

Draft Integrated Feasibility Report
and Environmental Impact
Statement/Environmental Impact
Report

Contract No. W912P7-11-D-0004
Task Order No. 0013

Appendix G **Regulatory Setting**



Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District

Prepared by:
HydroPlan LLC, in collaboration with
GAIA
Moffatt and Nichol

July 2015

This page was intentionally left blank.

G. Regulatory Setting Appendix

This appendix provides information describing the Project’s regulatory setting. Federal and State laws, regulations, and plans that are general relevant to the Project are summarized in **Table G-1**. Local plans and policies applicable to the resource areas that were evaluated in detail in Chapter 4 of the integrated report are summarized in **Tables G-2 through H-12**.

Contents

G.1	Table G-1. Federal (U.S.) and State (CA) Laws, Regulations, and Policies Potentially Applicable to the Project	G-2
G.2	Table G-2. Local Plans and Policies Relevant to Air Quality	G-19
G.3	Table G-3. Local Plans and Policies Relevant to Biological Resources	G-20
G.4	Table G-4. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Cultural Resources	G-33
G.5	Table G-5. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Geology/Soils/Seismicity	G-38
G.6	Table G-6. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Hazards and Hazardous Material	G-41
G.7	Table G-7. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Land Use and Planning	G-47
G.8	Table G-8. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Noise and Vibration	G-51
G.9	Table G-9. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Recreation	G-58
G.10	Table G-10. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Socioeconomics	G-64
G.11	Table G-11. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Utilities/Service Systems	G-68
G.12	Table G-12. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Water Quality and Hydrology	G-74

G.1 Table G-1. Federal (U.S.) and State (CA) Laws, Regulations, and Policies Potentially Applicable to the Project

Multiple Environmental Issue Areas		
CA		The CSLC has jurisdiction and management authority over all ungranted tidelands, submerged lands, and the beds of navigable lakes and waterways. The CSLC also has certain residual and review authority for tidelands and submerged lands legislatively granted in trust to local jurisdictions (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 6301, 6306). All tidelands and submerged lands, granted or ungranted, as well as navigable lakes and waterways, are subject to the protections of the Common Law Public Trust. As general background, the State of California acquired sovereign ownership of all tidelands and submerged lands and beds of navigable lakes and waterways upon its admission to the U.S. in 1850. The State holds these lands for the benefit of all people of the State for statewide Public Trust purposes, which include but are not limited to waterborne commerce, navigation, fisheries, water-related recreation, habitat preservation and open space. On tidal waterways, the State's sovereign fee ownership extends landward to the mean high tide line, except for areas of fill or artificial accretion.
CA	*McAteer-Petris Act	The McAteer-Petris Act created the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), which is responsible for the regulation of development for the San Francisco Bay portion of the Coastal Zone. Any filling, dredging or development within BCDC's jurisdiction, which is approximately 100 feet of the Bay, requires a BCDC permit.
CA	San Francisco Bay Plan	The Bay Plan provides BCDC policies on Appearance, Design, and Scenic Views around the Bay. Several of these policies are to ensure and maintain the visual quality around the Bay.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases		
US	Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) (42 USC 7401 et seq.)	<p>The FCAA requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to identify National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and welfare. National standards are established for ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb). In 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an air pollutant as defined under the FCAA, and that the USEPA has authority to regulate GHG emissions. Pursuant to the 1990 FCAA Amendments, USEPA classifies air basins (or portions thereof) as in "attainment" or "nonattainment" for each criteria air pollutant, based on whether or not the NAAQS are achieved. The classification is determined by comparing monitoring data with State and Federal standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area is classified as in "attainment" for a pollutant if the pollutant concentration is lower than the standard. An area is classified as in "nonattainment" for a pollutant if the pollutant concentration exceeds the standard. • An area is designated "unclassified" for a pollutant if there are not enough data available for comparisons.
CA	California Clean Air Act of 1988 (CCAA) (Assembly Bill	The CCAA requires all air districts in the State to endeavor to achieve and maintain State ambient air quality standards for O ₃ , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and PM; attainment plans for areas that did not demonstrate attainment of State standards until after 1997 must specify emission reduction strategies and meet milestones to implement emission controls and achieve more healthful

	[AB] 2595)	air quality. California's ambient air standards are generally stricter than national standards for the same pollutants; the State has also established standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S), vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. The 1992 CCAA Amendments divide O ₃ nonattainment areas into four categories of pollutant levels (moderate, serious, severe, and extreme) to which progressively more stringent requirements apply.
CA	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)	Under Assembly Bill [AB] 32, CARB is responsible for monitoring and reducing GHG emissions in the State and for establishing a statewide GHG emissions cap for 2020 that is based on 1990 emissions levels. CARB (2009) has adopted the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan), which contains the main strategies for California to implement to reduce CO ₂ equivalent (CO ₂ e) emissions by 169 million metric tons (MMT) from the State's projected 2020 emissions level of 596 MMT CO ₂ e under a business-as-usual scenario. The Scoping Plan breaks down the amount of GHG emissions reductions the CARB recommends for each emissions sector of the State's GHG inventory, but does not directly discuss GHG emissions generated by construction activities.
CA	Senate Bill (SB) 97 and 375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuant to SB 97, the State Office of Planning and Research prepared and the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions. Effective as of March 2010, the revisions to the CEQA Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix G) and the Energy Conservation Appendix (Appendix F) provide a framework to address global climate change impacts in the CEQA process; State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4 was also added to provide an approach to assessing impacts from GHGs. • SB 375 (effective January 1, 2009) requires CARB to develop regional reduction targets for GHG emissions, and prompted the creation of regional land use and transportation plans to reduce emissions from passenger vehicle use throughout the State. The targets apply to the regions covered by California's 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). The 18 MPOs must develop regional land use and transportation plans and demonstrate an ability to attain the proposed reduction targets by 2020 and 2035.
CA	Executive Orders (EOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under EO S-01-07, which set forth a low carbon fuel standard for California, the carbon intensity of California's transportations fuels is to be reduced by at least 10 percent by 2020. • EO S-3-05 established statewide GHG emission targets of reducing emissions to 2000 levels by 2010, to 1990 levels by 2020, and to 80 percent below the 1990 level by 2050.
CA	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under California's Diesel Fuel Regulations, diesel fuel used in motor vehicles, except harbor craft, has been limited to 500 parts per million (ppm) sulfur since 1993. The sulfur limit was reduced to 15 ppm beginning September 1, 2006, and harbor craft were included starting in 2009. • CARB's Heavy Duty Diesel Truck Idling Rule (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 13, § 2485) prohibits heavy-duty diesel trucks from idling for longer than 5 minutes at a time. Truck idling for longer than 5 minutes while queuing is allowed, however, provided the queue is located beyond 100 feet (30 meters) from

		<p>any homes or schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) establishes a uniform program to regulate portable engines/engine-driven equipment units. Once registered in the PERP, engines and equipment units may operate throughout California without the need to obtain individual permits from local air districts.
Biological Resources		
U.S.	Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972	<p>The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended, set forth the federal policy that state coastal management programs should provide for public access to the coasts for recreational purposes. While boating and associated activities, such as marinas, are an important means of public access, they may also pose a threat to the health of aquatic systems if poorly planned or managed. In 1990, Congress passed the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) to address nonpoint source pollution problems in coastal waters. Section 6217 of CZARA and Section 319 of the CWA require California and 28 other states to develop coastal nonpoint source pollution control programs, incorporating required management measures to reduce or prevent polluted runoff to coastal waters from specific sources. The California Coastal Commission has jurisdiction for CZMA implementation throughout the state except within the San Francisco Bay-Delta where the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) has authority for implementation of the CZMA within its jurisdictional area.</p>
U.S.	Endangered Species Act (FESA) (7 USC 136, 16 USC 1531 et seq.)	<p>The FESA, which is administered in California by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides protection to species listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. Section 9 prohibits the “take” of any member of a listed species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take is defined as “...to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” • Harass is “an intentional or negligent act or omission that creates the likelihood of injury to a listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns that include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.” • Harm is defined as “...significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering.” <p>When applicants are proposing projects with a Federal nexus that “may affect” a federally listed or proposed species, the Federal agency is required to consult with the USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate, under Section 7, which provides that each Federal agency must ensure that any actions authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of areas determined to be critical habitat.</p>
U. S.	Estuary	The Estuary Protection Act highlights the value of estuaries and the need for

	Protection Act (16 USC 1221–1226)	conservation of their valuable natural resources. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with other federal agencies and the states, to study and inventory estuaries of the United States and to determine whether any areas should be acquired by the federal government for future protection. Under this act, the Secretary of the Interior is required to review all project plans and reports for land and water resource development affecting estuaries and make an assessment of likely impacts and related recommendations for conservation, protection, and enhancement of estuaries.
U.S.	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (16 USC 1801 et seq.)	The MSA is the primary law governing marine fisheries management in U.S. Federal waters. The MSA was first enacted in 1976 and amended in 1996. Amendments to the 1996 MSA require the identification of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for federally managed species and the implementation of measures to conserve and enhance this habitat. Any project requiring Federal authorization, such as a USACE permit, is required to complete and submit an EFH Assessment with the application and either show that no significant impacts to the essential habitat of managed species are expected or identify mitigations to reduce those impacts. Under the MSA, Congress defined EFH as “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” (16 USC 1802(10)). The EFH provisions of the MSA offer resource managers a means to heighten consideration of fish habitat in resource management. Pursuant to section 305(b)(2), Federal agencies shall consult with the NMFS regarding any action they authorize, fund, or undertake that might adversely affect EFH.
U.S.	Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (16 USC 1361 et seq.)	The MMPA is designed to protect and conserve marine mammals and their habitats. It prohibits takes of all marine mammals in the U.S. (including territorial seas) with few exceptions. The NMFS may issue a take permit under section 104 if the activities are consistent with the purposes of the MMPA and applicable regulations at 50 CFR, Part 216. The NMFS must also find that the manner of taking is “humane” as defined in the MMPA. If lethal taking of a marine mammal is requested, the applicant must demonstrate that using a non-lethal method is not feasible.
U.S.	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703-712)	The MBTA was enacted to ensure the protection of shared migratory bird resources. The MBTA prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, selling, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase, or barter, of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests, except as authorized under a valid permit. The responsibilities of Federal agencies to protect migratory birds are set forth in EO 13186. The USFWS is the lead agency for migratory birds. The USFWS issues permits for takes of migratory birds for activities such as scientific research, education, and depredation control, but does not issue permits for incidental take of migratory birds.
U.S.	Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA)	Regulates the transport of dredged material for disposal in ocean waters where it is determined that the disposal will not unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities.

