emissions that should be evaluated as part of a project's GHG emissions inventory.

- **US Mandatory Reporting Rule for Greenhouse Gases (2009).** In response to the endangerment finding, the USEPA issued the Mandatory Reporting of GHG Rule (40 CFR Part 98) that requires substantial emitters of GHG emissions (large stationary sources, etc.) to report GHG emissions data. Facilities that emit 25,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year are required to submit an annual report.
- **USEPA Regulation of Stationary Sources under the Clean Air Act (Ongoing).** Pursuant to its authority under the Clean Air Act, the USEPA has been developing regulations for new, large, stationary sources of emissions, such as power plants and refineries. Under President Obama's 2013 Climate Action Plan, the USEPA was directed to develop regulations for existing stationary sources as well.[28] On June 19, 2019, the USEPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy rule, which was crafted under the direction of President Trump's Energy Independence Executive Order and became effective August 19, 2019.[29] It officially rescinded the Clean Power Plan rule issued during the Obama Administration and sets emissions guidelines for states in developing plans to limit CO_2 emissions from coal-fired power plants. However, the Affordable Clean Energy rule was vacated by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on January 19, 2021. The Biden Administration is currently assessing options on potential future regulations.

State Regulations

Current State of California guidance and goals for reductions in GHG emissions are generally embodied in Executive Order S-03-05, Executive Order B-30-15, Executive Order B-55-18, AB 32, SB 32 and SB 375:

- **Executive Order S-03-05.** Executive Order S-03-05, signed June 1, 2005, set the following GHG reduction targets for the state:
  - 2000 levels by 2010.
  - 1990 levels by 2020.
  - 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.
- **AB 32.** Also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act (2006), AB 32 (Nunez) was signed August 31, 2006 in order to reduce California's contribution of GHG emissions. AB 32 follows the 2020 tier of emissions reduction targets established in Executive Order S-03-05. Under AB 32, California Air Resources Board (CARB) prepared the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*, the 2014 *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan,* and the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan,* which is discussed below.

[26] US Environmental Protection Agency, December 7, 2009. EPA: Greenhouse Gases Threaten Public Health and the Environment, https://archive.epa.gov/epapages/newsroom_archive/newsreleases/08d11a451131bca585257685005bf252.html, accessed April 25, 2022.

[27] US Environmental Protection Agency, 2022. EPA: Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act, https://www.epa.gov/climate-change/endangerment-and-cause-or-contribute-findings-greenhouse-gases-under-section-202a, accessed April 25, 2022.

[28] United States Protection Agency, 2017. Clean Power Plan and Carbon Pollution Standards: Regulatory Actions, https://archive.epa.gov/epa/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-and-carbon-pollution-standards-regulatory-actions.html#CAP, accessed April 25, 2022.

[29] United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2022. Affordable Clean Energy Rule, https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/affordable-clean-energy-rule, accessed April 25, 2022.

- CARB 2008 Scoping Plan. The 2008 *Climate Change Scoping Plan*, adopted by CARB on December 11, 2008, identified that GHG emissions in California are anticipated to be 596 $MMTCO_2e$ in 2020.[30] In December 2007, CARB approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 $MMTCO_2e$ (471 million tons) for the state. To effectively implement the emissions cap, AB 32 directed CARB to establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor GHG emissions levels for large stationary sources that generate more than 25,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year, prepare a plan demonstrating how the 2020 deadline can be met, and develop appropriate regulations and programs to implement the plan by 2012.
- First Update to the Scoping Plan. CARB completed a five-year update to the 2008 *Climate Change Scoping Plan*, as required by AB 32.[31] The *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*, adopted May 22, 2014, highlights California's progress toward meeting the near-term 2020 GHG emission reduction goal defined in the 2008 *Climate Change Scoping Plan*. As part of the update, CARB recalculated the 1990 GHG emission levels with the updated AR4 GWPs, and the 427 $MMTCO_2e$ 1990 emissions level and 2020 GHG emissions limit, established in response to AB 32, are slightly higher at 431 $MMTCO_2e$. As identified in the *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*, California is on track to meet the goals of AB 32. The update also addresses the state's longer-term GHG goals in a post-2020 element. The post-2020 element provides a high-level view of a long-term strategy for meeting the 2050 GHG goals, including a recommendation for the State to adopt a midterm target. According to the *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*, local government reduction targets should chart a reduction trajectory that is consistent with or exceeds the trajectory created by statewide goals. CARB identified that reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels will require a fundamental shift to efficient, clean energy in every sector of the economy. Progressing toward California's 2050 climate targets will require significant acceleration of GHG reduction rates. Emissions from 2020 to 2050 will have to decline several times faster than the rate needed to reach the 2020 emissions limit.

- **Executive Order B-30-15.** Executive Order B-30-15, signed April 29, 2015, set a goal of reducing GHG emissions in the state to 40 percent of 1990 levels by year 2030.[32] Executive Order B-30-15 also directed CARB to update the Climate Change Scoping Plan to quantify the 2030 GHG reduction goal for the state and requires state agencies to implement measures to meet the interim 2030 goal as well as the long-term goal for 2050 in Executive Order S-03-05. It also requires the Natural Resources Agency to conduct triennial updates of the California adaption strategy, Safeguarding California, in order to ensure climate change is accounted for in state planning and investment decisions.
- **SB 32 and AB 197.** In September 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 (Pavley) and AB 197 (Garcia) into law, making the Executive Order goal for year 2030 into a statewide mandated legislative target. AB 197 established a joint legislative committee on climate change policies and requires the CARB to prioritize direction emissions reductions rather than the market-based cap-and-trade program for large stationary, mobile, and other sources.
  - 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update. Executive Order B-30-15 and SB 32 required CARB to prepare another update to the Scoping Plan to address the 2030 target for the state. On December 24, 2017, CARB adopted the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update*, which outlined potential regulations and programs, including strategies consistent with AB 197 requirements, to achieve the 2030 target.[33] The *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* established a new emissions limit of 260 $MMTCO_2e$ for the year 2030, which corresponds to a 40 percent decrease in 1990 levels by 2030.

    California's climate strategy will require contributions from all sectors of the economy, including enhanced focus on zero- and near-zero emission (ZE/NZE) vehicle technologies; continued investment in renewables, such as solar roofs, wind, and other types of distributed generation; greater use of low carbon fuels; integrated land conservation and development strategies; coordinated efforts to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (methane, black carbon, and fluorinated gases); and an increased focus on integrated land use planning, to support livable, transit-

[30] California Air Resources Board, December 2008. *Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change, Pursuant to AB 32, The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006*, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/document/adopted_scoping_plan.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

[31] California Air Resources Board, May 2014. *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan: Building on the Framework, Pursuant to AB 32, The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006*, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/2013_update/first_update_climate_change_scoping_plan.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

[32] Office of the Governor, April 29, 2015. Executive Order B-30-15, https://www.library.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/GovernmentPublications/executive-order-proclamation/39-B-30-15.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

[33] California Air Resources Board, January 2017. *The 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update: The Proposed Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target*, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/2030sp_pp_final.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

connected communities and conservation of agricultural and other lands. Requirements for GHG reductions at stationary sources complement local air pollution control efforts by the local air districts to tighten criteria air pollutants and TACs emissions limits on a broad spectrum of industrial sources. Major elements of the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* framework include:

- Implementing and/or increasing the standards of the Mobile Source Strategy, which include increasing ZEV buses and trucks.
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), with an increased stringency (18 percent by 2030).
- Implementation of SB 350, which expands the RPS to 50 percent RPS and doubles energy efficiency savings by 2030.
- California Sustainable Freight Action Plan, which improves freight system efficiency, utilizes near-zero emissions technology, and deployment of ZEV trucks.
- Implementing the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy (SLPS), which focuses on reducing methane and hydrofluorocarbon emissions by 40 percent and anthropogenic black carbon emissions by 50 percent by year 2030.
- Post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program that includes declining caps.
- Continued implementation of SB 375.
- Development of a Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California's land base as a net carbon sink.

In addition to the statewide strategies listed above, the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* also identified local governments as essential partners in achieving the State's long-term GHG reduction goals and identified local actions to reduce GHG emissions. As part of the recommended actions, CARB recommends statewide targets of no more than 6 $MTCO_2e$ or less per capita by 2030 and 2 $MTCO_2e$ or less per capita by 2050. CARB recommends that local governments evaluate and adopt robust and quantitative locally appropriate goals that align with the statewide per capita targets and the State's sustainable development objectives and develop plans to achieve the local goals. The statewide per capita goals were developed by applying the percent reductions necessary to reach the 2030 and 2050 climate goals (i.e., 40 percent and 80 percent, respectively) to the State's 1990 emissions limit established under AB 32. For CEQA projects, CARB states that lead agencies have discretion to develop evidenced-based numeric thresholds (mass emissions, per capita, or per service population)—consistent with the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* and the state's long-term GHG goals. To the degree a project relies on GHG mitigation measures, CARB recommends that lead agencies prioritize on-site design features that reduce emissions, especially from vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and direct investments in GHG reductions within the project's region that contribute potential air quality, health, and economic co-benefits. Where further project design or regional investments are infeasible or not proven to be effective, CARB recommends mitigating potential GHG impacts through purchasing and retiring carbon credits.

The *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* scenario is set against what is called the business-as-usual (BAU) yardstick—that is, what would the GHG emissions look like if the State did nothing at all beyond the existing policies that are required and already in place to achieve the 2020 limit, as shown in Table 4.7-1, *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions Reductions Gap to Achieve the 2030 GHG Target*. It includes the existing renewables requirements, advanced clean cars, the "10 percent" LCFS, and the SB 375 program for more vibrant communities, among others. However, it does not include a range of new policies or measures that have been developed or put into statute over the past two years. Also shown in the table, the known commitments are expected to result in emissions that are 60 $MMTCO_2e$ above the target in 2030. If the estimated GHG reductions from the known commitments are not realized due to delays in implementation or technology deployment, the post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program would deliver the additional GHG reductions in the sectors it covers to ensure the 2030 target is achieved.

Table 4.7-1 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions Reductions Gap to Achieve the 2030 GHG Target

Modeling Scenario	2030 GHG Emissions $MMTCO_2e$
Reference Scenario (Business-as-Usual)	389
With Known Commitments	320
2030 GHG Target	**260**
Gap to 2030 Target with Known Commitments	**60**

Source: California Air Resources Board, January 2017. California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target, https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/2030sp_pp_final.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

Table 4.7-2, *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions by Sector to Achieve the 2030 GHG Target*, provides GHG emissions by sector, for 1990, and the range of GHG emissions for each sector estimated for 2030, and the percent change compared to 1990 levels.

Table 4.7-2 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions By Sector to Achieve the 2030 GHG Target

Scoping Plan Sector	1990 $MMTCO_2e$	2030 Proposed Plan Ranges $MMTCO_2e$	% Change from 1990
Agricultural	26	24-25	-8% to -4%
Residential and Commercial	44	38-40	-14% to -9%
Electric Power	108	30-53	-72% to -51%
High GWP	3	8-11	267% to 367%
Industrial	98	83-90	-15% to -8%
Recycling and Waste	7	8-9	14% to 29%
Transportation (including TCU)	152	103-111	-32% to -27%
Net Sink[a]	-7	TBD	TBD
Sub Total	431	294-339	-32% to -21%
Cap-and-Trade Program	NA	24-79	NA
Total	**431**	**260**	**-40%**

Notes: TCU = Transportation, Communications, and Utilities; TBD = To Be Determined.
a. Work is underway through 2017 to estimate the range of potential sequestration benefits from the natural and working lands sector.
Source: California Air Resources Board, 2017. California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target, https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/2030sp_pp_final.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

- **Renewable Portfolio/Carbon Neutrality Regulations – Executive Order B-55-18.** Executive Order B-55-18, signed September 10, 2018, sets a goal "to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter." Executive Order B-55-18 directs CARB to work with relevant State agencies to ensure future Scoping Plans identify and recommend measures to achieve the carbon neutrality goal. The goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 is in addition to other statewide goals, meaning not only should emissions be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, but that, by no later than 2045, the remaining emissions should be offset by equivalent net removals of CO_2e from the atmosphere, including through sequestration in forests, soils, and other natural landscapes.
- **SB 375.** SB 375 (Steinberg), also known as the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (HSC Section 38500 et seq.), was adopted to connect the GHG emissions reductions targets established in the 2008 *Climate Change Scoping Plan* for the transportation sector to local land use decisions that affect travel behavior. Its intent is to reduce

GHG emissions from light-duty trucks and automobiles (excludes emissions associated with goods movement) by aligning regional long-range transportation plans, investments, and housing allocations to local land use planning to reduce VMT and vehicle trips. Specifically, SB 375 required CARB to establish GHG emissions reduction targets for each of the 18 MPO. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Regional Transportation Advisory Committee, CARB adopted per capita reduction targets for each of the MPOs rather than a total magnitude reduction target.

- 2017 Update to the SB 375 Targets. CARB is required to update the targets for the MPOs every eight years. CARB adopted revised SB 375 targets for the MPOs in March 2018.[34] The updated targets become effective on October 1, 2018. The targets consider the need to further reduce VMT, as identified in the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update* (for SB 32), while balancing the need for additional and more flexible revenue sources to incentivize positive planning and action toward sustainable communities. Like the 2010 targets, the updated SB 375 targets are in units of percent per capita reduction in GHG emissions from automobiles and light trucks relative to 2005; this excludes reductions anticipated from implementation of state technology and fuels strategies, and any potential future state strategies, such as statewide road user pricing.

  The proposed targets call for greater per-capita GHG emission reductions from SB 375 than are currently in place, which for 2035 translate into proposed targets that either match or exceed the emission reduction levels in the MPOs' currently adopted Sustainable Communities Strategies (SCS) to achieve the SB 375 targets. CARB foresees that the additional GHG emissions reductions in 2035 may be achieved from land use changes, transportation investment, and technology strategies.

- **Renewable Portfolio/Carbon Neutrality Regulations – Senate Bills 1078, 107, and X1-2, and Executive Order S-14-08.** A major component of California's Renewable Energy Program is the RPS established under Senate Bills 1078 (Sher) and 107 (Simitian). Under the RPS, certain retail sellers of electricity were required to increase the amount of renewable energy each year by at least 1 percent in order to reach at least 20 percent by December 30, 2010. Executive Order S-14-08, signed in November 2008, expanded the State's renewable energy standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020. This standard was adopted by the legislature in 2011 (SB X1-2). Renewable sources of electricity include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. The increase in renewable sources for electricity production will decrease indirect GHG emissions from development projects because electricity production from renewable sources is generally considered carbon neutral.
- **Renewable Portfolio/Carbon Neutrality Regulations – Senate Bill 350.** Senate Bill 350 (de Leon) was signed into law September 2015 and establishes tiered increases to the RPS—40 percent by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. SB 350 also set a new goal to double the energy-efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas through energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- **Renewable Portfolio/Carbon Neutrality Regulations – Senate Bill 100.** On September 10, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 100 (de Leon). Under SB 100, the RPS for public-owned facilities and retail sellers consist of 44 percent renewable energy by 2024, 52 percent by 2027, and 60 percent by 2030. SB 100 also established a new RPS requirement of 50 percent by 2026. Furthermore, the bill establishes an overall state policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. Under the bill, the state cannot increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid or allow resource shuffling to achieve the 100 percent carbon-free electricity target.
- **Renewable Portfolio/Carbon Neutrality Regulations – Executive Order B-55-18.** Executive Order B-55-18, signed September 10, 2018, sets a goal "to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter." Executive Order B-55-18 directs CARB to work with relevant state agencies to ensure future Scoping Plans identify and recommend measures to achieve the carbon neutrality goal. The goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 is in addition to other statewide goals, meaning not only should emissions be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, but that, by no later than 2045, the remaining emissions be offset by equivalent net removals of CO_2e from the atmosphere, including through sequestration in forests, soils, and other natural landscapes.

[34] California Air Resources Board, February 2018. *Updated Final Staff Report: Proposed Update to the SB 375 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets*, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/SB375_Updated_Final_Target_Staff_Report_2018.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

- **Energy Efficiency Regulations – California Building Code: Building Energy Efficiency Standards.** Energy conservation standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (now the CEC) in June 1977 under 24 CCR Part 6. Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which were adopted on May 9, 2018, went into effect starting January 1, 2020. The 2019 standards move toward cutting energy use in new homes by more than 50 percent and will require installation of solar photovoltaic systems for single-family homes and multifamily buildings of three stories and less. The 2019 standards focus on four key areas: 1) smart residential photovoltaic systems; 2) updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to exterior and vice versa); 3) residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements; 4) and nonresidential lighting requirements. Under the 2019 standards, nonresidential buildings are generally 30 percent more energy efficient compared to the 2016 standards, and single-family homes are generally 7 percent more energy efficient. When accounting for the electricity generated by the solar photovoltaic system, single-family homes would use 53 percent less energy compared to homes built to the 2016 standards. The 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards were adopted in August 2021 with an effective date of January 1, 2023.
- **Energy Efficiency Regulations – California Building Code: CALGreen.** On July 17, 2008, the CBSC adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (24 CCR Part 11, known as "CALGreen") was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code. CALGreen established planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The mandatory provisions of CALGreen became effective January 1, 2011, and were last updated in 2019. The 2019 CALGreen standards became effective January 1, 2020.
- **Energy Efficiency Regulations – 2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.** The 2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (20 CCR Sections 1601 – 1608) were adopted by the CEC on October 11, 2006, and approved by the California Office of Administrative Law on December 14, 2006. The regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and non–federally regulated appliances. Though these regulations are now often viewed as "business as usual," they exceed the standards imposed by all other states, and they reduce GHG emissions by reducing energy demand.
- **Solid Waste Regulations – AB 939.** AB 939 (Sher), also known as the California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (PRC Sections 40050 – 40063), set a requirement for cities and counties throughout the state to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting. In 2008, the requirements were modified to reflect a per capita requirement rather than tonnage. To help achieve this, the act requires that each city and county prepare and submit a source reduction and recycling element. AB 939 also established the goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity.
- **Solid Waste Regulations – AB 341.** AB 341 (Chesbro) increased the statewide goal for waste diversion to 75 percent by 2020 and requires recycling of waste from commercial and multifamily residential land uses. Section 5.408 of CALGreen also requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.
- **Solid Waste Regulations – AB 1327.** AB 1327 (Farr), also known as the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (PRC Section 42900 et seq.), requires areas to be set aside for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The act required the California Integrated Waste Management Board to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency requiring adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials as part of development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model or an ordinance of their own.
- **Solid Waste Regulations – AB 1826.** In October of 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 1826 (Chesbro) requiring businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. This law also requires that on and after January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions across the state implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses and multifamily residential dwellings with five or more units. Organic waste means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed with food waste.

- **Water Efficiency Regulations – SB X7-7.** The *20x2020 Water Conservation Plan* was issued by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2010 pursuant to SB 7 (Steinberg), which was adopted during the 7th Extraordinary Session of 2009–2010 and therefore dubbed "SB X7-7."[35] SB X7-7 mandated urban water conservation and authorized the DWR to prepare a plan implementing urban water conservation requirements. In addition, it required agricultural water providers to prepare agricultural water management plans, measure water deliveries to customers, and implement other efficiency measures. SB X7-7 required urban water providers to adopt a water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020 compared to 2005 baseline use.
- **Water Efficiency Regulations – AB 1881.** AB 1881 (Laird), also known as the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (GOV Sections 65591 – 65599), requires local agencies to adopt the updated DWR model ordinance or an equivalent. AB 1881 also requires the CEC to consult with the DWR to adopt, by regulation, performance standards and labeling requirements for landscape irrigation equipment, including irrigation controllers, moisture sensors, emission devices, and valves to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or water.
- **Short-Lived Climate Pollutants – SB 1383.** On September 19, 2016, the Governor signed SB 1383 (Lara) to supplement the GHG reduction strategies in the Scoping Plan to consider short-lived climate pollutants, including black carbon and methane. Black carbon is the light-absorbing component of fine particulate matter produced during incomplete combustion of fuels. SB 1383 required the state board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. The bill also established targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. On March 14, 2017, CARB adopted the *Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy*, which identifies the state's approach to reducing anthropogenic and biogenic sources of short-lived climate pollutants.[36] Anthropogenic sources of black carbon include on- and off-road transportation, residential wood burning, fuel combustion (charbroiling), and industrial processes. According to CARB, ambient levels of black carbon in California are 90 percent lower than in the early 1960s, despite the tripling of diesel fuel use. In-use on-road rules were expected to reduce black carbon emissions from on-road sources by 80 percent between 2000 and 2020.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy

The SACOG is the MPO for the 28 cities of the Sacramento region, which includes El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties. SACOG adopted the *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy (MTP/SCS)* on November 18, 2019.[37] The *2020 MTP/SCS* lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support of prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. One of the key goals of the *2020 MTP/SCS* is to foster the next generation of mobility solutions to improve travel times, traffic congestion, air quality, and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

[35] California Department of Water Resources, February 2010. 20X2020 Water Conservation Plan, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/hot_topics/20x2020/docs/20x2020plan.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

[36] California Air Resources Board, March 2017. *Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy*, https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/shortlived/meetings/03142017/final_slcp_report.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

[37] Sacramento Area Council of Governments, November 2019. *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS)*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2020_mtp-scs.pdf?1580330993, accessed April 25, 2022.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (42 USC Section 6901 et seq.) is the principal federal law that regulates the generation, management, and transportation of waste. Hazardous waste management includes the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. Treatment is any process that changes the physical, chemical, or biological character of the waste to reduce its potential as an environmental threat. Treatment can include neutralizing the waste; recovering energy or material resources from the waste; rendering the waste less hazardous; or making the waste safer to transport, dispose of, or store.

The RCRA gave the USEPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle to grave," that is, from generation to transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. The RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of nonhazardous wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled the EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. It should be noted that RCRA focuses only on active and future facilities and does not address abandoned or historical sites. The federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments are the 1984 amendments to RCRA that required phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste. Some of the other mandates of this strict law include increased enforcement authority for the USEPA, more stringent hazardous waste management standards, and a comprehensive underground storage tank program.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (42 USC Section 9601 et seq.), commonly known as the Superfund, was enacted to protect the water, air, and land resources from the risks created by past chemical disposal practices such as abandoned and historical hazardous waste sites. Through the act, the USEPA was given power to seek out the parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. This federal law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries that went to a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA also enabled the revision of the National Contingency Plan, which provided the guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The National Contingency Plan also established the National Priority List of sites, which are known as Superfund sites. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act on October 17, 1986.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (42 USC Section 9601 et seq.) reauthorized CERCLA to continue cleanup activities around the country. Several site-specific amendments, clarifications, and technical requirements were added to the legislation, including additional enforcement authorities. Title III of the Act also authorized the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA; 42 USC Sections 11001 – 11050) was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety. This law was designated to help local communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards. The primary purpose of EPCRA is to inform communities and citizens of chemical hazards in their areas by requiring businesses to report the locations and quantities of chemicals stored on-site to state and local agencies. These reports help communities prepare to respond to chemical spills and similar emergencies. Section 3131 of EPCRA requires manufacturers to report releases to the environment (air, soil, and water) of more than 600 designated toxic chemicals, report off-site transfers of waste for treatment or disposal at separate facilities, pollution prevention measures and activities, and participate in chemical recycling. These annual reports are submitted to the USEPA and state agencies. The USEPA maintains and publishes a database that contains information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities by certain industry groups and federal facilities. This online, publicly available, national digital database is called the Toxics Release Inventory and was expanded by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

To implement EPCRA, Congress required each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to coordinate planning and implementation activities associated with hazardous materials. The SERCs were required to divide their states into Emergency Planning Districts and to name a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each district. The federal EPCRA program is implemented and administered in California by the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA), a SERC, six LEPCs, and 83 Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs). Cal EMA provides staff support to the SERC and the LEPCs. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) coordinates and provides staff support for the SERC

and LEPCs. Broad representation by firefighters, health officials, government and media representatives, community groups, industrial facilities, and emergency managers ensures that all necessary elements of the planning process are represented.

Toxic Substances Control Act

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (15 USC Sections 2601 – 2629) was enacted by Congress to give the USEPA the ability to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced or imported into the United States. The USEPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of any that may pose an environmental or human health hazard. It can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk. Also, the USEPA has mechanisms in place to track the thousands of new chemicals that industry develops each year with either unknown or dangerous characteristics. It then can control these chemicals as necessary to protect human health and the environment. The act supplements other federal statutes, including the Clean Air Act and the Toxics Release Inventory under EPCRA.

Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued a final rule on July 21, 2010, effective January 18, 2011, to 14 CFR Part 77, *Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace*. Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77 establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace. The notification requirement serves as the basis for evaluating the effect of construction or alteration on operating procedures, determining the potential hazardous effect of proposed construction on air navigation, identifying mitigating measures to enhance safe air navigation, and charting of new objects. FAR Part 77 notification allows the FAA to identify potential aeronautical hazards in advance to prevent or minimize the adverse impacts to the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. Any developer who intends to sponsor any of the following construction or alterations must notify the Administrator of the FAA:

- Any construction or alteration exceeding 200 feet above ground level.
- Any construction or alteration:
    - within 20,000 feet of a public use or military airport which exceeds a 100:1 surface from any point on the runway of each airport with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet.
    - within 10,000 feet of a public use or military airport which exceeds a 50:1 surface from any point on the runway of each airport with its longest runway no more than 3,200 feet.
    - within 5,000 feet of a public use heliport which exceeds a 25:1 surface.
- Any highway, railroad, or other traverse way whose prescribed adjusted height would exceed the standards noted above.
- When requested by the FAA.
- Any construction or alteration located on a public use airport or heliport regardless of height or location.

Hazardous Materials Transportation

Section 31303 of the California Vehicle Code and USDOT regulations state that hazardous materials being directly transported from one location to another ("through-transport") must use routes with the least overall travel time (e.g., major roadways/highways instead of local streets). However, local roadways can be used for deliveries and pickups of hazardous materials and wastes to or from a specific location. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) and Caltrans are the enforcement agencies for hazardous materials transportation regulations in the planning area. Transporters of hazardous materials and waste are responsible for complying with all applicable packaging, labeling, and shipping regulations. The California OES also provides emergency response services involving hazardous materials incidents. Federal regulations governing the safe and secure transport of hazardous materials are set forth in CFR Title 49 Parts 100-185.

Worker and Workplace Hazardous Materials Safety

Occupational safety standards exist in federal and state laws to minimize worker safety risks from both physical and chemical hazards in the workplace. The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) is responsible for developing and enforcing workplace safety standards and ensuring worker safety in the handling and use of hazardous materials.[38] Among other requirements, Cal OSHA obligates many businesses to prepare Injury and Illness Prevention Plans and Chemical Hygiene Plans. The Hazard Communication Standard requires that workers be informed of the hazards associated with the materials they handle. For example, manufacturers are to appropriately label containers, Material Safety Data Sheets are to be available in the workplace, and employers are to properly train workers.