	Section 103	
U.S.	National Invasive Species Act of 1996	The United States Coast Guard (USCG) established national voluntary ballast water guidelines. The USCG published regulations on June 14, 2004, establishing a national ballast water management program with mandatory requirements for all vessels equipped with ballast water tanks that enter or operate in U.S. waters. The regulations carry mandatory reporting requirements to aid in the USCG's responsibility, under the National Invasive Species Act, to determine patterns of ballast water movement. The regulations also require ships to maintain and implement vessel-specific ballast water management plans.
U.S.	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act makes it illegal to import, export, take (including molest or disturb), sell, purchase or barter any bald eagle or golden eagle or parts thereof. • Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) (See 3.3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality) • Executive Order 13112 requires Federal agencies to use authorities to prevent introduction of invasive species, respond to and control invasions in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner, and to provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded. • Executive Order 13158 requires Federal agencies to (1) identify actions that affect natural or cultural resources that are within a Marine Protected Area (MPA); and (2) in taking such actions, to avoid harm to the natural and cultural resources that are protected by a MPA. • Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401) (See 3.3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality)
CA	California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.)	The CESA provides for the protection of rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals, as recognized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and prohibits the taking of such species without its authorization. Furthermore, the CESA provides protection for those species that are designated as candidates for threatened or endangered listings. Under the CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened species and endangered species (Fish & G. Code, § 2070). The CDFW also maintains a list of candidate species, which are species that the CDFW has formally noticed as under review for addition to the threatened or endangered species lists. The CDFW also maintains lists of Species of Special Concern that serve as watch lists. Pursuant to the requirements of the CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project site and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, the CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may affect a candidate species. The CESA also requires a permit to take a State-listed species through incidental or otherwise lawful activities (§ 2081, subd. (b)).
CA	California Marine Life Protection Act	Passed by the State Legislature in 1999, the MLPA required the CDFW to redesign its system of MPAs to increase its coherence and effectiveness at protecting the state's marine life, habitats, and ecosystems. For the purposes

	(MLPA) (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2850–2863)	of MPA planning, a public-private partnership commonly referred to as the MLPA Initiative was established, and the State was split into five distinct regions (four coastal and the San Francisco Bay) each of which had its own MPA planning process. All four coastal regions have completed these individual planning processes. As a result the coastal portion of California's MPA network is now in effect statewide. Options for a planning process in the San Francisco Bay have been developed for consideration at a future date.
CA	Other relevant California Fish and Game Code sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish & G. Code, § 1900 et seq.) is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in California. This Act includes provisions that prohibit the taking of listed rare or endangered plants from the wild and a salvage requirement for landowners. The Act directs the CDFW to establish criteria for determining what native plants are rare or endangered. Under section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered. • The California Species Preservation Act (Fish & G. Code §§ 900-903) provides for the protection and enhancement of the amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, and reptiles of California. • Fish and Game Code sections 3503 & 3503.5 prohibit the taking and possession of native birds’ nests and eggs from all forms of needless take. These regulations also provide that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nests or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. • Fish and Game Code sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), & 5515 (fish) designate certain species as “fully protected.” Fully protected species, or parts thereof, may not be taken or possessed at any time without permission by the CDFW. • Fish and Game Code section 3513 does not include statutory or regulatory mechanism for obtaining an incidental take permit for the loss of non-game, migratory birds.
CA	California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish & G. Code, § 1900 et seq.)	This Act is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in California. This Act includes provisions that prohibit the taking of listed rare or endangered plants from the wild and a salvage requirement for landowners. The Act directs the CDFW to establish criteria for determining what native plants are rare or endangered. Under section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered.
Cultural Resources		
U.S.	National Historic	

	Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470 et seq.)	The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) set forth national policy for recognizing and protecting historic properties. It established the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Officers and programs, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Under Section 106 of the Act, federal agencies are required to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment on those undertakings. Historic properties are defined in federal law as those properties that are listed in, or meet the criteria for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. Federal agencies are required to “take into account” the effects of their actions and undertakings on “historic properties.” A historic property is the federal term that describes historical and cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historical shipwrecks, and other artifacts.
U.S.	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Order 13158 requires Federal agencies to (1) identify actions that affect natural or cultural resources that are within a MPA; and (2) in taking such actions, to avoid harm to the natural and cultural resources that are protected by a MPA.
U.S.	Abandoned Shipwreck Act	The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 USC 2101–2106) protects shipwrecks found in state waters. The NPS has issued guidelines that are intended to: maximize the enhancement of cultural resources; foster a partnership among sport divers, fishermen, archeologists, sailors, and other interests to manage shipwreck resources of the states and the U.S.; facilitate access and utilization by recreational interests; and recognize the interests of individuals and groups engaged in shipwreck discovery and salvage. Specific provisions of the Act’s guidelines include procedures for locating and identifying shipwrecks, methods for determining which shipwrecks are historic, and preservation and long-term management of historic shipwrecks.
U.S.	Sunken Military Craft Act	<p>The Sunken Military Craft Act (SMCA) was enacted on October 28, 2004. As stated on the U.S. Navy’s official website “Naval History and Heritage Command”:</p> <p>Its primary purpose is to preserve and protect from unauthorized disturbance all sunken military craft that are owned by the United States government as well as foreign sunken military craft that lie within U.S. waters. Pursuant to the SMCA, the Navy’s sunken military craft remain property of the U.S. regardless of their location or the passage of time and may not be disturbed without permission from the U.S. Navy.</p>
CA	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)	As the CEQA lead agency, the CSLC is responsible for complying with all provisions of the CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines that relate to “historical resources.” A historical resource includes: (1) a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical or identified as significant in an historical resource surveys; and (3) any resource that a lead agency determines to be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA, when supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The CRHR was

		<p>created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation on a State level and was modeled closely after the National Register. The criteria, which are nearly identical to those of the National Register but focus on resources of statewide significance (see State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, subd. (a)(3)), are defined as any resource that meets any of the following criteria: (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; (2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past; (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are certain State Landmarks and Points of Interest. A lead agency is not precluded from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1, subdivision (j), or 5024.1 (State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, subd. (a)(4)).</p>
CA	Public Resources Code § 5097.9	<p>Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code states that “No public agency, and no private party using or occupying public property, or operating on public property, under a public license, permit, grant, lease, or contract made on or after July 1, 1977, shall in any manner whatsoever interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution; nor shall any such agency or party cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.”</p>
CA	Health and Safety Code § 7050.5	<p>Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human grave. In the event that human graves are encountered, work should halt in the vicinity and the County Coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.</p> <p>According to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, all human remains are a significant resource. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are spelled out under Public Resources Code Section 5097.</p>

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity		
U.S.	None applicable.	
CA	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 2621-2630)	This Act requires that "sufficiently active" and "well-defined" earthquake fault zones be delineated by the State Geologist and prohibits locating structures for human occupancy across the trace of an active fault.
CA	California Building Code (CBC) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23)	The CBC contains requirements related to excavation, grading, and construction of pipelines alongside existing structures. A grading permit is required if more than 50 cubic yards of soil are moved. Sections 3301.2 and 3301.3 contain provisions requiring protection of the adjacent property during excavations and require a 10-day written notice and access agreements with the adjacent property owners.
Hazards/Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste		
U.S.	Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.)	The CWA is comprehensive legislation (it generally includes reference to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, its supplementation by the CWA of 1977, and amendments in 1981, 1987, and 1993) that seeks to protect the nation's water from pollution by setting water quality standards for surface water and by limiting the discharge of effluents into waters of the U.S. (<i>see below and in Section 3.8, Hydrology and Water Resources</i>).
U.S.	California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131)	In 2000, the USEPA promulgated numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants and other water quality standards provisions to be applied to waters in the State of California. USEPA promulgated this rule based on the Administrator's determination that the numeric criteria are necessary in the State of California to protect human health and the environment. (Under CWA section 303(c)(2)(B), the USEPA requires states to adopt numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants for which the USEPA has issued criteria guidance, and the presence or discharge of which could reasonably be expected to interfere with maintaining designated uses.) These Federal criteria are legally applicable in California for inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries.
U.S.	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 USC 9605	CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. The Act establishes prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites; provides for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites; and establishes a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
U.S.	Hazardous Materials	The HMTA delegates authority to the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) to develop and implement regulations pertaining to the

	Transportation Act (HMTA) (49 USC 5901)	transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes by all modes of transportation. Additionally, the USEPA’s Hazardous Waste Manifest System is a set of forms, reports, and procedures for tracking hazardous waste from a generator’s site to the disposal site. Applicable Federal regulations are contained primarily in CFR Titles 40 and 49.
U.S.	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300)	Authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 USC 9605, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Pub. L. 99 through 499; and by CWA section 311(d), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Pub. L. 101 through 380. The NCP outlines requirements for responding to both oil spills and releases of hazardous substances. It specifies compliance, but does not require the preparation of a written plan. It also provides a comprehensive system for reporting, spill containment, and cleanup. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) and USEPA co-chair the National Response Team. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.175, the USCG has responsibility for oversight of regional response for oil spills in “coastal zones,” as described in 40 CFR 300.120.
U.S.	Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1970	The Federal OSHA sets standards for safe workplaces and work practices, including the reporting of accidents and occupational injuries (29 CFR). The main goal is to ensure that employers provide employees with an environment free from recognized hazards, such as exposure to toxic chemicals, excessive noise levels, mechanical dangers, heat or cold stress, or unsanitary conditions.
U.S.	Oil Pollution Act (OPA) (33 USC 2712)	The OPA requires owners and operators of facilities that could cause substantial harm to the environment to prepare and submit plans for responding to worst-case discharges of oil and hazardous substances. The passage of the OPA motivated California to pass a more stringent spill response and recovery regulation and the creation of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to review and regulate oil spill plans and contracts.
U.S.	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901 et seq.)	The RCRA authorizes the USEPA to control hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave,” which encompasses its generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. RCRA’s Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments from 1984 include waste minimization and phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste as well as corrective action for releases. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the lead State agency for corrective action associated with RCRA facility investigations and remediation.
U.S.	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) 1986	SARA, also known as the Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, imposes requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are properly handled, used, stored, and disposed of and to prevent or mitigate injury to human health or the environment in the event that such materials are accidentally released.
U.S.	Toxic Substance Control Act 1976 (TSCA)	TSCA 15 U.S.C. §2601 et seq addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) , asbestos , radon and lead-based paint . The Act provides EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. TSCA specifically regulates

		PCBs and authorizes the EPA to regulate disposal of PCBs.
U.S.	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401) (See 3.3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality) • The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (1980) requires ships in U.S. waters, and U.S. ships wherever located, to comply with International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). • Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS). These regulations establish “rules of the road” such as rights-of-way, safe speed, actions to avoid collision, and procedures to observe in narrow channels and restricted visibility. • Inspection and Regulation of Vessels (46 USC Subtitle II Part B). Federal regulations for marine vessel shipping are codified in 46 CFR parts 1 through 599 and are implemented by the USCG, Maritime Administration, and Federal Maritime Commission. These regulations provide that all vessels operating offshore, including those under foreign registration, are subject to requirements applicable to vessel construction, condition, and operation. All vessels (including motorboats) operating in commercial service (e.g., passengers for hire, transport of cargoes, hazardous materials, and bulk solids) on specified routes (inland, near coastal, and oceans) are subject to requirements applicable to vessel construction, condition, and operation. These regulations also allow for inspections to verify that vessels comply with applicable international conventions and U.S. laws and regulations. • Navigation and Navigable Waters regulations (33 CFR) include requirements pertaining to prevention and control of releases of materials (including oil spills) from vessels, traffic control, and restricted areas, and general ports and waterways safety.
CA	Hazardous Waste Control Act (HWCA) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 26	The HWCA is the California equivalent of the Federal RCRA of 1976. This Act, which is more stringent than RCRA, establishes requirements for the proper management of hazardous substances and wastes with regard to criteria for (1) identification and classification of hazardous wastes; (2) generation and transportation of hazardous wastes; (3) design and permitting of facilities that recycle, treat, store, and dispose of hazardous wastes; (4) treatment standards; (5) operation of facilities; (6) staff training; (7) closure of facilities; and (8) liability requirements. In California, the DTSC regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.
CA	Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (Gov. Code § 8574.1 et seq.; Pub. Resources Code § 8750	This Act and its implementing regulations seek to protect State waters from oil pollution and to plan for the effective and immediate response, removal, abatement, and cleanup in the event of an oil spill. The Act requires vessel and marine facilities to have marine oil spill contingency plans and to demonstrate financial responsibility, and requires immediate cleanup of spills, following the approved contingency plans, and fully mitigating impacts on wildlife. The Act assigns primary authority to the OSPR division within the CDFW to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the State. The CSLC assists OSPR with spill investigations and response. The Act also specifies that BCDC must carry out certain responsibilities critical to the achievement of

	et seq.)	the goals of the state oil spill act. During a spill event, BCDC assists the response by monitoring activities and providing technical expertise.
CA	Other	<p>The California Clean Coast Act (SB 771) establishes limitations for shipboard incinerators, and the discharge of hazardous material—including oily bilgewater, graywater, and sewage—into State waters or a marine sanctuary. It also provides direction for submitting information on visiting vessels to the CSLC and reporting of discharges to the State water quality agencies.</p> <p>The California Harbors and Navigation Code specifies a State policy to “promote safety for persons and property in and connected with the use and equipment of vessels,” and includes laws concerning marine navigation that are implemented by local city and county governments. This Code also regulates discharges from vessels within territorial waters of the State of California to prevent adverse impacts on the marine environment. This Code regulates oil discharges and imposes civil penalties and liability for cleanup costs when oil is intentionally or negligently discharged to the State waters.</p> <p>California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (Pub. Resources Code, § 2690) and Seismic Hazards Mapping Regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, Div. 2, Ch. 8, Art. 10) <i>(See 3.3.6, Geology and Soils)</i></p> <p>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal. Water Code, § 13000 et seq.) <i>(See 3.3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality)</i></p>
Land Use and Planning		
CA	San Francisco Bay Plan	<p>BCDC has jurisdiction over the open water, marshes, and mudflats of the greater San Francisco Bay; the first 100 feet from the shoreline; the portion of the Suisun Marsh below the ten foot contour line; portions of most creeks, rivers, slough, and other tributaries that flow into the San Francisco Bay; and salt ponds, duck hunting preserves, game refuges, and other managed wetlands that have been diked off from San Francisco Bay. Permits from BCDC are required for most projects proposed along the shoreline, particularly if they include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing solid material, building or repairing docks or pile-supported or cantilevered structures, disposing of material, or mooring a vessel for a long period in San Francisco Bay or in certain tributaries that flow into the Bay; • Dredging or extracting material from the Bay bottom; • Substantially changing the use of any structure or area; • Constructing, remodeling, or repairing a structure; or <p>Subdividing property or grading land.</p>
Noise and Vibration		
U.S.	Noise Control Act (42 USC 4910)	Required the USEPA to establish noise emission criteria, as well as noise testing methods (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subpart Q). These criteria generally apply to interstate rail carriers and to some types of construction and transportation equipment. The USEPA published a guideline (USEPA 1974) containing recommendations for acceptable noise level limits affecting residential land use of 55 dBA L _{dn} for outdoors and 45 dBA L _{dn} for indoors.
U.S.	Department of Housing	Sets forth the following exterior noise standards for new home construction (for interior noise levels, a goal of 45 dBA is set forth and attenuation

	and Urban Development Environmental Standards (24 CFR Part 51)	requirements are geared to achieve that goal): 65 L _{dn} or less – Acceptable 65 L _{dn} and < 75 L _{dn} – Normally unacceptable, appropriate sound attenuation measures must be provided > 75 L _{dn} – Unacceptable
U.S.	NTIS 550\9-74-004, 1974 (“Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety”).	In response to a Federal mandate, the USEPA provided guidance in this document, commonly referenced as the, “Levels Document,” that establishes an L _{dn} of 55 dBA as the requisite level, with an adequate margin of safety, for areas of outdoor uses including residences and recreation areas. The USEPA recommendations contain a factor of safety and do not consider technical or economic feasibility (i.e., the document identifies safe levels of environmental noise exposure without consideration for achieving these levels or other potentially relevant considerations), and therefore should not be construed as standards or regulations.
Recreation		
U.S.	Administration Act and Refuge Recreation Act 1962	The Recreation Act of 1962 (16 USC 460k–460k-4) governs the administration and public use of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS).
U.S.	NWRS Improvement Act 1997 (PL 105-57)	The Improvement Act established six wildlife-dependent recreational uses, when compatible, as the priority general public uses of the NWRS. These uses sometimes referred to as the “Big Six” or “Priority Uses” are: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation.
CA	California Code of Regulations	Under Title 14, Natural Resources , Division 1. Chapter 11. Ecological Reserves, public entry and use of ecological reserves shall be compatible with the primary purposes of such reserves, and subject to the general rules and regulations, except as otherwise provided for in the special area regulations. The CDFG is governed by Areas and Special Regulations for Use (45) ELER, Alameda County at the ELER.
CA	Suisun Marsh Protection Act	In 1974, the California Legislature passed the Suisun Marsh Protection Act, designed to preserve Suisun Marsh from residential, commercial, and industrial development. The act directs BCDC and DFG to prepare a protection plan for Suisun Marsh “to preserve the integrity and assure continued wildlife use” of the marsh. The objectives of the protection plan are to preserve and enhance the quality and diversity of the Suisun Marsh’s aquatic and wildlife habitats and to ensure retention of upland areas adjacent to the marsh in uses compatible with its protection.
Socioeconomics, Population, and Housing		
U.S.	Executive Order (EO)	Executive Order (EO) 12898 requires all federal agencies to seek to achieve environmental justice by “...identifying and addressing, as appropriate,

	12898	<p>disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.”</p> <p>The socioeconomic data presented in this section will be used to assess environmental justice (EJ) impacts, where applicable (see Chapter 5). The EJ implications of local economic effects are discussed in this section. The EJ discussion in Chapter 4, Socioeconomics, addresses whether certain environmental effects are resulting in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low-income populations.</p>
CA		<p>There are no specific requirements for the analysis of socioeconomic and environmental justice issues under state law. CEQA Guidelines Section 15131(a) through (c) provides guidance on the discussion of economic and social effects in an EIR. Specifically, such effects may be included in an EIR but “shall not be treated as significant effects on the environment.” However, economic and social effects may be used to determine the significance of physical changes caused by a project, but these changes “need not be analyzed in any detail greater than necessary to trace the chain of cause and effect.” CEQA Guidelines provide for the consideration of economic, social, and particularly housing factors together with technological and environmental factors to determine whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce or avoid the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR.</p>
Transportation, Navigation, and Traffic		
U.S.	Ports and Waterways Safety Act	<p>This Act provides the authority for the USCG’s program to increase vessel safety and protect the marine environment in ports, harbors, waterfront areas, and navigable waters, including by authorizing the Vessel Traffic Service, controlling vessel movement, and establishing requirements for vessel operation.</p>
CA	California Vehicle Code	<p>Chapter 2, Article 3 of the Vehicle Code defines the powers and duties of the California Highway Patrol, which has enforcement responsibilities for the vehicle operation and highway use in the State.</p>
CA	California Harbors and Navigation Code	<p>Authorizes the California Department of Boating and Waterways (Cal Boating) to establish and enforce recreational boating operation and equipment regulations in conformity with federal navigation rules promulgated by the Coast Guard. Most rules address boating practices, equipment requirements and liability issues. Amended under the Federal Boating Act of 1958.</p> <p>Section 656 requires a boater involved in an accident to file a written report with Cal Boating when a) a person dies, disappears, or is injured requiring medical attention beyond first aid; or b) damage to a vessel or other property exceeds \$500, or there is complete loss of a vessel.</p> <p>This code also gives local governments the authority to regulate recreational boating in waters within their jurisdiction through time-of-day restrictions, speed zones, special-use areas and sanitation and pollution controls.</p>
Utilities and Service Systems		