[38] California Department of Industrial Relations, 2022. Cal/OSHA, https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/, accessed April 25, 2022.

Hazardous Materials in Structures

Asbestos is regulated as a hazardous air pollutant under the CAA and is also regulated as a potential worker safety hazard under the authority of the OSHA.[39] The Cal OSHA considers asbestos-containing building material a hazardous substance when a bulk sample contains more than 0.1 percent asbestos by weight. Cal OSHA requires that a qualified contractor licensed to handle asbestos materials handle any material containing more than 0.1 percent asbestos by weight. Any activity that involves cutting, grinding, or drilling during building renovation or demolition, or relocation of underground utilities, could release friable asbestos fibers unless proper precautions are taken.

Several regulations and guidelines pertain to abatement of and protection from exposure to asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP). These include Construction Safety Orders 1529 (pertaining to ACM) and 1532.1 (pertaining to LBP) from Title 8 of the CCR, and Part 61, Subpart M, of the CFR (pertaining to ACM). These rules and regulations prohibit emissions of asbestos from asbestos-related demolition or construction activities, require medical examinations and monitoring of employees engaged in activities that could disturb asbestos, specify precautions and safe work practices that must be followed to minimize the potential for release of asbestos fibers, and require notice to federal and local government agencies prior to beginning renovation or demolition that could disturb asbestos. In California, ACM and LBP abatement must be performed and monitored by contractors with appropriate certification from the California Department of Health Services.

California Building Code

Chapter 7A, *Materials and Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure*, of the CBC, prescribes building materials and construction methods for new buildings in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Chapter 7A contains requirements for roofing; attic ventilation; exterior walls; exterior windows and glazing; exterior doors; decking; protection of underfloor, appendages, and floor projections; and ancillary structures. The CBC is updated on a three-year cycle; the current 2019 CBC took effect in January 2020.

California Public Resources Code

California PRC Section 4291 et seq. requires that brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth within 100 feet of buildings be removed. Vegetation that is more than 30 feet from the building, less than 18 inches high, and important for soil stability, may be maintained; as may single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is maintained so as to manage fuels and not form a means of rapid fire transmission from other nearby vegetation to a structure. Requirements regarding hazardous vegetation and fuel management are also contained in Sections 4906 and 4907 of the CFC.

PRC Section 4290 requires that all parcels one acre or larger shall provide a minimum 30-foot setback for buildings from all property lines and/or the center of the road.

California Fire Code

Chapter 49, *Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas*, of the CFC prescribes construction materials and methods in fire hazard severity zones; requirements generally parallel CBC Chapter 7A. The CFC is updated on a three-year cycle; the current 2019 CFC took effect in January 2020.

California Education Code

Section 17213 of the California Education Code prohibits the use of toxic or hazardous materials and wastes within a quarter mile of a school. A school district shall not approve of a project that includes unremedied former hazardous waste disposal site, or if it includes pipelines that contain hazardous substances on site (excluding natural gas that is provided to the school). "Hazardous substance" includes any substance defined in Section 25316 of the Health and Safety Code. A project may be approved under the California Education Code if project is found to mitigate the health risks of the hazardous materials or finds that they do not constitute an actual or potential endangerment of the persons attending or employed at the school.

Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan was prepared by the SACOG in September 2020.[40] The policies outlined in the ALUCP are designed to promote compatibility between Mather Airport and surrounding land uses. The ALUCP also

[39] California Department of Industrial Relations, 2022. Cal/OSHA, https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/acru/acruinfo.htm, accessed April 25, 2022.

[40] Sacramento County Association of Governments, September 2020. *Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/mather_draft_alucp.pdf?1601659275, accessed on May 13, 2022.

identifies the Airport Influence Area (AIA) and Airspace Protection Surfaces for Mather Airport. The AIA represents the geographic extent of the ALUCP's authority and the applicability of the ALUCP noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight notification policies and compatibility criteria. These areas may also be subject to the annoyances or inconveniences associated with noise from airport uses. The Airspace Protection Surfaces include primary surfaces, approach surfaces, transitional surfaces, horizontal surfaces, and conical surfaces. Any object that penetrates one of the Airspace Protection Surfaces is deemed an obstruction to air navigation, but not all obstructions are necessarily hazards. Any proposed construction or alteration within 20,000 feet of a runway and having a height that would exceed a 100:1 imaginary surface would require a filing a notice with the FAA, as well has any proposed structure or object more than 200 feet in height regardless of proximity to the airport.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Clean Water Act

Under the CWA (33 USC Section 1251 et seq.), the USEPA seeks to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The CWA authorizes the USEPA to implement water-quality regulations. The NPDES permit program under Section 402 of the CWA controls water pollution by regulating stormwater discharges into the waters of the United States. In California, the authority to either grant water quality certification or waive the requirement is delegated by the SWRCB to its nine RWQCBs.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires that each state identify water bodies or segments of water bodies that are "impaired" (i.e., not meeting one or more of the water-quality standards established by the state). These waters are identified in the Section 303(d) list as waters that are polluted and need further attention to support their beneficial uses. Once the water body or segment is listed, the state is required to establish Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the pollutant causing the conditions of impairment. A TMDL is an estimate of the total load of pollutants from point, nonpoint, and natural sources that a water body may receive without exceeding applicable water quality standards, with a factor of safety included. Once established, the TMDL allocates the loads among current and future pollutant sources to the water body.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (WAT Section 13000 et seq.) is the basic water-quality control law for California. This act established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regional basins, each under the jurisdiction of an RWQCB. The SWRCB is the primary State agency responsible for the protection of California's water quality and groundwater supplies. The RWQCBs carry out the regulation, protection, and administration of water quality in each region. Each regional board is required to adopt a water quality control plan or basin plan that recognizes and reflects the regional differences in existing water quality, the beneficial uses of the region's ground and surface water, and local water-quality conditions and problems.

State Water Resources Control Board General Construction Permit

Construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land must comply with the requirements of the SWRCB General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Use Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ).[41] Under the terms of the permit, applicants must file Permit Registration Documents (PRD) with the SWRCB prior to the start of construction. The PRDs include a Notice of Intent, risk assessment, site map, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), annual fee, and a signed certification statement. The PRDs are submitted electronically to the SWRCB via the Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) website. On May 28, 2021, the SWRCB issued a draft of the revised Statewide Construction General Permit, which, when approved, would supersede Order 2009-0009-DWQ and its amendments.

Applicants must also demonstrate conformance with applicable BMPs and prepare a SWPPP containing a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the project site. The SWPPP must list BMPs that would be implemented to prevent soil erosion and discharge of other construction-related pollutants that could contaminate nearby water resources. Additionally, the SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program for all risk levels and a stormwater sampling and analysis program for Risk Levels 2 and 3.

State Water Resources Control Board Trash Amendments

On April 7, 2015, the SWRCB adopted an amendment to the *California Ocean Plan* to control trash and Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. Together, they are collectively referred to as "the Trash Amendments."[42] The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of California and

[41] California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, July 2012. Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Use Disturbance Activities, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2012/wqo2012_0006_dwq.pdf, accessed April 22, 2022.

[42] California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, 2022. Statewide Water Quality Control Plans for Trash, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/oceanplan2019.pdf https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/trash_control/documentation.html, accessed April 25, 2022.

include a land-use-based compliance approach to focus trash controls on areas with high trash-generation rates. Areas such as high-density residential, industrial, commercial, mixed urban, and public transportation stations are considered priority land uses. There are two compliance tracks for Phase I and Phase II MS4 permittees:

- Track 1: Permittees install, operate, and maintain a network of certified full capture systems in storm drains that capture runoff from priority land uses.
- Track 2: Permittees must implement a plan with a combination of full capture systems, multi-benefit projects, institutional controls, and/or other treatment methods that have the same effectiveness as Track 1 methods.

The Trash Amendments provide a framework for permittees to implement its provisions. Full compliance must occur within 10 years of the permit and permittees must also meet interim milestones, such as average load reductions of 10 percent per year.

Water Conservation Landscaping Act of 2006

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (GOV Sections 65591 – 65599) passed under AB 1881 (Laird) includes the State of California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), which requires cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances. The MWELO was revised in July 2015 via Executive Order B-29-15 to address the ongoing drought and build resiliency for future droughts. State law requires all land use agencies, which includes cities and counties, to adopt a WELO that is at least as efficient as the MWELO prepared by the DWR. The 2015 revisions to the MWELO improve water conservation in the landscaping sector by promoting efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes. The revisions increase water efficiency by requiring more efficient irrigation systems, incentives for grey water usage, improvements in on-site stormwater capture, and limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in high-water-use plants and turf. New development projects that include landscape areas of 500 square feet or more are subject to the MWELO. This applies to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects that require a permit, plan check, or design review. The previous landscape size threshold for new development projects ranged from 2,500 to 5,000 square feet. The size threshold for rehabilitated landscapes has not changed and remains at 2,500 square feet.

Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)

Central Valley Water Board Basin Plan reflects the current was water quality program for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Bains.[43] The American River, Folsom Lake, and Lake Natoma are included in this plan. The Basin Plan outlines measures to protect these water bodies, including the prohibition of municipal and industrial water discharge. The Plan covers existing conditions of the surface and ground water quality and provides recommendations and specific goals for improved water quality.

Water Forum Agreement

The Water Forum Agreement (WFA) aims to provide a reliable and safe water for the central California region, including Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties.[44] The WFA aims to provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development through the year 2030 and to preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreation, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River. The WFA identifies planned increased water surface diversions to account for population growth and assures that customer demand may be met in dry years. The WFA recognizes that increased diversions and other demands on the reservoir would result in lower water levels in Folsom Lake and would directly affect aquatic recreational opportunities. Several measures were proposed to mitigate such impacts, including improvements and funding for the construction of recreation facilities.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to hydrology and water quality are listed in Table 4.9-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Hydrology and Water Quality*.

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[43] California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, revised May 2018. *The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the California regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region: Fifth Edition, The Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin*, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_201805.pdf, accessed on May 3, 2022.

[44] Water Forum, updated October 2015. *Water Forum Agreement*, https://waterforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Water-Forum-Agreement-Update-2015-FINAL-FOR-PRINT2.pdf, accessed May 20, 2022.

Table 4.9-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Hydrology and Water Quality

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Protect water quality in Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma and the streams within the SRA that feed into these water bodies. Protect water quantity in the creeks that feed into Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.** • **Identify water quality problems and work with regulatory agencies, adjacent jurisdictions and property owners to correct water quality problems from storm water runoff and other causes in the surrounding watershed.**
WATER-1	Protect watershed and streams within the SRA by avoiding adverse impacts to streambank and bed morphology, floodplain features, and riparian vegetation.
WATER-2	Ensure that unit operations, facilities, and uses avoid or minimize impacts to water quality.
WATER-3	Work with adjacent property owners, adjacent jurisdictions, user and interest groups, schools, local water purveyors and others to provide education regarding the protection of water quality.
Goal:	**Coordinate water quality data and analysis.**
WATER-4	Develop a central database for timely input of water quality results from all sampling programs. At a minimum, notify a program manager for the District of sampling events and analyses, as well as how the resulting data can be accessed.
WATER-5	Expand regular water quality sampling by adding monitoring stations beyond the three Reclamation stations that are currently monitored in the SRA. In addition to the current monitoring parameters, consider water quality factors such as possible occurrence of anoxic events in backwater areas, and contamination from adjacent land uses and waterfowl in order to understand the water quality characteristics of Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.
Goals:	• **Pursue mitigation established in Interim Re-operation Plan and the Water Forum Agreement and other ongoing and future flood control and water supply projects involving Folsom Dam and Reservoir in order to maximize potential benefits to recreation, natural, and cultural resources from ongoing and future flood control projects.** • **Consider the cumulative impacts of Folsom Dam and reservoir operations and projects on water levels in recreation and resource planning.**
FLOOD-2	If proposed flood protection projects and measures include the potential use of additional surcharge space in Folsom Reservoir, work with the Army corps of Engineers, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency and other responsible agencies on the development of a Flood Response Plan for recreation facilities on Folsom Lake. The plan would determine the measures necessary to minimize the risk and potential damage to recreation facilities from short-term inundation that could result from proposed flood projection projects. The plan should identify: - Means for funding the post-inundation clean-up and rehabilitation of facilities and recreation areas and mitigation necessary to offset the temporary loss of such facilities; - Criteria and process for determining the relocation and rebuilding of facilities destroyed by inundation and mitigation necessary to offset the temporary loss of such facilities; - Identify which facilities require modification in-place (flood-proofing) to prevent the potential damage from inundation; - Identify which facilities need to be removed in advance of potential inundation; and - Operational means of reducing potential damage to facilities and contents from inundation, such as anchoring of picnic tables and trash receptacles and flood-secured storage for mechanical and non-mechanical equipment.
FLOOD-3	Implement the mitigation proposed by the area specific policies for the management ones potentially affected by the construction and operational impacts of flood control projects on Folsom Lake.
FLOOD-4	Develop additional access to Folsom Lake for water levels below 420 feet, as appropriate.
FLOOD-5	Work with the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency to ensure that the agency has completed the recreation-related mitigation for the SRA required in the EIR/EIS for the Interim Re-Operation Project. Such mitigation included the extension of boar launch ramps to provide access to lower water levels on Folsom Lake. When a permanent re-operation plan is developed, work with the appropriate agencies to address and impacts to recreation.
FLOOD-6	When developing new recreation facilities consider the implications of locating facilities below an elevation of 482 feet on Folsom Lake as such facilities could be inundated in an extreme flood event.
Goal:	**To the degree feasible, employ sustainable design and construction practices in the development of park facilities.**

SUSTAIN-2	Safeguarding Water: Conserve water and protect water quality by considering the following guidelines when implementing the Plan: - Use municipal sewer systems instead of on-site septic sewer systems, to the degree practical. - Minimize the area of impervious surface, including building footprints and paving. - Implement measures to minimize the increase in either rate or volume of stormwater runoff, and improve the quality of runoff. - Use pervious surfaces in site development, and incorporate features such as vegetated filter strips and bioswales to slow and filter runoff. - Plant indigenous vegetation and species that are suited to the local environment. - Use reclaimed water or recycled water for uses such as landscape irrigation, fire protection, toilet flushing, wetlands recharge, and outdoor water features. - Use water-efficient irrigation design and systems for landscaping. - Use low-flow water fixture within buildings.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Land Use and Planning

Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy

The SACOG is the MPO for the 28 cities of the Sacramento region, which includes El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties. SACOG adopted the *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy (MTP/SCS)* on November 18, 2019.[45] The *2020 MTP/SCS* lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support of prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. The *2020 MTP/SCS* land-use forecast identifies the general location of different types of land uses, residential densities, employment intensities and natural resource areas.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to land use and planning are listed in Table 4.10-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Land Use and Planning*.