U.S.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration 49 USC §60101 et seq.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) develops and enforces regulations for the safe, reliable and environmentally sound operation of the nation's pipeline transportation system. In PHMSA, the Office of Pipeline Safety which ensures safety in the design, construction, operation and maintenance, and spill response planning of America's oil, natural gas and hazardous liquid transportation per the duties regarding pipeline safety set forth in 49 USC Section 60101 et seq. and 49 CFR Section 190.1. The regulations apply to the owners and operators of the facilities and cover the design, installation, inspection, emergency plans and procedures, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance of pipeline facilities transporting oil, gas, and hazardous liquid. The regulations require operators of gas pipelines to participate in a public safety program, such as a one-call system that would notify the operator of any proposed demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction that would take place near or affect the facility.
CA	Office of the State Fire Marshal	The Office of the State Fire Marshal, Pipeline Safety Division, regulates the safety of approximately 5,500 miles (8,851 kilometers) of intrastate hazardous liquid (e.g., oil, gas) transportation pipelines and acts as an agent of the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety concerning the inspection of more than 2,000 miles (3,219 kilometers) of interstate pipelines. Pipeline safety staff inspects, tests, and investigates to ensure compliance with all federal and state pipeline safety laws and regulations. All spills, ruptures, fires, or similar incidents are responded to immediately; all such accidents are investigated for cause.
CA	Other	The California Public Utilities Commission, General Order 95, includes rules governing line clearance for overhead electrical transmission lines. The code states the following: <i>Rule 11.</i> Water areas not suitable for sailboating must have a line clearance of at least 25 feet (8 meters) above high water. (Rule 11 can be applied to areas where sailboating is prohibited and where other boating activities are allowed). <i>Rule 12.</i> Water areas suitable for sailboating, with a surface area over 2,000 acres, must have a line clearance of at least 47 feet (14 meters) above high water.
Water Quality and Hydrology		

U.S.	Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.)	<p>The CWA is a comprehensive piece of legislation that generally includes reference to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, and its substantial supplementation by the CWA of 1977. Both Acts were subsequently amended in 1981, 1987, and 1993. Overall, the CWA seeks to protect the nation’s water from pollution by setting water quality standards for surface water and by limiting the discharge of effluents into waters of the U.S. These water quality standards are promulgated by the USEPA and enforced in California by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). CWA sections include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>State Water Quality Certification</u>. Section 401 (33 USC 1341) requires certification from the State or interstate water control agencies that a proposed water resources project is in compliance with established effluent limitations and water quality standards. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects, as well as applicants for Federal permits or licenses are required to obtain this certification. • <u>National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)</u>. Section 402 (33 USC 1342) establishes conditions and permitting for discharges of pollutants under the NPDES. • <u>Ocean Discharges</u>. Section 403 (33 USC 1343) addresses criteria and permits for discharges into the territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the oceans. • <u>Permits for Dredged or Fill Material</u>. Section 404 (33 USC 1344) authorizes a separate permit program for disposal of dredged or fill material in U.S. waters.
U.S.	Oil Pollution Act (OPA) (33 USC 2712)	<p>The OPA requires owners and operators of facilities that could cause substantial harm to the environment to prepare and submit plans for responding to worst-case discharges of oil and hazardous substances. The passage of the OPA motivated California to pass a more stringent spill response and recovery regulation and the creation of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to review and regulate oil spill plans and contracts.</p>
U.S.	Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401)	<p>This Act governs specified activities in “navigable waters” (waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or that are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce). Specifically, it limits the construction of structures and the discharge of fill into navigable waters of the U.S. Under section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the building of any wharf, pier, jetty, or other structure is prohibited without Congressional approval, and excavation or fill within navigable waters requires approval from the USACE.</p>
CA	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal. Water Code § 13000 et seq.)	<p>Porter-Cologne is the principal law governing water quality in California. The Act established the SWRCB and nine RWQCBs, which have primary responsibility for protecting State water quality and the beneficial uses of State waters. Porter-Cologne also implements many provisions of the Federal CWA, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. Pursuant to the CWA § 401, applicants for a Federal license or permit for activities that may result in any discharge to waters of the</p>

	(Porter-Cologne)	<p>U. S. must seek a Water Quality Certification (Certification) from the State in which the discharge originates. Such Certification is based on a finding that the discharge will meet water quality standards and other appropriate requirements of State law. In California, RWQCBs issue or deny certification for discharges within their jurisdiction. The SWRCB has this responsibility where projects or activities affect waters in more than one RWQCB’s jurisdiction. If the SWRCB or a RWQCB imposes a condition on its Certification, those conditions must be included in the Federal permit or license.</p> <p>Statewide Water Quality Control Plans include: individual RWQCB Basin Plans; the California Ocean Plan; the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan); the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California; and the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan). These Plans contain enforceable standards for the various waters they address. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basin Plan. Porter-Cologne (§ 13240) requires each RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Basin Plan for all areas within the Region. Each RWQCB must establish water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives within the basin plans. 40 CFR 131 requires each State to adopt water quality standards by designating water uses to be protected and adopting water quality criteria that protect the designated uses. In California, the beneficial uses and water quality objectives are the State’s water quality standards. • The California Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives for California's ocean waters and provides the basis for regulation of wastes discharged into the State's ocean and coastal waters. It incorporates the State water quality standards that apply to all NPDES permits for discharges to ocean waters.
CA	San Francisco Bay Plan	<p>Pursuant to the Bay Plan, BCDC responsibilities include the following: Regulation of all filling and dredging in the Bay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act within the Bay segment of the California coastal zone; • Regulation of new development within the first 100 feet inland from the Bay to ensure public access to the Bay is provided; • Pursuit of an active planning program to implement studies of Bay issues so that BCDC plans and policies are based on the best available current information; • Participation in the region-wide State and Federal program to establish a Long Term Management Strategy for dredging and dredged material disposal to be conducted in an environmentally sound and economically prudent way.

G.2 Table G-2. Local Plans and Policies Relevant to Air Quality

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
San Francisco Bay Area	The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) takes on the responsibility of improving air quality standards by, among other things, assisting lead agencies in air quality analysis through review and comments on air quality impacts of a proposed project or plan. As part of the basis of their review, the BAAQMD has established emissions significance thresholds with which to compare expected project-related emissions as well as projected future emissions. These thresholds are described in the following section.

G.3 Table G-3. Local Plans and Policies Relevant to Biological Resources

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	<p>Alameda County defines sensitive habitat areas as the following in the General Plan:</p> <p>All areas supporting native vegetation or providing suitable habitat for special-status species are considered sensitive habitat areas, including oak riparian woodland and naturalized native trees that provide potential nesting habitat for bird species. Sensitive habitat areas also include creeks and wetlands with the potential to be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or by the California Department of Wildlife habitat exists in small pockets woven throughout residential neighborhoods, primarily along creeks. Fish and Game under California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1607.</p> <p>Alameda County ash the following Vegetative and Wildlife Resource goals:</p> <p>I Protect and enhance wildlife habitats and natural vegetation areas in Alameda County.</p>
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>The Environmental Services Agency of the Planning and Building Division of San Mateo County present the following policies in their 1986, General Plan:</p> <p>VEGETATIVE, WATER, FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES POLICIES. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</p> <p>1.1 Conserve, Enhance, Protect, Maintain and Manage Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Promote the conservation, enhancement, protection, maintenance and managed use of the County’s Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.</p> <p>1.2 Protect Sensitive Habitats: Protect sensitive habitats from reduction in size or degradation of the conditions necessary for their maintenance.</p> <p>1.3 Protection and Productive Use of Economically Valuable Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Protect the availability and encourage the productive use of the County’s economically valuable vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in a manner which minimizes adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>GENERAL POLICIES</p> <p>1.21 Importance of Sensitive Habitats: Consider areas designated as sensitive habitats as a priority resource requiring protection.</p> <p>1.22 Importance of Economically Valuable Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Consider Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources, which are economically valuable as a priority resource to be enhanced, utilized, managed and maintained for the needs of present and future generations.</p>

	<p>1.29 Establish Buffer Zones</p> <p>a. Establish necessary buffer zones adjacent to sensitive habitats, which include areas that directly affect the natural conditions in the habitats and areas expected to experience changing vulnerabilities due to impacts of climate change.</p> <p>b. As part of Countywide efforts to foster resilience and adapt to impacts of climate changes, establish wildlife corridors in appropriate locations to maintain a functional network of connected wildlands, to support native biodiversity, and to encourage movement of wildlife species.</p> <p>PRODUCTIVE USES</p> <p>1.34 Regulate Productive Uses of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Regulate resource productive uses which are subject to local control in order to prevent and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources and to maintain and enhance the (1) productivity of forests and other vegetative resources;</p> <p>(2) productive capacity and quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas, streams, reservoirs, and other water bodies; (3) productivity of fisheries and other fish and wildlife resources; and (4) the recreational value and aesthetic value of these areas.</p> <p>1.35 Protect Productive Uses of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Regulate development in order to protect and promote the managed use of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>1.37 Protect the Productive Use of Water Resources: Ensure that land uses and development on or near water resources will not impair the quality or productive capacity of these resources.</p> <p>CONTROL OF INCOMPATIBLE VEGETATIVE, FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES</p> <p>1.39 Control Incompatible Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife: Encourage and support the control of vegetation, fish and wildlife resources which are harmful to the surrounding environment or pose a threat to public health, safety and welfare.</p> <p>1.40 Minimize Adverse Impacts of Programs Controlling Incompatible Vegetation, and Fish and Wildlife: Minimize the negative impacts and risks of programs controlling incompatible vegetation, fish and wildlife.</p> <p>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COORDINATION</p> <p>1.41 Encourage Coordinated, Countywide Management of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources: Encourage all Federal, State, regional, County, and city agencies with jurisdiction in San Mateo County to cooperate and coordinate the management and protection of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.</p>
<p>Santa Clara County (Alviso)</p>	<p>The Planning office for the County of Santa Clara includes the following policies in their general plan, pertaining to habitat and biodiversity, namely how knowledge can be improved, it can be protected and restored, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of environmental mitigations under CEQA (County of Santa Clara 1994):</p>