Table 4.10-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Land Use and Planning

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Strategic acquisition of properties contiguous to the SRA from willing sellers for the purposes of protecting natural, cultural, and visual resources and of expanding recreation opportunities.** • **Coordinate and partnership with other public land and natural resource management agencies, land conservancies, and other organizations in property acquisitions and in planning regional open space and resource (habitat, wildlife corridors) preservation needs.**
ACQUIRE-1	Acquire land contiguous to the SRA as appropriate for the purposes of protecting viewsheds, watersheds, significant or threatened habitat types or vegetation communities, wildlife corridors or cultural resources. Specifically, this includes lands containing blue oak woodlands and savanna, riparian woodlands or seasonal wetlands and vernal pools.
ACQUIRE-2	Acquire land contiguous to the SRA as appropriate in order to enhance recreation opportunities. Specific priorities would be lands that: permit further development of aquatic recreation activities; provide trail connections and opportunities; or allow development of substantial new camping or day use opportunities and facilities.
ACQUIRE-3	Continue to explore opportunities for acquiring lands adjacent to the SRA in Placer and El Dorado counties as a means of preserving the most pristine natural landscapes within the SRA – and the most threatened by potential future development – and their contribution to a healthy foothill ecosystem, a high quality visual setting, and a positive visitor experience.
ACQUIRE-4	Priority areas for land acquisition should include undeveloped ridgelines and slopes facing the SRA; South Fork arm are to protect cultural/natural resources and buffer the SRA from future development; North Fork arm area to protect cultural, natural, and visual resources.
Goal:	**Ensure that the types and level of use within the SRA are managed so that visitor use does not to exceed what an area can appropriately accommodate given the desired natural and cultural resource condition, visitor experience, and management program.**
CAPACITY-1	Use the management zones established in this General Plan as the guide for allowing and managing appropriate types and levels of public use of SRA resources.
CAPACITY-2	Monitor and periodically assess resource conditions in each management zone to ensure the maintenance of acceptable resource and visitor experience conditions. Design and implement appropriate actions as necessary to avoid or minimize achieve desired conditions and to avoid unacceptable impacts.
CAPACITY-3	Utilize the design, size, sitting, configuration and modification (including reducing facility capacity if required) of facilities as a primary means to limit visitor use to the carrying capacity of each management zone or area

[45] Sacramento Area Council of Governments, November 2019. *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS)*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2020_mtp-scs.pdf?1580330993, accessed April 25, 2022.

	and to prevent overuse, unacceptable damage to resources and to achieve desired conditions for resources and visitor experience.
CAPACITY-4	Where applicable, manage special event permits and concession contracts to prevent visitor use levels from exceeding the capacity and desired conditions of management zones.
Goals:	• **Provide a resource for local and regional visitors to enjoy aquatic and upland recreation opportunities and facilities in a distinctive California foothills landscape.** • **Provide a balanced range of high quality recreation opportunities and facilities that promote and enhance public enjoyment and appreciation of the SRAs natural, cultural, and scenic resources.** • **Provide a range of recreational opportunities and facilities that reflect and respond to the unique growth pressures on the SRA and address continually-shifting demand for public recreation.** • **Locate and design recreational facilities to ensure protection of natural and cultural resource values, as well as contributing to the SRAs identity and sense of place.**
VISIT-2	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities and associated services receive equal consideration between the need for recreation, resource protection, and interpretation and education.
VISIT-3	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities and associated services reflect the intent of the SRA land use designations with respect to resource protection, permitted uses, intensity of uses, and access.
VISIT-4	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities are designed to minimize dependence on regular, on-going maintenance operations and avoid activities that would be environmentally damaging to keep them operational.
VISIT-5	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities on Folsom Lake are located and designed to withstand potential short-term inundation during extreme flooding events.
VISIT-6	Locate larger public use facilities in areas that have convenient access and are suitable for higher intensity of uses, i.e., less sensitive resource values.
VISIT-7	Consider and evaluate services provided by neighboring jurisdiction when planning for new public use facilities and associated services to ensure that such facilities and services are complementary and reduce unnecessary duplication of services.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Mineral Resources

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act

California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was enacted to address the need for a continuing supply of mineral resources, and to prevent or minimize the negative impacts of surface mining to public health, property, and the environment. Requirements for SMARA are codified under PRC Section 2710 et. seq. Under State law, all mining operations are required to obtain permits prior to commencing operations and to abide by local and state operating requirements. Mining operations are also required to have appropriate reclamation plans in place, provide financial assurances, and abide by State and local environmental laws.

Classification

The California Geological Survey Mineral Resources Project provides information about California's nonfuel mineral resources.[46] The Mineral Resources Project classifies lands throughout the state that contain regionally significant mineral resources per SMARA. Nonfuel mineral resources include metals such as gold, silver, iron, and copper; industrial metals such as boron compounds, rare-earth elements, clays, limestone, gypsum, salt and dimension stone; and construction aggregate including sand, gravel, and crushed stone. Development generally results in a demand for minerals, especially construction aggregate. Urban preemption of prime deposits and conflicts between mining and other uses throughout California led to passage of SMARA, which requires all city and county general plans to incorporate the mapped designations approved by the State Mining and Geology Board.

The classification process involves the determination of Production-Consumption (P-C) region boundaries based on identification of active aggregate operations (Production) and the market area served (Consumption). The P-C regional boundaries are modified to include only the parts of the region that are urbanized or urbanizing and are classified for their aggregate content. An aggregate appraisal further evaluates the presence or absence of significant sand, gravel, or stone deposits that are suitable sources of aggregate. The classification of these mineral resources is a joint effort of the state and the local governments. It is based on geologic factors and requires that the State Geologist classify the mineral resources area as one of four mineral resource zones (MRZ):[47]

- **MRZ-1.** Adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or likely to be present.
- **MRZ-2.** Adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or a likelihood of their presence, and development should be controlled.
- **MRZ-3.** The significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data.
- **MRZ-4.** There is insufficient data to assign any other MRZ designation.

As part of the classification process, an analysis of site-specific conditions is used to calculate the total volume of aggregates in individually identified resource sectors. Resource sectors are MRZ-2 areas of regional or statewide significance. Anticipated aggregate demand in the P-C regions for the next 50 years is then estimated and compared to the total volume of aggregate reserves identified in the P-C region.

Designation

Once a classification report has been completed, the State Mining and Geology Board may choose, based on recommendations from the State Geologist, to proceed with the second step in SMARA's mineral land identification process, which is designation of mineral deposits that are of regional or statewide significance. In contrast to classifications, which inventories mineral deposits without regard to land use or land ownership, the purpose of a designation is to identify deposits that are potentially available from a land-use perspective and are of prime importance in meeting future needs of the region or state.

[46] California Department of Conservation, 2019. The California Mineral Resources Program, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/program, accessed April 25, 2022.

[47] California Department of Conservation. Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Guidelines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf, accessed April 25, 2022.

Noise and Vibration

Federal Highway Administration

Proposed federal or federal-aided highway construction projects at a new location, or the physical alteration of an existing highway that significantly changes the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through-traffic lanes, require an assessment of noise and consideration of noise abatement per 23 CFR Part 772, *Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise*. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has adopted noise abatement criteria for sensitive receivers—such as picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sport areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals—when "worst-hour" noise levels approach or exceed 67 A-weighted decibels (dBA) equivalent continuous noise level (L_{eq}).[48]

United States Environmental Protection Agency

In addition to FHWA standards, the USEPA has identified the relationship between noise levels and human response. The USEPA has determined that over a 24-hour period, an L_{eq} of 70 dBA will result in some hearing loss.[49] Interference with activity and annoyance will not occur if exterior levels are maintained at an L_{eq} of 55 dBA and interior levels at or below 45 dBA. These levels are relevant to planning and design and useful for informational purposes, but they are not land use planning criteria because they do not consider economic cost, technical feasibility, or the needs of the community; therefore, they are not mandated.

The USEPA also set 55 dBA day-night sound level (L_{dn}) as the basic goal for exterior residential noise intrusion. However, other federal agencies, in consideration of their own program requirements and goals, as well as the difficulty of actually achieving a goal of 55 dBA L_{dn}, have settled on the 65 dBA L_{dn} level as their standard. At 65 dBA L_{dn}, activity interference is kept to a minimum, and annoyance levels are still low. It is also a level that can realistically be achieved.

California Building Code

The CBC is Title 24 of the CCR. CBC Part 2, Volume 1, Chapter 12, Section 1206.4, *Allowable Interior Noise Levels*, requires that interior noise levels attributable to exterior sources not exceed 45 dBA in any habitable room. The noise metric is evaluated as either L_{dn} or the community noise equivalent level (CNEL), whichever is consistent with the noise element of the local general plan.

The State of California's noise insulation standards for non-residential uses are codified in the Title 24, Part 11, *California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)*, of the CCR. CALGreen noise standards are applied to new or renovation construction projects in California to control interior noise levels resulting from exterior noise sources. Proposed projects may use either the prescriptive method (Section 5.507.4.1) or the performance method (5.507.4.2) to show compliance. Under the prescriptive method, a project must demonstrate transmission loss ratings for the wall and roof-ceiling assemblies and exterior windows when located within a noise environment of 65 dBA CNEL or higher. Under the performance method, a project must demonstrate that interior noise levels do not exceed 50 dBA $L_{eq(1hr)}$.

Airport Noise Standards

CCR Title 21, Subchapter 6, *Airport Noise Standards*, establishes 65 dBA CNEL as the acceptable level of aircraft noise for persons living in the vicinity of airports. Noise-sensitive land uses are generally incompatible in locations where the aircraft exterior noise level exceeds 65 dBA CNEL unless an aviation easement for aircraft noise has been acquired by the airport proprietor or the residence is a high-rise with an interior CNEL of 45 dBA or less in all habitable rooms and an air circulation or air conditioning system, as appropriate. AB 2776 (Simitian) requires any person who intends to sell or lease residential properties in an airport influence area to disclose that fact to the person buying the property.

[48] California Department of Transportation, April 2020. *Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual*, https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/env/tcvgm-apr2020-a11y.pdf, accessed April 26, 2022.

[49] United States Environmental Protection Agency, April 2, 1974. EPA Identifies Noise Levels Affecting Health and Welfare, https://archive.epa.gov/epa/aboutepa/epa-identifies-noise-levels-affecting-health-and-welfare.html#:~:text=The%20document%20identifies%20a%2024,preventing%20activity%20interference%20and%20annoyance, accessed April 26, 2022.

Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan was prepared by the SACOG in September 2020.[50] The policies outlined in the ALUCP are designed to promote compatibility between Mather Airport and surrounding land uses. The ALUCP also identifies the Airport Influence Area (AIA) and Airspace Protection Surfaces for Mather Airport. The AIA represents the geographic extent of the ALUCP's authority and the applicability of the ALUCP noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight notification policies and compatibility criteria. These areas may also be subject to the annoyances or inconveniences associated with noise from airport uses. The Airspace Protection Surfaces include primary surfaces, approach surfaces, transitional surfaces, horizontal surfaces, and conical surfaces. Any object that penetrates one of the Airspace Protection Surfaces is deemed an obstruction to air navigation, but not all obstructions are necessarily hazards. Any proposed construction or alteration within 20,000 feet of a runway and having a height that would exceed a 100:1 imaginary surface would require a filing a notice with the FAA, as well has any proposed structure or object more than 200 feet in height regardless of proximity to the airport.

[50] Sacramento County Association of Governments, September 2020. *Mather Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/mather_draft_alucp.pdf?1601659275, accessed on May 13, 2022.

Parks and Recreation

California Public Park Preservation Act

The primary instrument for protecting and preserving parkland is California's Public Park Preservation Act of 1971. Under the PRC Sections 5400 – 5409, cities and counties may not acquire any real property that is in use as a public park for any nonpark use unless compensation, land, or both are provided to replace the parkland acquired. This provides for no net loss of parkland and facilities.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (GOV Section 66477) was established by the California Legislature in 1965 provide parks for the growing communities in California. The act authorizes cities to adopt ordinances addressing parkland and/or fees for residential subdivisions for the purpose of providing and preserving open space and recreational facilities and improvements. The Quimby Act requires the provision of three acres of park area per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision, unless the amount of existing neighborhood and community park area exceeds that limit, in which case the city may adopt a higher standard not to exceed five acres per 1,000 residents. The Quimby Act also specifies acceptable uses and expenditures of such funds.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to parks and recreation are listed in Table 4.12-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Parks and Recreation*.

Table 4.12-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Parks and Recreation

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Provide a resource for local and regional visitors to enjoy aquatic and upland recreation opportunities and facilities in a distinctive California foothills landscape.** • **Provide a balanced range of high quality recreation opportunities and facilities that promote and enhance public enjoyment and appreciation of the SRAs natural, cultural, and scenic resources.** • **Provide a range of recreational opportunities and facilities that reflect and respond to the unique growth pressures on the SRA and address continually-shifting demand for public recreation.** • **Locate and design recreational facilities to ensure protection of natural and cultural resource values, as well as contributing to the SRAs identity and sense of place.**
VISIT-1	Provide public use facilities and associated services within the SRA as needed to facilitate public enjoyment of the natural setting.
VISIT-2	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities and associated services receive equal consideration between the need for recreation, resource protection, and interpretation and education.
VISIT-3	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities and associated services reflect the intent of the SRA land use designations with respect to resource protection, permitted uses, intensity of uses, and access.
VISIT-4	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities are designed to minimize dependence on regular, on-going maintenance operations and avoid activities that would be environmentally damaging to keep them operational.
VISIT-5	Ensure that new and existing visitor facilities on Folsom Lake are located and designed to withstand potential short-term inundation during extreme flooding events.
VISIT-6	Locate larger public use facilities in areas that have convenient access and are suitable for higher intensity of uses, i.e. less sensitive resource values.
VISIT-7	Consider and evaluate services provided by neighboring jurisdiction when planning for new public use facilities and associated services to ensure that such facilities and services are complementary and reduce unnecessary duplication of services.
VISIT-8	Continue using concessionaires to provide visitor services – e.g., marina, aquatic equipment rentals and lessons, food services, etc. – where it is most cost-effective, efficient, and appropriate to do so.
Goals:	• **Strengthen SRAs role as a premier place for aquatic recreation in Northern California.** • **Provide and enhance diverse aquatic recreation experiences in a variety of settings.** • **Enhance water access and reduce congestion at key launch locations.**

	• **Increase aquatic safety awareness.**
VISIT-9	Maximize the capacity of existing launch facilities for both motorized and non-motorized watercraft as appropriate and informed by the adequacy of vehicle access, aquatic safety, total lake capacity, and environment impact. Increase boat launch capacity on Folsom Lake at under-served lake levels.
VISIT-10	Balance the maximization and increase in launch capacity with the availability of existing parking. Launch capacity will not be increased where the provision of additional parking is deemed inappropriate with the goals and objectives of the management zone.
VISIT-11	Maintain and enhance the variety of settings and visitor experiences provided by Folsom Lake as a means of safely accommodating a range of aquatic uses and providing a positive visitor experience.
VISIT-12	Expand the area governed by the 5 mph speed limit to the North Fork Arm of Folsom Lake in order to preserve the setting, enhance the quiet and sheltered character of the water, and reduce conflicts between motorized and non-motorized watercraft.
VISIT-13	Manage Lake Natoma for slow speed and non-motorized water recreation. Continue the 5 mph speed limit for motorized watercraft for the entire Lake. Prohibit the use of personal water craft at Lake Natoma. Phase out the use of two-stroke engines at Lake Natoma. Utilize California Air Resources Board emissions standards in developing standards and regulations to phase out high emission two-stroke engines. Exceptions may be made for emergency response vessels and vessels necessary for other administrative purposes.
VISIT-14	Enhance existing upland facilities as appropriate to support the goals of this General Plan for aquatic recreation.
VISIT-15	Explore options to provide on-water access to non-boat owners, including boat rental opportunities, intra-park "water taxi" or boat tour concession concepts, and pontoon boat interpretive tours.
Goal:	**Increase marina capacity on Folsom Lake for the purposes of improving water access to Folsom Lake.**
VISIT-16	Undertake detailed analysis to determine the specific improvements, facilities, and costs associated with increasing capacity at Folsom Lake Marina by 30 to 50 percent. This analysis would determine the revenue potential relative to the costs of facility development, operations, and maintenance.
VISIT-17	Consider expanding marina capacity at a location other than Brown's Ravine only if conditions or circumstances in the SRA, such as a major property acquisition, warrant such consideration. The following criteria will be applied to the consideration of a potential marina location on Folsom Lake: - Suitable underwater topography, including magnitude and extent of dredging necessary to achieve suitable basin elevation; - Sufficient upland area to support needed landside facilities, such as parking and access, office and concessions, restrooms and public use amenities, etc.; - Suitable access, including distance from main roads and services availability; - Compatibility with both management zone land use designation and surrounding land use; and - Potential impacts on the SRA's natural and cultural resources.
VISIT-18	Consider the provision of covered berths and/or dry boat storage in the expansion of marina capacity.
Goal:	• **Strengthen the SRA's role as the primary year-round upland recreation location in the greater Sacramento region.** • **Provide diverse high quality upland outdoor recreation experiences in a variety of settings and appealing to visitors of all ages and abilities.** • **Enhance and reduce congestion at major day use areas.**
VISIT-25	Maintain and enhance the variety of settings provided in the SRA as a means of accommodating a range of upland recreation activities and providing a positive visitor experience.
VISIT-26	Upgrade and enhance existing upland recreation facilities in the SRA to improve access, respond to changing trends in recreation, and provide a visitor experience that is in keeping with the purpose of such facilities.
VISIT-27	Develop new upland recreation facilities in the SRA for the purposes of providing new recreation opportunities, addressing currently unmet demand for existing recreation activities, and incorporating interpretive and educational opportunities in the SRA. Appropriate interpretive and educational facilities may include interpretive centers, observation platforms, interpretive trails, vista points, and interpretive signage.
VISIT-28	Establish an SRA visitor center as a means of increasing visitor awareness of the recreational and interpretative opportunities in the SRA, assisting visitors in planning their time in the SRA, and providing a positive visitor experience.
VISIT-29	Ensure the integration of the upland and aquatic recreation facilities in the SRA, as appropriate, to provide visitors with the opportunity to experience the full range of SRA's recreation activities.
Goals:	• **Provide an enhanced visitor experience for campers strongly influenced by the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of the SRA.** • **Develop additional camping in appropriate portions of the SRA to provide SRA visitors a quality camping experience in a natural setting as an escape from urban surroundings.**

VISIT-30	Ensure that family campgrounds are located and designed in such a way as to provide a quality natural recreation experience.
VISIT-31	Redistribute and redesign existing campsites in the SRA, as appropriate, to provide a high quality visitor experience that is in keeping with the General Plan goals for camping.
VISIT-32	Incorporate to the maximum extent possible opportunities for the interpretation of SRA's natural, cultural, and scenic resources.
VISIT-33	Integrate aquatic recreation facilities in the SRA, as appropriate, to provide campers with the opportunity to experience the full range of SRA's recreation activities.
VISIT-34	Explore the potential to develop a small equestrian camping facility (approximately 5-10 campsites). Potential locations for an equestrian camping facility include Mississippi Bar, Peninsula or Rattlesnake Bar.
VISIT-35	Explore the potential to develop a small camping facility (5-10 campsites) which serves the needs of bicyclists. Potential locations include: the El Dorado Shore, Peninsula or Rattlesnake Bar.
Goals:	• **A trail system the provides a broad public benefit by accommodating diverse trail uses and abilities.** • **A trail system that gives consideration to the demands of a diverse and growing user population while responding to changes in recreation demand over time.** • **A trail system that gives equal consideration to the need to expand with enhancement of existing trail facilities and protection of the SRA's natural and cultural resource values.** • **A trail system that promotes and enhances public enjoyment and appreciation of the SRA's natural, cultural, and scenic resources.** • **A trail system and program that promotes awareness of safety and etiquette as a means of reducing conflicts and minimizing the need for monitoring and enforcement.** • **A trail system the provides a loop around Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.** • **A trial system that ensures linkages with the trail systems of adjacent jurisdictions and neighborhoods and is an integral part of a regional trail system.** • **A trail system that encourages cooperation and collaboration among trail providers, trail advocates, adjacent communities, and neighbors.**
VISIT-36	Prepare a Trail Master Plan for the SRA that will guide the long term planning and management of the trail system. The Trail Master plan should address the following: - Identification of new facilities, including trail extensions, trail connections, trailheads, access points, wayfinding system, etc.; - Identification of specific enhancements to existing facilities, including minor facility expansion, maintenance projects and programming, signages, etc.; - Sustainable design of trails and support facilities to protect the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of the SRA while minimizing maintenance needs; - Designation of allowable uses on each trail segment in the system, including shared-use, limited use, and Class I bike path; - Establishment of a consistent wayfinding and sign program with most information provided at trailheads; - Establishment of a trail patrol and enforcement program; and - Establishment of education and awareness programs related to trail safety and etiquette. - Identifies or provides a schedule to identify non-designated user created trails that need to be obliterated and rehabilitated.
VISIT-37	Establish a full-time Trail Coordinator position in the Gold Fields District to oversee the planning and management of the trail system.
VISIT-38	Coordinate trail system planning and development with the efforts of other local trail providers – such as Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado counties, City of Folsom, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service – to maximize connectivity and opportunities for an integrated regional trail network.
VISIT-39	Work with local government jurisdictions during their development review processes to ensure that proposed new development adjacent to the SRA will not prevent the development of planned trail system facilities or otherwise adversely impact or constrain public use of the trail system.
VISIT-40	Work with local government jurisdictions during their development review processes to ensure that new development proposed adjacent the SRA contributes to the trail system through the provision of trails and connections to State Park's trails and other regional trails.

VISIT-41	Establish the new General Plan GIS database as an important trail planning and management tool. In addition to the trail system data already included in the database, incorporate the following: - Proposed new trail system facilities as a means of recording and tracking funding priorities; - Trail condition and maintenance needs as a means of recording and tracking maintenance priorities; - Proposed trail improvements by neighboring jurisdictions that impact the trail system; and - Incident reports and complaints to identify trouble spots related to use, facilities, and maintenance.
VISIT-42	Implement periodic user surveys to assess level of trail use, type and pattern of trail use, user preferences and satisfaction, and recreational trends to assist in trial system planning and management.
VISIT-43	*Paved Trail.* This paved trail generally meets Caltrans' Class 1 separated bicycle trail criteria and has decomposed granite shoulders or an adjacent parallel dirt path that serves multiple users. However, not all portions of the paved bike paths within Folsom Lake SRA meet the Caltrans Class 1 designation. This trail serves road bicyclists as well as other trail users and hence speeds along the paved section of trail area significantly faster than other trails. Because of the potential for faster speeds, allowing equestrian use on the shoulder immediately adjacent to the paved trail is a less than ideal situation. If the trail is intended to serve equestrians, managers should consider providing one dirt shoulder at least 4 feet wide of a parallel shared use dirt trail. Typical or desirable characteristics of this trail classification include: - Location: Because the paved trail served bicycle commuters, youth and fitness cyclists among other trail users, these trails best serve the public when they are near or adjacent to urban and suburban areas. - Access/Connectivity: These trails connect to the city, county and neighborhood trail systems with a high number of access points and connections to job centers, residential areas, major unit recreation facilities and other portions of the unit trail system. - Terrain: this type of trail is suitable for gentler terrain with gradual grades (generally under 5%), minimal cross slopes and good sight lines. - Degree of Difficulty: These trails are generally easy. - Use Character: moderate to high volumes of trail users. Trail speeds are variable, though trails will have the fastest traffic from use by commuters and road cyclists.
VISIT-44	*Shared Use or Multi-Use Trail*. This unpaved trail is designed, developed, and managed for all types of users (e.g., pedestrians, bicycles, and equestrians). Multiple uses are accommodated on a single trail designed, located, and managed to accommodate these uses. Typical or desirable characteristics of this trail classification include: - Location: Because these trails serve a broad range of users they are best located in areas that are relatively close to population centers and are easily accessed by many types of users. - Access/Connectivity: Moderate to high number of access points and connections to destinations and other system trails. Connections between shared use and limited use trails should be carefully considered to avoid conflicts. - Terrain: This type of trail is generally more suitable for less severe terrain with more gradual grades, gentler cross slopes and good sight lines. The terrain is conducive to providing opportunities for different types of users to safely pass one another. - Degree of Difficulty: This type of trail designation is generally suitable for trails that are easy to moderate. - Use Character: Moderate volumes of trail users. Trail speeds are moderate.