	<p>R-RC 1. Natural and heritage resources shall be protected and conserved for their ecological, functional, economic, aesthetic, and recreational values.. Heritage resources shall be preserved to the maximum extent possible for their scientific, cultural, and “sense of place” values.</p> <p>R-RC 2. The County shall provide leadership in protecting and restoring valuable natural resources, such as wetlands, riparian areas, and others, for County-owned lands and by means of multijurisdictional endeavors.</p> <p>R-RC 3. Multiple uses of public lands intended for open space and conservation shall be encouraged so long as the uses are consistent with the objectives of resource management and conservation.</p> <p>For resources of critical concern, such as habitat for threatened or endangered species, priority shall be given to conservation of the resource.</p> <p>R-RC 4. For both public and private lands in rural unincorporated areas, the overall strategy for resource management and conservation shall be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improve and update current knowledge of resources; b. Emphasize pro-active, preventive measures; c. Minimize or compensate for adverse human impacts; d. Restore resources where possible; and, e. Monitor the effectiveness of required mitigations. <p>R-RC 5. Public and private development projects shall be evaluated and conditioned to assure they are environmentally sound, do not degrade natural resources, and that all reasonable steps are taken to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.</p> <p>R-RC 19. Habitat types and biodiversity within Santa Clara County and the region should be maintained and enhanced for their ecological, functional, aesthetic, educational, medicinal, and recreational importance.</p> <p>R-RC 20. Strategies and policies for maintaining and enhancing habitat and biodiversity should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve current knowledge and awareness of habitats and natural areas. 2. Protect the biological integrity of critical habitat areas. 3. Encourage habitat restoration wherever possible. 4. Evaluate the effectiveness of project mitigations as required under CEQA. <p>R-RC 21. Critical habitat areas should be excluded from cities’ Urban Service Areas unless retained in non-urban uses, and rural unincorporated development should be designed to avoid or mitigate impacts upon habitat and natural areas.</p> <p>R-RC 22. Recreational uses of public lands proposed within areas of natural habitat should be limited to those kinds and intensities of activities that are compatible with preserving natural vegetation and wildlife and which very minimally disturb overall habitat value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examples of low intensity activities that may be allowed include limited hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, and interpretative
--	---

	<p>study.</p> <p>2. For critical habitat areas, uses and activities should not be allowed to create a significant impact; if necessary, facilities for such activities should be limited to those of a very primitive, non-disruptive nature only or precluded from such areas.</p> <p>3. Nesting and breeding areas potentially affected by such activities should be seasonally closed to recreational use.</p> <p>R-RC 24. Areas of habitat richest in diversity, of particularly fragile ecological nature, or necessary for preserving threatened or endangered species should receive special consideration for preservation as open space and protection from development impacts. Examples include baylands and riparian areas, serpentine geology, and other critical habitat areas identified by local legislative bodies.</p> <p>R-RC 25. Wetlands habitats of San Francisco Bay shall be preserved and enhanced.</p> <p>R-RC 26. Within wetlands areas, allowable uses shall be limited to those which cause little or no adverse impacts, possibly including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. natural ecological functions, such as bay waters, sloughs, marshes and flats, preserved in open space; b. salt ponds; c. small piers, walkways, and wildlife observation areas; d. trail-related uses, such as walking, bicycling, and, horseback riding as compatible with resource preservation; e. fishing, boating, swimming, and limited hunting; f. aquaculture; g. marinas; and h. nature centers or other facilities for the study and appreciation of natural resources. <p>R-RC 27. There shall be no filling or alteration of wetlands areas except for such alterations which enhance habitat resources. Construction of small levees, piers, or walkways for public use and education may be allowed. If construction of any type will result in significant loss of habitat or alteration of wetlands hydrology, mitigations shall be required.</p> <p>R-RC 30. Land uses in areas adjacent to the Baylands should have no adverse impact upon wetlands habitats or scenic qualities of the Baylands. Uses adjacent to the National Wildlife Refuge should be compatible with the Refuge.</p> <p>R-RC 31. Natural streams, riparian areas, and freshwater marshes shall be left in their natural state providing for percolation and water quality, fisheries, wildlife habitat, aesthetic relief, and educational or recreational uses that are environmentally compatible. Streams which may still provide spawning areas for anadromous fish species should be protected from pollution and development impacts which would degrade the quality of the stream environment.</p> <p>R-RC 32. Riparian and freshwater habitats shall be protected through the following general means:</p>
--	---

	<p>a. setback of development from the top of the bank;</p> <p>b. regulation of tree and vegetation removal;</p> <p>c. reducing or eliminating use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers by public agencies;</p> <p>d. control and design of grading, road construction, and bridges to minimize environmental impacts and avoid alteration of the streambed and stream bank (freeway bridges and arch culverts, for example); and</p> <p>e. protection of endemic, native vegetation.</p> <p>R-RC 33. Public projects shall be designed to avoid damage to freshwater and stream environments.</p> <p>R-RC 34. In flood plains which are not already developed, land uses shall be restricted to avoid the need for major flood control projects which would alter stream flows and vegetation.</p> <p>R-RC 35. Flood control modifications to be made in streams that have substantial existing natural areas should employ flood control designs which enhance riparian resources and avoid to the maximum extent possible significant alteration of the stream, its hydrology, and its environs.</p> <p>R-RC 37. Lands near creeks, streams, and freshwater marshes shall be considered to be in a protected buffer area, consisting of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 150 feet from the top bank on both sides where the creek or stream is predominantly in its natural state; 2. 100 feet from the top bank on both sides of the waterway where the creek or stream has had major alterations; and 3. In the case that neither (1) nor (2) are applicable, an area sufficient to protect the stream environment from adverse impacts of adjacent development, including impacts upon habitat, from sedimentation, biochemical, thermal and aesthetic impacts. <p>R-RC 38. Within the aforementioned buffer areas, the following restrictions and requirements shall apply to public projects, residential subdivisions, and other private non-residential development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No building, structure or parking lots are allowed, exceptions being those minor structures required as part of flood control projects. b. No despoiling or polluting actions shall be allowed, including grubbing, clearing, unrestricted grazing, tree cutting, grading, or debris or organic waste disposal, except for actions such as those necessary for fire suppression, maintenance of flood control channels, or removal of dead or diseased vegetation, so long as it will not adversely impact habitat value. c. Endangered plant and animal species shall be protected within the area. <p>R-RC 49. Retention and planting of native plant species shall be encouraged, especially for landscape uses.</p> <p>R-RC 51. Preservation of habitat linkages and migration corridors should be encouraged where needed to allow for species migration, prevent species isolation, and otherwise compensate for the effects of habitat</p> <p>R-RC 53. Restoration of habitats should be encouraged and utilized</p>
--	---

	<p>wherever feasible, especially in cases where habitat preservation and flood control, water quality, or other objectives can be successfully combined.</p> <p>R-RC 56. Specific mitigations required for new development for conserving habitat should be monitored as required by state law to assess their effectiveness and the need for improved mitigations for future projects.</p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)</p>	<p>Solano County’s General Plan lays out the following applicable goals and policies for biological resources:</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>RS.G-1: Manage and preserve the diverse land, water, and air resources of the county for the use and enrichment of the lives of present and future generations.</p> <p>RS.G-2: Ensure continued presence and viability of the county’s various natural resources.</p> <p>RS.G-3: Repair environmental degradation that has occurred, and seek an optimum balance between the economic and social benefits of the county's natural resources.</p> <p>RS.G-4: Preserve, conserve, and enhance valuable open space lands that provide wildlife habitat; conserve natural and visual resources; convey cultural identity; and improve public safety.</p> <p>Policies</p> <p>RS.P-1: Protect and enhance the county’s natural habitats and diverse plant and animal communities, particularly occurrences of special-status species, wetlands, sensitive natural communities, and habitat connections.</p> <p>RS.P-2: Manage the habitat found in natural areas and ensure its ecological health and ability to sustain diverse flora and fauna.</p> <p>RS.P-3: Focus conservation and protection efforts on high-priority habitat areas depicted in Figure RS-1.</p> <p>RS.P-4: Together with property owners and federal and state agencies, identify feasible and economically viable methods of protecting and enhancing natural habitats and biological resources.</p> <p>RS.P-5: Protect and enhance wildlife movement corridors to ensure the health and long-term survival of local animal and plant populations. Preserve contiguous habitat areas to increase habitat value and to lower land management costs.</p> <p>General Marsh-Delta Policies</p> <p>RS.P-7: Preserve and enhance the diversity of habitats in marshes, delta to maintain these unique wildlife resources.</p> <p>RS.P-8: Protect marsh waterways, managed wetlands, tidal marshes, seasonal marshes, and lowland and grasslands because they are critical habitats for marsh-related wildlife and are essential to the integrity of the marshes.</p> <p>RS.P-9: Encourage restoration of historic marshes to wetland status, either as tidal marshes or managed wetlands. When managed wetlands</p>