VISIT-45	*Limited Use Trails*. These trails are designed, developed, and managed for one or more, but not all types of users (e.g., pedestrian/mountain biking, pedestrian/equestrian, or pedestrian only). Use is limited due to factors such as the presence of sensitive resources (e.g. boardwalks around vernal pools), unique suitability for a particular use, or desire for particular visitor experience. Use is typically accommodated on a single trail, though several types of limited use trails may share a broad trail corridor to provide access for all types of trail users in a single area. In this situation, providing parallel limited use trails, sufficient suitable terrain is required to locate the individual trails and to provide sufficient suitable terrain is required to locate the individual trails and to provide sufficient separation for a quality user experience. It should be noted that parallel limited use trails not only require more land, but also may have greater impacts on natural and cultural resources and require maintenance of more trail milage than shares use dirt trails. There is no assurance that establishing parallel limited use trails would be effective in eliminating conflicts as unauthorized use of the trails would still be a challenge to enforce. Typical or desirable characteristics of trail classification include: - Location: Because these trails serve a limited range of users they generally are not located closest to population centers. - Access/Connectivity: These trails are restricted to specific trail uses. To prevent inadvertent use by restricted uses these trails should have a limited number of connections to other system trails. If parallel limited use trails are provided, connections between the parallel trails should be limited and carefully considered to prevent conflicts. - Terrain: Because of the various purposes for limited use trails, the type of terrain suitable for these trails may be highly variable, from gentle terrain for hiking only trails with sensitive resources or steep and severe terrain for challenging trail experiences for a particular use. The terrain may not be conducive to providing opportunities for different types of users to safely pass one another. - Degree of Difficulty: The difficulty of the trail may be highly variable depending upon the purpose of the particular limited use trail. - Use Character: These trails serve a limited range of users and volumes of trail users are likely to be low to moderate. However, if the trail provides a unique experience with few similar opportunities in the region, use volumes may be high at times. Trail speeds are variable.
VISIT-46	*Fully Accessible or Interpretive Trail*. This trail is designed to be fully accessible to disabled users, including wheelchairs. Allowable uses on these trails area generally restricted to pedestrians, wheelchairs and other mobility assistance devices. Typical or desirable characteristics of this trail classification include: - Location: Because a key purpose of these trails is to serve a physically challenges trail users they should be located in areas with easy access to vehicle parking. - Access/Connectivity: To prevent confusion with trails having other designations, these trails should have limited connections to other system trails. - Terrain: Gentle terrain is most suitable for this type of trail with minimal grades and cross slopes and the opportunity to provide an even tread surface. - Degree of Difficulty: These trails are fully accessible and may also be suitable for users desiring an easy trail experience. - Use Character: Trail use volumes are likely to be low to moderate. Trail speeds are slow.
VISIT-47	The development of a Trails Management Plan will include an inventory and classification of trails for the purpose of trail maintenance standards and priorities. These trail classifications are based on a variety of criteria including types of uses, proximity to other facilities, access and connection, and use patterns.
VISIT-48	The trails within the SRA all have existing designated allowed uses. These designations of allowed use have occurred over time in various ways including adopting the existing/historical use and new trails developed for specific purposes. As part of the development of the Trails Management Plan, the existing allowed uses on the Folsom Lake SRA trails will be assessed and any proposed changes to the allowed uses will be analyzed in the Trail Management Plan and future trail planning. In making decisions regarding changes to allowed uses on specific trail, many factors will be considered, including trail condition, trail use, terrain, safety, access and connectivity, location, trail sustainability, recreation demand, impacts to natural and cultural resources and other factors.
VISIT-49	There are many strategies that could be employed to provide equitable access to all trail users including developing or designating multi-use trails, designating alternating days of use for different trail users on particular trail, developing additional limited use trails and other potential tools and strategies. Decisions on which particular strategy to utilize will be made on a case by case basis considering site specific conditions in the Trail Management Plan and future trail planning.
VISIT-50	Provide sufficient access to the SRA trail system to adequately serve the public and to discourage the creation of unauthorized and individual access points by adjacent neighbors. Establish new access points as appropriate and feasible, including formalizing and improving existing informal access points.
VISIT-51	Ensure that access points to the trail system accommodate the range of travel modes used by trail users to

	get to the SRA, including pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian, automobile, and transit.
VISIT-52	Create continuous loop trails and links between major recreation areas and facilities in the SRA as a means of enhancing the connectivity of the trail system.
VISIT-53	Expand opportunities in the trail system for people with disabilities by providing ADA compatible facilities wherever feasible.
VISIT-54	Ensure that the allowed use is clearly identified at each formal access point and on all trail literature.
VISIT-55	Prepare a map of the trail system and make it available to the general public at SRA entrances, by mail, and on the SRA website. The map should indicate the allowed uses on each trail and provide a brief description such that a visitor can identify particular trails most suited to their needs. Include other interpretive information on map as space allows. Consider combining trail map with a Folsom Lake SRA Recreation Map.
VISIT-66	Involve adjacent private property owners, community groups, and neighborhood associations in trail planning and management where existing or planned trails are in close proximity to the SRA boundary.
VISIT-67	Support and encourage an ongoing dialogue among private property owners, trail user groups, and State Park staff to prevent conflicts between trail users and adjacent property owners.
VISIT-68	Eliminate existing unauthorized access improvements connections to the trail system from adjacent private property. Prioritize addressing unauthorized access points and improvements where resource damage or use conflicts are occurring. Monitor the SRA's urban boundaries to prevent the establishment of new unauthorized access to the trail system.
Goal:	**Additional multi-use space as a means of achieving a variety of State Parks and community goals associated with the SRA.**
MULTI-USE-1	Replace the existing activity center at Granite Bay with an expanded and improved facility and parking at the same location. The new facility should include flexible space that can accommodate a variety of training, meeting, and event uses. Park and recreation-related uses should be the primary purpose of the center.
MULTI-USE-2	Evaluate the feasibility of developing a multi-use facility at Brown's Ravine or Folsom Point with a primary purpose of water safety training. Such a facility should have water access and include flexible classroom and event space, kitchen facilities, change facilities, aquatic equipment storage, administrative area, and observation area.
MULTI-USE-3	Evaluate the feasibility of developing a multi-use facility at Nimbus Flat. Such a facility might include flexible classroom and event space, kitchen facilities, storage, administrative area, exhibit area and other visitor service facilities.
Goals:	• **Special events and concessions consistent with the SRA's purpose and vision and the mission of the State Parks and Reclamation policies and standards.** • **Special events and concessions that increase awareness, educate, and encourage participation in local recreation and culture.** • **Special events and concessions that promote stewardship of SRA resources.** • **Give consideration to the need to maintain access for the general public to recreation opportunities in the SRA in assessing how to meet the demand for special events**
EVENT-1	Ensure that special events sponsored by State Parks and Reclamation, such as the American River Salmon Festival and park clean-up days, focus primarily on promoting stewardship, education, end enhancement of SRA resources.
EVENT-2	Implement the Special Event Policy for the SRA which includes specific requirements, guidelines, constraints, and processes by which special events will be approved and administered by the District. Update this policy as appropriate and necessary.
EVENT-3	Prevent special events of concessions from unduly displacing public use of SRA resources and facilities through allocation of special event and concession opportunities as necessary. Consider limitations on the number, extent, and location of special events during peak use times.
EVENT-4	Ensure that concessions in the SRA enhance visitor experience, are compatible with SRA resources, fit within the capacity of the management zone and are consistent with the purpose and vision of the SRA and the mission of State Parks. Use the allocation of special event and concession opportunities as a means of ensuring the capacity of management zones within the unit is not exceeded and that the desired resource conditions and visitor experience are protected.
EVENT-5	Continue to work in partnership with the California State University Sacrament (CSUS) Aquatic Center to promote and deliver water safety education and instruction and to manage CSUS-sponsored events on Lake Natoma as a means of protecting SRA resources and maintaining public access.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Population and Housing

Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy

The SACOG is the MPO for the 28 cities of the Sacramento region, which includes El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties. SACOG adopted the *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy (MTP/SCS)* on November 18, 2019.[51] The *2020 MTP/SCS* lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support of prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. The *2020 MTP/SCS* plans for enough housing to meet the needs of the region over the 20 years the plan covers and considers state housing goals and identifies areas within the region sufficient to meet the regional housing needs allocation for 2021-2029.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to population and housing are listed in Table 4.13-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Population and Housing*.

Table 4.13-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Population and Housing

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Employee housing that supports maintenance and enforcement activities at levels determined by State Parks and Reclamation as appropriate for visitor health, safety, and enjoyment.** • **Employee housing that aids in the retention of key SRA operations staff and in recruiting staff.**
HOUSING-1	Consider the provision of additional employee housing in the SRA only where a demonstrated operational need, such as security, maintenance or visitor services support, is identified.
HOUSING-2	Ensure that the location of additional employee housing in the SRA is viable with respect to the infrastructure necessary to service it, such as water, sewer, electricity, and telephone. In remote locations, physical conditions may limit the provision of some services.
HOUSING-3	Ensure that employee housing in the SRA is located, designated, and maintained in a manner that avoids impact to the environmental setting or visitor experience of the area.
HOUSING-4	Maintain and enhance existing employee housing in the SRA as necessary to ensure the continued health and safety of its residents.
HOUSING-5	If maintenance and upgrades of existing employee housing become cost prohibitive, consider removal of employee housing.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

[51] Sacramento Area Council of Governments, November 2019. *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS)*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2020_mtp-scs.pdf?1580330993, accessed April 25, 2022.

Public Services

California Building Code

The CBC, which is in Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR, establishes the minimum State building standards. The CBC is currently updated every three years. The most recent update is the 2019 CBC, effective starting January 1, 2020. It is based on the 2018 International Building Code but has been amended to account for California conditions. The CBC is generally adopted on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, subject to further modification based on local conditions. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by City building officials for compliance with the CBC. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include installation of sprinklers in all high-rise buildings; establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas.

California Fire Code

The CFC incorporates, by adoption, the International Fire Code of the International Code Council, with California amendments. It is in Part 9 of CCR Title 24. The most recent update is effective starting January 1, 2020, and is based on the 2018 International Fire Code. The CFC contains regulations for safeguarding life and property from fire hazards, including setting certain building requirements regarding hazardous materials, storage, and occupancy.

Senate Bill 50

SB 50 (Greene), approved in 1998, is funded by Proposition 1A and limits the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development and provides instead for a standardized developer fee. SB 50 generally provides for a 50/50 State and local school facilities funding match. SB 50 also provides for three levels of statutory impact fees. The application level depends on whether State funding is available, whether the school district is eligible for State funding and whether the school district meets certain additional criteria involving bonding capacity, year-round school and the percentage of moveable classrooms in use.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act (GOV Section 53311 et seq.) provides an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services through special taxes. This State law empowers local agencies to establish Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) to levy special taxes for facilities such as libraries.

Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

The FHWA is the agency of the USDOT responsible for the federally funded roadway system, including the interstate highway network and portions of the primary State highway network.

California Department of Transportation

Caltrans is the primary State agency responsible for transportation issues. One of its duties is the construction and maintenance of the State highway system. Caltrans approves the planning, design, and construction of improvements for all State-controlled facilities. Caltrans has established standards for roadway traffic flow and developed procedures to determine if State-controlled facilities require improvements. For projects that may physically affect facilities under its administration, Caltrans requires encroachment permits before any construction work may be undertaken. For projects that would not physically affect facilities but may influence traffic flow and levels of service at such facilities, Caltrans may recommend measures to mitigate the traffic impacts of such projects.

Title 24

The State of California provides a minimum standard for building design through the CBC, which is located in Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR. The CBC is based on the International Building Code, but has been modified for California conditions. The CBC provides fire and emergency equipment access standards for public roadways in Part 9, Appendix D. These standards include specific width, grading, design, and other specifications for roads, which provide access for fire apparatuses; the CBC also indicates which areas are subject to requirements for such access. The CBC also incorporates by reference the standards of the International Fire Code. The CFC contains provisions related to emergency vehicle access, including requirements for roadway design, fire hydrants, and other relevant design features.

Complete Streets Act

Originally passed in 2008 under AB 1358 (Leno), California's Complete Streets Act took effect in 2011 and requires local jurisdictions to plan for land use transportation policies that reflect a "complete streets" approach to mobility. "Complete streets" comprises a suite of policies and street design guidelines which provide for the needs of all road users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit operators and riders, children, the elderly, and the disabled. From 2011 onward, any local jurisdiction—county or city—that undertakes a substantive update of the circulation element of its general plan must consider "complete streets" and incorporate corresponding policies and programs.

Senate Bill 743

SB 743 (Steinberg) was signed into law on September 27, 2013 and recommends VMT as the sole measure of a project's impact on transportation infrastructure as opposed to the current methods which focus on metrics related to vehicular roadway capacity and LOS. The shift to VMT will decouple the LOS analysis approach from environmental analysis, and has the potential to streamline the CEQA review process in cases where LOS-based traffic impacts could not be mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

Senate Bill 375

SB 375 (Steinberg) was signed into law on September 30th, 2008. It requires the California Transportation Commission to update and maintain guidelines for travel demand models used in the development of regional transportation plans. These guidelines must consider the relationship between land use density and the household vehicle ownership and vehicle miles travelled, impacts of enhanced transit service, changes in travel and land developments, mode splitting, and speed and frequency of service. It also requires regional transportation plans to include Sustainable Community Strategies and reduce GHGs from transportation to the targeted level.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy

The SACOG is the MPO for the 28 cities of the Sacramento region, which includes El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento Counties. SACOG adopted the *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy (MTP/SCS)* on

November 18, 2019.[52] The *2020 MTP/SCS* lays out a transportation investment and land use strategy to support of prosperous region, with access to jobs and economic opportunity, transportation options, and affordable housing that works for all residents. The plan also lays out a path for improving air quality, preserving open space and natural resources, and helping California achieve its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. One of the key goals of the *2020 MTP/SCS* is to foster the next generation of mobility solutions to improve travel times, traffic congestion, air quality, and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to transportation and traffic are listed in Table 4.15-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Transportation and Traffic*.