	<p>are no longer used for waterfowl hunting, restore them as tidal marshes. The following policies apply specifically to the Suisun Marsh area. These policies are more specific than the balance of the General Plan to address the requirements of the <i>Suisun Marsh Protection Plan and the Suisun Marsh Protection Act of 1977</i>.</p> <p>RS.P-10: The County shall preserve and enhance wherever possible the diversity of wildlife and aquatic habitats found in the Suisun Marsh and surrounding upland areas to maintain these unique wildlife resources.</p> <p>RS.P-11: The County shall protect its marsh waterways, managed and natural wetlands, tidal marshes, seasonal marshes and lowland grasslands which are critical habitats for marsh related wildlife.</p> <p>RS.P-12: Existing uses should continue in the upland grasslands and cultivated areas surrounding the critical habitats of the Suisun Marsh in order to protect the Marsh and preserve valuable marsh-related wildlife habitats. Where feasible, the value of the upland grasslands and cultivated lands as habitat for marsh-related wildlife should be enhanced.</p> <p>RS.P-15: In marsh areas, the County shall encourage the formation and retention of parcels of sufficient size to preserve valuable tidal marshes, seasonal marshes, managed wetlands and contiguous grassland areas for the protection of aquatic and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>RS.P-16 The County shall ensure that development in the County occurs in a manner which minimizes impacts of earth disturbance, erosion and water pollution.</p> <p>Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Policies The following policies apply specifically to the Delta area. These resource policies are more specific to address the requirements of the Delta Protection Plan.</p> <p>RS.P-21: Preserve and protect the natural resources of the Delta including soils and riparian habitat. Lands managed primarily for wildlife habitat should be managed to provide inter-related habitats.</p> <p>RS.P-23: Ensure that extension of new utilities and infrastructure facilities, including those that support uses and development outside the Delta is consistent with the Land Use and Resource Management Plan for the Primary Zone of the Delta. Where construction of new utility and infrastructure facilities is appropriate, the effects of such new construction on the integrity of levees, wildlife, and agriculture activities shall be minimized to the extent feasible.</p> <p>RS.P-28: Protect long-term water quality in the Delta in coordination with water agencies at local, state, and federal levels for designated beneficial uses, including agriculture, municipal, water-dependent industrial, water-contact recreation, boating and fish and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Napa Sonoma Marsh Restoration Project Policy</p> <p>RS.P-32: Require marsh restoration activities and land use development within the Napa Sonoma Marsh Restoration Project area to be consistent with the requirements of the Napa Sonoma Marsh Restoration Project.</p> <p>RS.P-35: Protect the unique scenic features of Solano County, particularly</p>
--	--

	<p>hills, ridgelines, wetlands, and water bodies. RS.P-36: Support and encourage practices that reduce light pollution and preserve views of the night sky. RS.P-60: Work with cities to maintain open space separators around cities to preserve their identity and character. RS.P-63: Encourage cities to maintain defined community separators in appropriate productive agricultural or open space use. (Solano County 2008)</p>
<p>City of Brisbane (SBS)</p>	<p>Chapter IX-Conservation of Brisbane’s General Plan provides goals and policies for Local Economic Development, including the following applicable policies: Policy 118 Preserve areas containing rare and endangered species habitat to the extent allowed by law and available resources. Policy 120 Cooperate with local, State and Federal agencies in conservation efforts for biological resources. Policy 122 Cooperate with other agencies in conservation efforts. Program 122a: Work with the Habitat Conservation Plan Operator, the State Department of Fish and Game, the U. S Fish and Wildlife Service, and other agencies as appropriate regarding plans and programs that may affect biological resources in the planning area. Policy 123 Conserve important biological communities through sensitive project design. Program 123a: In land use development applications, consider the siting of structures and utilities so as to conserve identified biological communities. Policy 130 Conserve water resources in the natural environment. Policy 130.1 The City requires restoration of wetland losses. The determination of which land areas are wetlands will be done by those Federal and State agencies having jurisdiction. The City, however, is especially concerned with those wetlands surrounding the perimeter of the Brisbane Lagoon, the Bay shoreline, the Levinson Marsh and the Quarry sediment ponds. The ratios of restoration may exceed the regulatory agencies' mitigation minimums. Policy 131 Emphasize the conservation of water quality and of riparian and other water-related vegetation, especially that which provides habitat for native species, in planning and maintenance efforts. (City of Brisbane 1994)</p>
<p>City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2)</p>	<p>The Natural Resources Element of the Hayward General Plan contains the following applicable goals and policies: GOAL NR-1 Protect, enhance, and restore sensitive biological resources, native habitat, and vegetation communities that support wildlife species so they can be sustained and remain viable. NR-1.2 Sensitive Habitat Protection. The City shall protect sensitive biological resources, including State and Federally designated sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant, fish, and wildlife species and their habitats from urban development and incompatible</p>

	<p>land uses.</p> <p>NR-1.3 Sensitive Species Identification, Mapping, and Avoidance. The City shall require qualified biologists to identify, map, and make recommendations for avoiding all sensitive biological resources on the project site, including State and Federally sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant, fish, and wildlife species and their habitats using methods and protocols in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and California Native Plant Society for all development applications proposed within sensitive biological resource areas.</p> <p>NR-1.4 Shoreline Protection and Enhancement. The City shall coordinate with the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency, Bay Conservation and Development Commission, and California Coastal Commission to conserve, protect, and enhance natural and cultural resources along the San Francisco Bay shoreline by balancing uses that support multiple community needs, such as recreation, tourism, cultural resource preservation, and natural resource protection.</p> <p>NR-1.6 Migratory Bird Habitat Protection. The City shall support the efforts of the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency and other agencies to preserve and protect tidal flats and salt ponds with low salinity for migratory waterfowl that depend on these areas.</p> <p>NR-1.8 Invasive Species Mitigation on Public Lands The City shall coordinate with the East Bay Regional Park District, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, and California Invasive Plant Council to identify ways to control invasive, nonnative vegetation to the extent feasible in all public parks and open space areas.</p> <p>NR-1.9 Native Plant Species Protection and Promotion. The City shall protect and promote native plant species in natural areas as well as in public landscaping.</p> <p>GOAL NR-3 Preserve, enhance, and expand natural baylands, wetlands, marshes, hillsides, and unique ecosystems within the Planning Area in order to protect their natural ecology, establish the physical setting of the city, provide recreational opportunities, and assist with improved air quality and carbon dioxide sequestration.</p> <p>NR-3.2 Interagency Restoration Coordination. The City shall coordinate with Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency, East Bay Regional Park District, Bay Conservation and Development Commission, California Coastal Commission, and other Federal, State, and regional agencies to identify methods for acquiring and restoring baylands and marsh habitats, expanding the National Wildlife Refuge, and funding the purchase and restoration of wetland habitats.</p> <p>(City of Hayward 2014)</p>
<p>City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)</p>	<p>The City of Mountain View General Plan contains the following relevant policies pertaining to biological resources:</p>

	<p><i>Species and Habitat Policies</i></p> <p>INC 16.1: Natural areas. Work with regional agencies to protect and enhance natural areas.</p> <p>INC 16.2: Shoreline at Mountain View. Manage Shoreline at Mountain View Regional Park to balance the needs of recreational, open space, habitat, commercial and other uses.</p> <p>INC 16.3: Habitat. Protect and enhance nesting, foraging and other habitat for special-status species and other wildlife.</p> <p>INC 16.4: Invasive species. Contain and reduce the amount of invasive species.</p> <p>INC 16.5: Wetland habitat. Collaborate with and support regional efforts to restore and protect wetlands, creeks, tidal marshes and open-water habitats adjacent to San Francisco Bay.</p> <p><i>Watershed and Floodplain Management Policies</i></p> <p>INC 17.2: Natural hydrology in watersheds. Promote an ecologically sensitive approach to flood protection, encouraging natural hydrology and preserving habitat and ecology within watercourses.</p> <p><i>Parks and Open Space Policies</i></p> <p>POS 3.1: Preservation of natural areas. Preserve natural areas, creeks and Shoreline at Mountain View Regional Park primarily for low-intensity uses. In special circumstances more active uses may be permitted if the overall natural character of the larger area is retained.</p> <p>(City of Mountain View 2012)</p>
<p>Redwood City (RWC)</p>	<p>The Redwood City General Plan lays out goals and policies pertaining to natural resources, including:</p> <p>Goal NR-5: Protect, restore, and maintain creeks, sloughs, and streams to ensure adequate water flow, prevent erosion, provide for viable riparian plant and wildlife habitat and, where appropriate, allow for recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Policy NR-5.1: Restore, maintain, and enhance Redwood City’s creeks, streams, and sloughs to preserve and protect riparian and wetland plants, wildlife and associated habitats, and where feasible, incorporate public access.</p> <p>Goal NR-6: Preserve and enhance the baylands, natural wetlands, and ecosystem to assist with improved air quality and carbon dioxide sequestration.</p>

	<p>Policy NR-6.2: Restore and maintain marshlands including tidal flats, tidal marshes, and salt marshes as appropriate.</p> <p>Policy NR-6-5: Take steps to reduce urban runoff into creeks and the Bay.</p> <p>Goal NR-8: Identify, protect, and restore open spaces, sensitive biological resources, native habitat, and vegetation communities that support wildlife species.</p> <p>Policy NR-8.1: Pursue efforts to protect sensitive biological resources, including local, State, and federally designated sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant, fish, and wildlife species and their habitats.</p> <p>Policy NR-8.2: Preserve and create contiguous wildlife habitat and movement corridors.</p> <p>Policy NR-8.3: Replace and control invasive, non-native vegetation and animals to the extent feasible in parks and open space areas. Encourage restoration of native vegetation.</p> <p>Policy NR-8.4: Consult with regulatory agencies, nonprofit groups, and other organizations in the conservation, maintenance, acquisition, and restoration of open space lands that include wildlife, plant species, and animal habitat.</p> <p>Policy NR-8.5: Enhance fisheries habitat and restore access for native fishes in Redwood City’s creeks. (City of Redwood City 2010)</p>
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)</p>	<p>The General Plan for San Jose includes discussion of the community forest, natural communities, wildlife and wildlife movement. The following applicable policies and goals are cited:</p> <p><i>Bay and Baylands</i></p> <p>The San Francisco Bay and the baylands are a vital biotic, cultural and recreational open space resource.</p> <p>Goal ER-3 – Bay and Baylands</p> <p>Preserve and restore natural characteristics of the Bay and adjacent lands, and recognize the role of the Bay’s vegetation and waters in maintaining a healthy regional ecosystem.</p> <p><i>Policies – Bay and Baylands</i></p> <p>ER-3.1 Protect, preserve and restore the baylands ecosystem in a manner consistent with the fragile environmental characteristics of this area and the interest of the citizens of San José in a healthful environment.</p> <p>ER-3.2 Cooperate with the County, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, California Department of Fish and Game, Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), and other appropriate jurisdictions to prevent the degradation of baylands by discouraging new filling or dredging of Bay waters and baylands.</p> <p>ER-3.3 In cooperation and, where appropriate, in consultation with other interested agencies and with projects such as the South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration Project, encourage the restoration of diked historic wetlands, including salt ponds, to their natural state by opening them to</p>

	<p>tidal action.</p> <p>ER-3.4 Avoid new development which creates substantial adverse impacts on the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge or results in a net loss of baylands habitat value.</p> <p>ER-3.5 Prohibit planting of invasive non-native plant species in or near baylands habitats.</p> <p><i>Special-Status Plants and Animals</i></p> <p>Natural habitats and communities, including streams, oak woodlands, grassland, chaparral, riparian forest, salt marsh, freshwater wetlands, and others, harbor a number of species that are rare, declining, or particularly sensitive to human activities. These “special- status species” include plants and animals that are protected under State and Federal Endangered Species Acts, the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the California Fish and Game Code, and other species listed by the California Department of Fish and Game and the California Native Plant Society. (See Table ER-4: Special-Status Animal Species)</p> <p>Goal ER-4 – Special-Status Plants and Animals</p> <p>Preserve, manage, and restore habitat suitable for special-status species, including threatened and endangered species.</p> <p><i>Policies – Special Status Plants and Animals</i></p> <p>ER-4.1 Preserve and restore, to the greatest extent feasible, habitat areas that support special-status species. Avoid development in such habitats unless no feasible alternatives exist and mitigation is provided of equivalent value.</p> <p>ER-4.2 Limit recreational uses in wildlife refuges, nature preserves and wilderness areas in parks to those activities which have minimal impact on sensitive habitats.</p> <p>ER-4.3 Prohibit planting of invasive non-native plant species in natural habitats that support special-status species.</p> <p>ER-4.4 Require that development projects incorporate mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to individuals of special-status species.</p> <p><i>Migratory Birds</i></p> <p>More than 350 species of birds have been observed in the diverse array of habitats provided by the City.</p> <p>Goal ER-5 – Migratory Birds</p> <p>Protect migratory birds from injury or mortality. <i>Policies – Migratory Birds</i></p> <p>ER-5.1 Avoid implementing activities that result in the loss of active native birds’ nests, including both direct loss and indirect loss through abandonment, of native birds. Avoidance of activities that could result in impacts to nests during the breeding season or maintenance of buffers between such activities and active nests would avoid such impacts.</p> <p>ER-5.2 Require that development projects incorporate measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds.</p> <p><i>Wildlife Movement</i></p> <p>Goal ER-7 – Wildlife Movement</p>
--	---

	<p>Minimize adverse effects of future development on wildlife movement and remove or reduce existing impediments to wildlife movement. <i>Policies – Wildlife Movement</i> (City of San Jose 2011)</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>Chapter 7.1 of the City of South San Francisco General Plan lays out the following applicable guiding policies for habitat and biological resources conservation:</p> <p><i>7.1-G-1 Protect special status species and supporting habitats within South San Francisco, including species that are State or federally listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare.</i></p> <p>New development projects in ecologically sensitive areas should consider impacts on valuable and sensitive natural habitats.</p> <p><i>7.1-G-2 Protect and, where reasonable and feasible, restore saltmarshes and wetlands.</i></p> <p>Although much of South San Francisco’s saltmarshes and wetlands have been severely degraded through years of fill, they could be restored along portions of the city’s southern bayshore.</p> <p><i>Special Habitat Areas</i></p> <p><i>7.1-I-1 Cooperate with State and federal agencies to ensure that development does not substantially affect special status species appearing on any State or federal list for any rare, endangered, or threatened species. Require assessments of biological resources prior to approval of any development on sites with ecologically sensitive habitat.</i></p> <p>(City of South San Francisco 2015)</p>

G.4 Table G-4. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Cultural Resources

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>General Plan Historical and Archaeological Resources Goals and Objectives:</p> <p>5.1 Historic Resource Protection – Protect historic resources for their historic, cultural, social and educational values and the enjoyment of future generations.</p> <p>5.3 Protection of Archaeological/Paleontological Sites – Protect archaeological/paleontological sites from destruction in order to preserve and interpret them for future scientific research, and public educational programs.</p> <p>General Plan Historical and Archaeological Resources Policies:</p> <p>Protection of Archaeological/Paleontological Resources</p> <p>5.20 Site Survey – Determine if sites proposed for new development contain archaeological/paleontological resources. Prior to approval of development for these sites, require that a mitigation plan, adequate to protect the resource and prepared by a qualified professional, be reviewed and implemented as a part of the project.</p> <p>5.21 Site Treatment –</p> <p>a. Encourage the protection and preservation of archaeological sites.</p> <p>b. Temporarily suspend construction work when archaeological/paleontological sites are discovered. Establish procedures which allow for the timely investigation and/or excavation of such sites by qualified professionals as may be appropriate.</p> <p>c. Cooperate with institutes of higher learning and interested organizations to record, preserve, and excavate sites.</p> <p>(County of San Mateo 1986)</p>
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>General Plan Heritage Resources Strategies:</p> <p>#1 – Inventory and Evaluate Heritage Resources</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>#2 – Prevent or Minimize Adverse Impacts on Heritage Resources</p> <p>#3 – Restore, Enhance and Commemorate Resources</p> <p>General Plan Heritage Resources Policies and Implementation:</p> <p>C-RC 49 – Cultural heritage resources within Santa Clara County should be preserved, restored whenever possible, and commemorated as appropriate for their scientific, cultural, historic and place values.</p> <p>(County of Santa Clara 1994)</p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)</p>	<p>The following General Plan policies are relevant to the project:</p> <p>RS.P-38 – Identify and preserve important prehistoric and historic structures, features, and communities.</p> <p>RS.P-40- Consult with Native American governments to identify and consider Native American cultural places in land use planning.</p> <p>The following Implementation Programs are relevant to the project:</p> <p>RS.1-25 – Require cultural resources inventories of all new development projects in areas identified with medium or high potential for archeological or cultural resources. Where a preliminary site survey finds medium to high potential for substantial archaeological remains, the County shall require a mitigation plan to protect the resource before issuance of permits.</p> <p>(County of Solano 2008)</p>
<p>City of Brisbane</p>	<p>The following General Plan Policy is relevant to the project:</p> <p>Policy 137 – Conserve pre-historic resources in accordance with State and Federal requirements.</p>
<p>City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2)</p>	<p>The following General Plan goals and policies are applicable to the project:</p> <p>Goal LU-8: Preserve Hayward’s historic districts and resources to maintain a unique sense of pace and to promote an understanding of the regional and community history.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>LU-8.1: Value of Historic Preservation – The City shall recognize the value and co-benefits of local historic preservation, including job creation, economic development, increased property values, and heritage tourism.</p> <p>LU-8.13: Planning Study Considerations - The City shall consider historical and cultural resources when developing planning studies and documents.</p> <p>(City of Brisbane 1994)</p>
<p>City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)</p>	<p>General Plan goals and policies relevant to the project are as follows:</p> <p>Goal LUD-11 – Preserved and protected important historic and cultural resources.</p> <p>Policy LUD 11.1 – Historical preservation. Support the preservation and restoration of structures and cultural resources listed in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources, the California Register of Historic Places or National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Policy LUD 11.5 – Archaeological and paleontological site protection. Require all new development to meet state codes regarding the identification and protection of archaeological and paleontological deposits.</p> <p>Policy LUD 11.6 – Human remains. Require all new development to meet state codes regarding the identification and protection of human remains.</p> <p>(City of Mountain View 2012)</p>
<p>Redwood City (RWC)</p>	<p>Almost half of Redwood City’s land area is under water, in the San Francisco Bay.</p> <p><i>Redwood City Historic Preservation Ordinance</i></p> <p>The City of Redwood City adopted the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 40 of the Municipal Code) in 1980. The Historic Preservation Ordinance is intended to “safeguard the City’s heritage by providing for the protection of historic</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>landmarks, encourage public knowledge of the City’s history, and foster a sense of identity within the community” (City of Redwood City 2010b.) The Ordinance established an inventory of designated historical resources, which is the city’s list of buildings, sites, structures, objects and/or districts that have been evaluated pursuant to the NRHP, the CRHR, and determined historically significant within a specific historic context and theme of development. The Historic Preservation Ordinance requires that projects affecting historical resources comply with local, state and federal laws and incorporates the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. (City of Redwood City. 2010a,b).</p> <p><i>Redwood City General Plan</i></p> <p>The following General Plan goals and policies are applicable to the project:</p> <p>Goal BE-36: Identify, study, and document historic resources.</p> <p>Goal bE-37: Protect, preserve, restore, rehabilitate, and/or enhance historic resources.</p> <p>Policy BE-37.1: Enhance, restore, preserve, and protect, as appropriate, historic resources throughout the city.</p> <p>(City of Redwood City 2010a,b)</p>
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)</p>	<p>The following General Plan goals and policies are applicable to the project:</p> <p>Goal ER-10: Preserve and conserve archaeologically significant structures, sites, districts and artifacts in order to promote a greater sense of historic awareness and community identify.</p> <p>Policy ER-10.3: Ensure that city, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes are enforced, including laws related to archaeological and paleontological resources, to ensure the adequate protection of historic and prehistoric resources.</p> <p>(City of San Jose 2011)</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco</p>	<p>The following General Plan Guiding Policies are relevant to the</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
(SBS)	<p>project:</p> <p>7.5-G-1 – Conserve historic, cultural, and archaeological resources for the aesthetic, educational, economic, and scientific contribution they make to South San Francisco’s identity and quality of life.</p> <p>The following General Plan Implementing Policies are relevant to the project:</p> <p>7.5-I-4 – Ensure the protection of known archaeological resources in the city by requiring a records review for any development proposed in areas of known resources.</p> <p>7.5-I-5 – In accordance with State law, require the preparation of a resource mitigation plan and monitoring program by a qualified archaeologist in the event that archaeological resources are uncovered.</p> <p>(City of South San Francisco)</p>