Table 4.15-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Transportation and Traffic

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **An integrated and efficient circulation system that facilitates multi-modal visitor access to and movement within the SRA and is consistent with Reclamation policies regarding the security of various flood control facilities in the SRA.** • **Improved accessed at primary SRA gateways to reduce congestion and minimize neighborhood impacts.**
CIRCULATE-1	Reconfigure the entrances to Beals Point and Granite Bay to improve visitor and emergency access, reduce queuing onto public streets, and minimize neighborhood impacts while maintaining current capacity. Neighborhood impacts include traffic delays, illegal parking, noise, and pedestrian hazards.
CIRCULATE-2	Use temporary electronic message boards on Douglas Boulevard and Folsom-Auburn Road to inform and direct approaching park visitors when Granite Bay and Beals Point day use areas are at capacity.
CIRCULATE-3	Prepare public service announcements for radio that inform and direct approaching park visitors when day use areas in the SRA are at capacity. Such announcements should be coordinated with a local Traffic Info program.
CIRCULATE-4	Ensure that new facility development in the SRA continues to separate vehicular from non-vehicular traffic as much as possible in order to enhance non-vehicular modes and reduce potential conflicts.
CIRCULATE-5	Ensure that day use areas in the SRA provide facilities that encourage and support alternate modes of transportation to the SRA, including pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, boat, and transit, as means of minimizing future increases in traffic and the demand for parking.
CIRCULATE-6	Coordinate with surrounding jurisdictions to ensure that transportation improvement projects on adjacent roadways maintain and where possible enhance access to the SRA.
CIRCULATE-7	Coordinate with Reclamation to ensure that public access to the SRA is incorporated into the planning, design and construction of the new Folsom Lake Crossing Bridge.
CIRCULATE-8	Eliminate unauthorized access improvements to the SRA from adjacent private property. Prioritize addressing unauthorized access points and improvements where resource damage or use conflicts are occurring.
CIRCULATE-9	Work with the Sacramento Regional Transit District (RT), Sacramento County, the City of Rancho Cordova, and the City of Folsom to coordinate pedestrian and bicycle links between the SRA and future RT stations to be located nearby, including Hazel Avenue, Iron Point Station between Iron Point Road and Natoma Station Drive; Glenn Drive on Folsom Boulevard; and Historic Folsom Station between the Sutter Street off-ramp and Leidesdorff Street.
CIRCULATE-10	Coordinate with local transit agencies to establish transit service to primary SRA gateways, particularly during peak season weekends when visitation to the SRA is the highest. This include locating stops on routes that pass by primary SRA gateways.
CIRCULATE-11	Coordinate with local transit agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, and local businesses to determine the feasibility of establishing an SRA shuttle service that would link primary gateways and provide connections to nearby key activity centers and transit line termini outside the SRA. This would allow visitors to park and then ride the shuttle instead of having to enter the SRA by car.

[52] Sacramento Area Council of Governments, November 2019. *2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS)*, https://www.sacog.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2020_mtp-scs.pdf?1580330993, accessed April 25, 2022.

CIRCULATE-12	Ensure that sufficient parking is provided at lake levels to accommodate public access to SRA facilities and uses, within the capacity of the facilities and resources and in a manner that minimizes the use of and impacts to upland natural areas for parking. Potential strategies to minimize the use of upland area for parking include: - Shared parking arrangements with neighboring jurisdictions and landowners; - Providing parking facilities based on typical use patters rather than worse case or special event scenarios; and - Reducing or eliminating parking where underutilized.
CIRCULATE-13	Explore alternatives for accommodating special event parking conditions, including satellite parking areas, and special event shuttle service.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*

Tribal Cultural Resources

Archeological Resources Protection Act

The ARPA (16 USC Sections 470aa – mm) became law on October 31, 1979, and has been amended four times. It regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on federal and Indian lands. Archeological resources is defined as the material remains of past human activities which are over 100 years old. ARPA restricts excavation or removal of archeological resources on federal and/or tribal lands to individuals and groups with permits from the appropriate federal land management agency. It also forbids the sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of any materials obtained in violation of ARPA and can be used by federal land-managing agencies to prosecute individuals suspected of illegal removal of archeological resources from public lands.

California Public Resources Code

Archaeological resources are protected pursuant to a wide variety of State policies and regulations enumerated under the California PRC. In addition, cultural resources are recognized as a nonrenewable resource and therefore receive protection under the California PRC and CEQA. PRC Sections 5097.9 through 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources, and sacred sites and identifies the powers and duties of the NAHC. It also requires notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California HSC Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered on the project site, disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted until the coroner has investigated the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and recognizes or has reason to believe the human remains are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC.

State Laws Pertaining to Human Remains

Any human remains encountered during ground-disturbing activities are required to be treated in accordance with CCR Section 15064.5(e), PRC Section 5097.98, and HSC Section 7050.5. California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Specifically, Section 7050.5 of the California HSC states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the county coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. An NAHC representative will then identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 specifies the procedures to be followed in case of the discovery of human remains on non-federal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC.

Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 (Gatto) took effect July 1, 2015 and requires inclusion of a new section in CEQA documents to analyze tribal cultural resources (TRC), which include heritage sites. Under AB 52, a TCR is as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources or included in a local register of historical resources. Or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, chooses at its discretion to treat the resource as a TCR.

AB 52 requires consultation with tribes at an early stage to determine whether the project would have an adverse impact on the TCRs and mitigation to protect them. Per AB 52, within 14 days of deciding to undertake a project or determining that a project application is complete, the lead agency must provide formal written notification to all tribes who have requested it. The tribe has 30 days after receiving the notification to respond if it wishes to engage in consultation. The lead agency must initiate consultation within 30 days of receiving the request from the tribe. Consultation concludes when both parties have agreed on measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect to a TCR, or a party, after a reasonable effort tin good faith, decides that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Regardless of the outcome of consultation, the CEQA document must disclose significant impacts on TCRs and discuss feasible alternatives or mitigation that avoid or lessen the impact.

Utilities and Service Systems

Clean Water Act

The CWA regulates the discharge of pollutants into watersheds throughout the nation. Under the CWA, the USEPA implements pollution control programs, sets wastewater standards, and makes it unlawful to discharge pollutants from a point source into any navigable waters without obtaining a permit. Point sources include any conveyances, such as pipes and man-made drainage channels, from which pollutants may be discharged.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA; 42 USC Section 300f) authorizes the USEPA to set national standards for drinking water, called the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, to protect against both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants. These standards set enforceable maximum contaminant levels in drinking water and require all water providers in the United States to treat water to remove contaminants, except for private wells serving fewer than 25 people. In California, the State Department of Health Services conducts most enforcement activities. If a water system does not meet standards, it is the water supplier's responsibility to notify its customers.

America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

America's Water Infrastructure Act was signed into law on October 23, 2018, and authorizes federal funding for water infrastructure projects; expands water storage capabilities; assists local communities in complying with the SDWA and CWA; reduces flooding risks for rural, western, and coastal communities; and addresses significant water infrastructure needs in tribal communities.[53] Additionally, the act requires that drinking water systems that serve more than 3,300 people develop or update risk assessments and emergency response plans. Risk assessments and emergency response plans must be certified by the USEPA within the deadline specified by the act.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The NPDES permit program was established in the CWA to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the United States. Federal NPDES permit regulations have been established for broad categories of discharges, including point-source municipal waste discharges and nonpoint-source stormwater runoff. NPDES permits generally identify effluent and receiving water limits on allowable concentrations and/or mass emissions of pollutants contained in the discharge; set prohibitions on discharges not specifically allowed under the permit; and establish provisions that describe required actions by the discharger, including industrial pretreatment, pollution prevention, self-monitoring, and other activities. Wastewater discharge is regulated under the NPDES permit program for direct discharges into receiving waters and by the National Pretreatment Program for indirect discharges to a sewage treatment plant.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC Section 6901 et seq.) regulates municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design (liners, leachate collection, run-off control, etc.), groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (WAT Section 13000 et seq.) was passed in 1969 and amended in 2013. It is the basic water quality control law for California. Under this act, the SWRCB has authority over State water rights and water quality policy. The act divided the state into nine regional basins, each under the jurisdiction of a RWQCB, to oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis at the local and regional levels. RWQCBs engage in various water quality functions in their respective regions and regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (WAT Sections 10620 – 10621) require that all urban water suppliers in California that provide water to more than 3,000 customers or supply more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY)[54] to

[53] United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2021. America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-awia, accessed April 26, 2022.

[54] One acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover one acre of ground (43,560 square feet) to a depth of one foot.

prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and update it every five years. The act is intended to support efficient use of urban water supplies. It requires the UWMP to compare water supply and demand over the next 20 years for normal years, single-dry years, and multiple-dry years and to determine current and potential recycled water uses. SB 610 (Costa) and SB 221 (Kuehl) were enacted to ensure better coordination between local water supply and land use decisions, and confirm that there is an adequate water supply for new development. Requirements of an UWMP include:

- Plans for water supply and assesses reliability of each source of water over a 20-year period in 5-year increments.
- Identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies, including recycled or non-potable water, for existing and future demands in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.
- Implements conservation and the efficient use of urban water supplies. Significant new requirements for quantified demand reductions were added by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB 7 [Steinberg] of Special Extended Session 7 (SB X7-7)), which amends the act and adds new water conservation provisions to the Water Code.

SB 610 requires the preparation of a Water Supply Assessment for certain types of projects subject to CEQA.

Water Conservation Act

New mandatory requirements for increasing water use efficiency, per State law (SB-X7 7), mandate the reduction of per capita water use and agricultural water use throughout the State by 20 percent by 2020. Requirements included, among others, convening of a task force for developing alternative best management practices, identifying per capita use targets, reporting requirements, and increasing incentives and removing barriers for promotion of regional water resource management practices.

2018 Water Conservation Legislation

In 2018, the California Legislature enacted SB 606 (Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman) to establish long-term improvements in water conservation and drought planning to adapt to climate change and longer and more intense droughts in California. The DWR and the SWRCB will develop new standards for:

- Indoor residential water use
- Outdoor residential water use
- Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water use for landscape irrigation with dedicated meters
- Water loss

Urban water suppliers are required to stay within annual water budgets based on their standards for their service areas, and to calculate and report their urban water use objectives in an annual water use report. For example, SB 606 and AB 1668 define a 55-gallon-per-person daily standard for indoor residential use until 2025, when it decreases to 52.5 gallons, and further decreases to 50 gallons by 2030. The legislation also includes changes to UWMP preparation requirements.

Water Conservation in Landscaping Act

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (GOV Sections 65591 – 65599) passed under AB 1881 (Laird) requires the DWR to update the State of California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), which requires cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances. The MWELO was revised in July 2015 via Executive Order B-29-15 to address the ongoing drought and to build resiliency for future droughts. The 2015 revisions to the MWELO increased water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, and on-site stormwater capture and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf.

Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (PRC Sections 40050 – 40063) passed under AB 939 (Sher) requires that cities and counties divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills as of January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting. To help achieve this, this act requires that each city and county prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), a department within the California Natural Resources Agency. AB 939 also establishes a goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity.

In 2007, SB 1016 (Wiggins) amended AB 939 to establish a per capita disposal measurement system. The per capita disposal measurement system is calculated as a jurisdiction's reported total disposal of solid waste divided by a jurisdiction's

population. CalRecycle sets a target per capita disposal rate for each jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction must submit an annual report to CalRecycle with an update of its progress in implementing diversion programs and its current per capita disposal rate.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling Act

AB 341 (Chesbro), also known as the Mandatory Commercial Recycling Act, increases the statewide waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020, and mandates recycling for businesses producing four or more cubic yards of solid waste per week or multi-family residential dwellings of five or more units. AB 341 is designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the state by 5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

Mandatory Organics Recycling Act

AB 1826 (Chesbro), also known as the Mandatory Organics Recycling Act, was enacted in 2014 and mandates organic waste recycling for businesses and multifamily dwellings with five or more units. Starting January 1, 2020, all generators of 2 cubic yards or more of garbage, recycling, and compost combined per week must recycle organic waste. Organic waste includes food scraps, food-soiled paper waste, yard trimmings, and landscape materials. Multi-family dwellings do not need to have food-waste recycling on-site but must recycle yard and landscape materials.

California Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Act

California's Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Act passed under SB 1383 (Lara) sets targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. SB 1383 requires all businesses and residents to divert organic materials (including food waste, yard waste, and soiled paper products) from the landfill. The regulation takes effect on January 1, 2022 and will require that organics collection service be provided to all residents and businesses. Also, an edible food recovery program must be established with the goal to increase edible food recovery to 20 percent by 2025.[55]

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (PRC Sections 42900 – 42912) passed under AB 1327 (Farr) requires development projects to be set aside areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials. This act required CalRecycle to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency to provide adequate areas for the collection and loading of recyclable materials as part of development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model, or an ordinance of their own, that establishes standards, including space allocation, for the collection and loading of recyclable materials.

California Building Code

The CBSC adopted the nation's first green building standards in July 2008, the California Green Building Standards Code (24 CCR Part 11), also known as CALGreen. CALGreen applies to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure in California unless otherwise indicated in the code. CALGreen establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, including water conservation measures and requirements that new buildings reduce water consumption by 20 percent below a specified baseline. CALGreen is updated every three years to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new efficiency technologies and methods. The mandatory provisions of CALGreen became effective January 1, 2011, and the latest version, the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, became effective on January 1, 2020. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local building permit process.

California Plumbing Code

The latest version of the California Plumbing Code in the Title 24, Part 5 of the CCR was issued in 2019 and is updated on a three-year cycle. It includes new standards for plumbing fixtures, new provisions for storm drain systems, and design criteria for potable and recycled water systems.

[55] CalRecycle, 2021, SB 1383 Education and Outreach Resources. Accessed at https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp/education on November 20, 2021.

California Water Code

The WAT addresses issues such as water shortage emergencies, on-site wastewater treatment systems, potable water reuse, greywater systems, appropriation of water, water rights, and the establishment of California water districts.

Mandatory Water Conservation

Following the declaration of a state of emergency on July 15, 2014, due to drought conditions, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2014-0038 for emergency regulation of Statewide water conservation efforts.[56] These regulations, which went into effect on August 1, 2014, were intended to reduce outdoor urban water use and persuade all California households to voluntarily reduce their water consumption by 20 percent. Water companies with 3,000 or more service connections are required to report monthly water consumption to the SWRCB. The SWRCB readopted the regulations several times, until Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-40-17 in April 2017, ending the drought emergency and directing the SWRCB to rescind portions of its existing drought emergency water conservation regulations but maintain the portions that prohibit wasteful water use practices until permanent requirements are in place. The wasteful water use practices that are still in effect include: 1) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff; 2) the use of a hose to wash a motor vehicle except where the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle; 3) the application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; 4) the use of potable water in nonrecirculating ornamental fountains; and 5) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall. Also, urban water suppliers are still required to submit monthly water monitoring reports to the SWRCB.

State Water Resources Control Board General Waste Discharge Requirement

On May 2, 2006, the SWRBC adopted a General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order No. 2006-0003) for all publicly owned sanitary sewer collection systems in California with more than 1 mile of sewer pipe.[57] The order provides a consistent statewide approach to reducing sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) by requiring public sewer system operators to take all feasible steps to control the volume of waste discharged into the system, to prevent sanitary sewer waste from entering the storm sewer system, and to develop a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems also requires that storm sewer overflows be reported to the SWRCB using an online reporting system. The SWRCB has delegated authority to the nine RWQCBs to enforce these requirements within their regions.

State Water Resources Control Board Trash Amendments

On April 7, 2015, the SWRCB adopted an amendment to the *California Ocean Plan* to control trash and Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. Together, they are collectively referred to as "the Trash Amendments."[58] The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of California and include a land-use-based compliance approach to focus trash controls on areas with high trash-generation rates. Areas such as high-density residential, industrial, commercial, mixed urban, and public transportation stations are considered priority land uses. There are two compliance tracks for Phase I and Phase II MS4 permittees:

- Track 1: Permittees install, operate, and maintain a network of certified full capture systems in storm drains that capture runoff from priority land uses.
- Track 2: Permittees must implement a plan with a combination of full capture systems, multi-benefit projects, institutional controls, and/or other treatment methods that have the same effectiveness as Track 1 methods.

The Trash Amendments provide a framework for permittees to implement its provisions. Full compliance must occur within 10 years of the permit and permittees must also meet interim milestones, such as average load reductions of 10 percent per year.

[56] State Water Resources Control Board, July 15, 2014. Resolution No. 2014-0036: To Adopt and Emergency Regulation for Statewide Urban Water Conservation, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2014/rs2014_0038_regs.pdf, accessed April 26, 2022.

[57] California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, May 2006. Order No. 2006-003-DWQ: Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2006/wqo/wqo2006_0003.pdf, accessed April 26, 2022.

[58] California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, 2022. *Statewide Water Quality Control Plans for Trash*, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/oceanplan2019.pdf https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/trash_control/documentation.html, accessed April 25, 2022.

Wildfire

CAL FIRE

CAL FIRE is dedicated to the fire protection and stewardship of over 31 million acres of California's wildlands. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is a regulatory body within CAL FIRE. It is responsible for developing the general forest policy of the state, determining the guidance policies of CAL FIRE, and representing the state's interest in federal forestland in California. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection also promulgates regulations and reviews general plan safety elements that are adopted by local governments for compliance with statutes. Together, the Board and CAL FIRE protect and enhance the forest resources of all the wildland areas of California that are not under federal jurisdiction.

Strategic Plans

CAL FIRE produced the *2019 Strategic Plan* for California, which contains goals, objectives, and policies to prepare for and mitigate the effects of fire on California's natural and built environments.[59] The *2019 Strategic Plan* focuses on fire prevention and suppression activities to protect lives, property, and ecosystems. In addition, CAL FIRE provides regulatory oversight to enforce State fire laws and delivers a land use planning and defensible space inspection program to local governments across the state.

Fire Hazard Severity Zone Mapping

CAL FIRE designates FHSZs as authorized under California GOV Section 51175 et seq. CAL FIRE considers many factors such as fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical weather for the area. Lands in California fall within one of the following management areas: LRA, SRA, or FRA. Within each of these areas, a single agency has direct responsibility: local fire departments or fire protection districts are responsible in LRAs; CAL FIRE is responsible in SRAs; and federal agencies are responsible in FRAs. Within the LRAs, CAL FIRE designates lands as Very High FHSZ or not. The LRA maps also show such areas within the SRA and FRA, but do not differentiate lands within the SRA and FRA from each other (that is, SRA and FRA areas are mapped together). Within the SRA, CAL FIRE designates Moderate FHSZs, High FHSZs, and Very High FHSZs. The SRA maps show which lands are in the LRA and FRA, but do not show the hazard zones in the LRA and FRA.

California Office of Emergency Services

The Cal OES was established on January 1, 2009, and created by AB 38 (Wood), which merged the duties, powers, purposes, and responsibilities of the former Cal OES with those of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security. Cal OES is responsible for the coordination of State agency response to major disasters in support of local governments. Cal OES is responsible for ensuring the State's readiness to respond to and recover from all hazards—natural, man-made, emergencies, and disasters—and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and hazard mitigation efforts. In 2018, Cal OES completed the *2018 State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan*, which designates FHSZs and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas.[60]

California Government Code

The State of California is responsible for the prevention and suppression of wildfires on land outside incorporated boundaries of a city. In 1991, the State Legislature adopted the Bates Bill (GOV Sections 51175 – 51189) following the fires in the Oakland Hills. The bill requires CAL FIRE to identify and classify areas in LRAs that have a "very high fire severity" hazard for wildfires. LRAs are areas where local governments have the primary responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires. A local agency is required to adopt CAL FIRE's findings within 120 days of receiving recommendations from CAL FIRE, pursuant to GOV Section 51178(b), or propose modifications in accordance with state law.

California Public Resources Code

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is authorized in the PRC Sections 4290 – 4291 to adopt minimum fire safety standards for new construction in Very High FHSZs in SRAs. The Board published its fire safety regulations in the Title 14 of the CCR. (These standards may differ from those in Appendix D of the California Fire Code.) Fire safe regulations currently address:

[59] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, January 2019. *2019 Strategic Plan*, https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/bo2fdzfs/strategicplan2019-final.pdf, accessed April 26, 2022.

[60] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, September 2018. 2018 State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan, https://www.caloes.ca.gov/HazardMitigationSite/Documents/002-2018%20SHMP_FINAL_ENTIRE%20PLAN.pdf, accessed April 26, 2022.

- Article 1: Administration of ordinance and defensible space measures (Chapter 49)
- Article 2: Emergency access and egress standards (roadways) (Appendix D)
- Article 3: Standards for signs identifying streets, roads, and buildings (Chapter 5)
- Article 4: Emergency water standards for fire use (Appendix B, BB)
- Article 5: Fuel modification standards (Chapter 49)

PRC Section 4291 et seq. requires that brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth be removed within 100 feet of buildings on or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land covered in flammable materials.

PRC Section 4442 regulates the use of internal combustion engines that use hydrocarbon fuels on forest-covered land, brush-covered land, and grass-covered land. Internal combustion engines, like those used in construction, must be equipped with a spark arrester, which is a device used for removing and retaining carbon and other flammable particles from the exhaust flow for engines that use hydrocarbon fuels. These engines must be maintained in effective working order or be constructed, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire.

California Building Code

The CBC, contained in Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR, identifies building design standards, including those for fire safety. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include the installation of fire sprinklers in all new high-rise buildings; the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas.

Chapter 7A of the CBC, *Materials and Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure*, prescribes building materials and construction methods for new buildings in an FHSZ (referred to in the CBC as a "Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area"). Chapter 7A contains requirements for roofing; attic ventilation; exterior walls; exterior windows and glazing; exterior doors; decking; protection of underfloor, appendages, and floor projections; and ancillary structures.

California Fire Code

The CFC is a series of building, property, and lifeline codes in Title 24, Chapter 9 of the CCR. The California Fire Code contains fire-safety-related building standards, such as construction standards, vehicular and emergency access, fire hydrants and fire flow, sprinkler requirements, etc. Specific chapters relevant to wildfire include Chapter 49, *Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface*, which prescribes construction materials and methods in FHSZs. These requirements generally parallel CBC Chapter 7A.

Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan

The General Plan serves as the primary management document for both FLSRA and FPSHP, providing a purpose and vision, long-term goals, and guidelines. Goals and guidelines related to wildfire are listed in Table 4.18-1, *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Wildfire*.

Table 4.18-1 Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan Guidelines Related to Wildfire

Guideline Number	Guideline Text
Goals:	• **Protect natural and cultural resources in developing and implementing fire management plans and strategies, including native plant communities and habitat, water quality, wildlife, fisheries, sensitive and listed plant and animal species, and wetlands.** • **Clearly communicate the role of fire in native plant communities, the risks and responsibilities of residents and local jurisdictions in wildland/urban interface areas, the full range of causes of wildfire risk in these areas and the positive actions that all involved entities can take in addressing the issue.** • **Acknowledge the concerns and risk from wildfire of adjacent property owners while seeking solutions and strategies that protect SRA resources and values.** • **Coordinate and collaborate with local jurisdictions, fire protection agencies, fire safe councils, neighborhood associations and SRA neighbors in developing wildfire management plans and strategies.** • **Provide for firefighter and public safety.** • **Suppress all wildfires.**
WILDFIRE-1	Develop a Fire Management Plan for the SRA, consistent with Reclamation and State Park policies and planning requirements. Federal policy includes the National Fire Plan, the Federal Wildland Fire Policy, the Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy and the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. State policy includes the Wildfire Management Planning Guidelines and Policy and the appropriate sections of the Department Operations Manual (DOM) including Chapter 3000. The Fire Management Plan will identify, integrate and coordinate all fire management guidance, directions and activities. The Plan will develop specific strategies including: - Wildfire suppression - Prescribed fire - Non-fire fuel treatment - Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (ESR) - Community Protection, Assistance, Prevention, and education
WILDFIRE-2	Ensure all wildland fire management actions on federal lands are compliant with the 1995/2001 Federal Wildland Fire Policy Update guiding principles, which are: - Provide for firefighter and public safety; - Reduce fire risk and hazardous fuels that threatens life and property; - Protect communities, watersheds, sensitive and high risk areas; - Use fire and non-fire treatments to restore and/or sustain ecosystems; - Work closely with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF); - Meet resource goals and objectives including, watershed, wetlands, wildfire, fisheries, cultural, vegetation management and fuels; - Use prescribed fire as the primary management tool. When prescribed fire is not a viable option, use non-fire treatments to achieve desired objectives; - Work with communities at-risk within the Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI); - Collaborate with federal, state and local partners.
WILDFIRE-3	Public and firefighter safety are the priority during fire suppression actions. Protecting natural resources, cultural resources and property are secondary priorities.
WILDFIRE-4	The Fire Management Plan will include specific strategies for post-fire emergency stabilization and restoration. As appropriate, this will include assessing damage to natural and cultural resources and determining appropriate restoration treatments, restoring firelines to natural condition, removing debris, re-establishing natural drainage patterns, implementing erosion control measures and preventing the infestation and establishment of invasive non-native species.
WILDFIRE-5	The use of wildfire (unplanned ignitions) as a fire management strategy is not appropriate for the area due to the close proximity of development, infrastructure and housing. All wildfires will be suppressed.
WILDFIRE-6	Where feasible and appropriate, use prescribed fire to approximate fire regimes appropriate for the native vegetation and to restore and maintain native vegetation condition at appropriate succession stage, composition, structure and pattern. Where the use of prescribed fire is determined not to be feasible, consider the use of non-fire treatments as appropriate.
WILDFIRE-7	Burn plans will be prepared for all prescribed fires. Prescribed burns will be planned and executed by persons with the appropriate training, skills and experience in fire ecology, fire behavior and prescribed fire. Prescribed fire planning and implementation will be coordinated with the appropriate air quality and air

	pollution control districts.
WILDFIRE-8	Non-fire fuel treatments and strategies will be developed through the Fire Management Plan and through coordination between Reclamation, State Parks and CDF.
WILDFIRE-9	Ensure that any strategies and treatments developed to address wildfire risk as part of the Fire Management Plan reflect the General Plan goals and objectives for protecting natural and cultural resources in the SRA. Such treatments could include the use of shaded fuel breaks in strategic areas. Some vegetation management practices that help maintain and restore native plant communities and that control invasive exotic plant species can also provide benefits in reducing wildfire risk.
WILDFIRE-10	Communities-at-Risk will be identified in the Fire Management Plan and community assistance strategies and activities will be articulated.
WILDFIRE-11	Develop and implement an education program as part of the Fire Management Plan to inform local jurisdictions, SRA neighbors, and the public about wildfire management including the natural role of fire in native vegetation communities, fire safe practices in designing and building structures in interfaces areas and in landscaping.
WILDFIRE-12	Collaborate with CDF, local fire districts, fire safety councils, neighborhood groups, and others in the development and implementation of the Fire Management Plan and its projects and programs. Ensure that the financial responsibility for developing and implementing wildfire management programs and practices is appropriately borne by those benefiting from these actions.
WILDFIRE-13	Work with local jurisdictions and fire districts in the land use planning and development process to promote land use decisions that reduce wildfire risk. This will include instituting appropriate general plan land use designations as well as zoning to regulate matters such as building height and setback, fire buffer zones, fire safe building design and materials.

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation and Unites States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2010. *Folsom Lake State Recreation Area & Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park General Plan/Resource Management Plan*