G.5 Table G-5. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Geology/Soils/Seismicity

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
San Mateo County General Plan (RWC, SBS)	The Seismic and Safety Element of the General Plan (County of San Mateo 1986), adopted in 1976, contains policies which generally: (1) propose strategies for the reduction of the risk of geotechnical hazards to acceptable levels; and (2) support the integration of data on geotechnical hazards into the development review process.
Redwood City General Plan (RWC Channel)	<p>Objectives and policies from the <i>Safety Element</i> (adopted in 1990 and updated in 2010) of the General Plan (Redwood City 2010) seek to protect the community from hazards of soil erosion, weak and expansive soils, and geologic instability. Relevant policies and goals are excerpted below.</p> <p><u><i>Safety Policy</i></u> S-1: Identify structural types and land uses highly sensitive to earthquake activity, and abate or modify them to achieve acceptable risk.</p> <p><u><i>Goal PS-6:</i></u> Minimize the potential damage to structures and loss of life that result from earthquakes and other geological hazards.</p> <p><u><i>Policy PS-6.1:</i></u> Identify structural types, land uses, and sites that are highly sensitive to earthquake activity and other geological hazards, and seek abate or modify them to achieve acceptable levels of risk.</p> <p><u><i>Policy PS-6.3:</i></u> Work to ensure that structures and the public in Redwood City are exposed to reduced risks from seismic and geological events.</p>
City of Brisbane (SBS)	None Identified.
City of South San Francisco (SBS)	<p>The Geologic and Seismic Hazard Guiding Policy is listed under the Health and Safety Element of the City’s General Plan (City of SSF 2015).</p> <p>8.1-G-1: Minimize the risk to life and property from seismic activity and geologic hazards in South San Francisco.</p>
Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)	The goals of the Public Health and Safety chapter of the General Plan (Solano County 2008) address the County’s desire to protect its residents, their property, and the environment from natural

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>and human-caused hazards. The relevant seismic safety and land stability policy is:</p> <p>HS.P-16: Require minimum setbacks for construction along creeks between the creek bank and structure, except for farm structures that are not dwellings or places of work, based on the susceptibility of the bank to lurching caused by seismic shaking.</p>
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	<p>The Safety Element of the General Plan (Alameda County 1994) was adopted in 2013. The goal is to minimize risks to lives and property due to seismic and geologic hazards.</p> <p>P1: To the extent possible, projects should be designed to accommodate seismic shaking and should be sited away from areas subject to hazards induced by seismic shaking (landsliding, liquefaction, lurching, etc.) where design measures to mitigate the hazards will be uneconomic or will not achieve a satisfactory degree of risk reduction.</p>
City of Hayward (Eden Landing)	<p>Under the General Plan Hazards element (City of Hayward 2014), the following policy may apply:</p> <p>HAZ-2.8 Tsunamis: The City shall coordinate with the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District (HARD), the East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD), and the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to efficiently evacuate shoreline parks during potential tsunami events.</p>
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>Under the Health and Safety section of the General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994), the following policies are relevant:</p> <p>C-HS 29: Inventories and mapping of natural hazards should be adequately maintained for use in planning and decision-making.</p> <p>C-HS 33: Development in areas of natural hazards should be designed, located, and otherwise regulated to reduce associated risks, by regulating the type, density, and placement of development where it will not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. be directly jeopardized by hazards; b. increase hazard potential; and c. increase risks to neighboring properties.
City of Mountain View	Under the Public Safety chapter of the General Plan (City of

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
(Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)	<p>Mountain View 2012) goal PSA-5 addresses the protection of life and property from seismic hazards.</p> <p>PSA 5.1: New development. Ensure new development addresses seismically induced geologic hazards.</p>
City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)	<p>The Environmental Leadership Chapter of the General Plan (City of San Jose 2007) contains the following Seismic Hazard policy and Geologic and Soil Hazard policy:</p> <p>EC-3.4: The City of San José will maintain up-to-date seismic hazard maps with assistance from the California Geological Survey (or other state agencies) under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act.</p> <p>EC-4.5: Ensure that any development activity that requires grading does not impact adjacent properties, local creeks and storm drainage systems by designing and building the site to drain properly and minimize erosion. An Erosion Control Plan is required for all private development projects that have a soil disturbance of one acre or more, are adjacent to a creek/river, and/or are located in hillside areas. Erosion Control Plans are also required for any grading occurring between October 15th and April 15th.</p>

G.6 Table G-6. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Hazards and Hazardous Material

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing Ponds)	<p>The following policy in the Safety Element of the Alameda County General Plan (amended 2014) is applicable:</p> <p><i>P1. Uses involving the manufacture, use or storage of highly flammable (or toxic) materials and highly water reactive materials should be located at an adequate distance from other uses and should be regulated to minimize the risk of on-site and off-site personal injury and property damage. The transport of highly flammable materials by rail, truck, or pipeline should be regulated and monitored to minimize risk to adjoining uses.</i></p>
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>In the San Mateo County General Plan-Hazardous Materials section, the following goal and objectives apply:</p> <p><i>16.47: Strive to Protect Life, Property, and the Environment From Hazardous Material Exposure</i></p> <p>Strive to protect public health and safety, environmental quality, and property from the adverse effects of hazardous materials through adequate and responsible management practices.</p> <p><i>16.48: Strive to Ensure Responsible Hazardous Waste Management</i></p> <p>Strive to ensure that hazardous waste generated within San Mateo County is stored, treated, transported and disposed of in a legal and environmentally safe manner so as to prevent human health hazard and/or ecological disruption.</p> <p><i>16.49: Strive to Reduce Public Exposure to Hazardous Materials</i></p> <p>Strive to reduce public exposure to hazardous materials through programs which: (1) promote safe transportation, (2) prevent accidental discharge, and (3) promote effective incident response, utilizing extensive inventory and monitoring techniques.</p>
Santa Clara County GP (Alviso)	<p>In the Health and Safety section of the County’s General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994), the following strategy and policies are relevant:</p> <p><i>Strategy #1: Manage Hazardous Materials Safely and Efficiently</i></p> <p><i>Policy C-HS 14 All feasible measures to safely and effectively</i></p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>manage hazardous materials and site hazardous materials treatment facilities should be used, including complying with all federal and state mandates.</p> <p><i>Policy C-HS 15</i> To achieve a more effective, efficient and economical regulatory environment, all feasible means to simplify and coordinate locally-implemented hazardous materials management regulations should be considered.</p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan and Montezuma)</p>	<p>In the Health and Safety Element of the County’s General Plan, the following policies apply to this resource area:</p> <p><i>HS.P-26:</i> Minimize the risks associated with transporting, storing, and using hazardous materials through methods that include careful land use planning and coordination with appropriate federal, state, or County agencies.</p> <p><i>HS.P-28:</i> Encourage the use of programs and products by businesses that will result in a reduction of hazardous waste and materials.</p>
<p>City of Brisbane (SBS)</p>	<p>In the Community Health and Safety Chapter of the city’s General Plan (City of Brisbane 1994), the following policy would apply:</p> <p><i>Policy 166:</i> Protect the community's health, safety, welfare, natural resources and property through regulation of the handling and storage of hazardous materials, with specific focus on prevention of accidents.</p>
<p>City of Hayward (Eden Landing ponds)</p>	<p>In the Hazards Element of the city’s General Plan (City of Hayward 2014), the following goal and policies may apply:</p> <p><i>Goal Haz-6: Protect people and environmental resources from contaminated hazardous material sites and minimize risks associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials.</i></p> <p><i>Policy HAZ-6.1 Hazardous Materials Program</i></p> <p>The City shall maintain its status as a Certified Unified Program Agency and implement the City’s Unified Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Program, which includes Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>(Hazardous Materials Business Plans -HMBP); and California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program;</p> <p><i>Policy HAZ-6.7 Agency Coordination</i></p> <p>The City shall coordinate with State, Federal, and local agencies to develop and promote best practices related to the use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.</p>
<p>City of Mountain View (Alviso)</p>	<p>In the Public Safety chapter of the city’s General Plan (City of Mountain View 2012), the following goal and policies may be applicable:</p> <p><i>Goal PSA-3: A community protected from fire, hazardous materials and environmental contamination.</i></p> <p><i>Policy PSA 3.2: Protection from hazardous materials.</i></p> <p>Prevent injuries and environmental contamination due to the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials through prevention and enforcement of fire and life safety codes</p> <p><i>Policy PSA 3.4: Oversight agencies.</i></p> <p>Work with local, state and federal oversight agencies to encourage remediation of contamination and protection of public and environmental health and safety.</p>
<p>Redwood City (RWC)</p>	<p>In the Redwood City General Plan, Public Safety Element (2010), the following policy would apply:</p> <p><i>Policy PS-8.1: Establish policies to regulate and reduce hazardous waste within Redwood City that are consistent with the County’s Hazardous Waste Management Plan and other County regulatory programs.</i></p> <p>The Port of Redwood City Tariff (Port of Redwood City 2014) includes the following provisions:</p> <p>EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS CARGOES</p> <p>(A) It is unlawful to handle, transport, load, discharge or retain any dangerous cargo on a port or private facility or on a vessel within the Port area of Redwood City unless all Local, State and Federal</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>laws and regulations including, but not limited to the following are met and complied with:</p> <p>(1) Federal Regulations, titles "Explosive or Other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessel" CFR, Sec.4472, amended U.S. 46-CFR-170 and "U.S. Coast Guard Tank Vessel Regulations" amended U.S. 46-USC-391a.</p> <p>(B) It is unlawful to allow any acid, flammable or any dangerous cargoes to remain overnight on or inside any facility (public or private) within the Port area.</p> <p>Exception: The Port Manger may designate, with approval of the City Fire Marshal, such place or places where cargo described in (B) may remain pending load out or delivery.</p> <p>(C) The Port Manager may have cargo, described in parts (A) and (B), removed from the Port area at the expense of the vessel, the cargo owner and/or its consignee.</p> <p>(D) Before handling any class of explosive in this Port, a "Joint Explosives Permit" must be applied for in writing and obtained from the Port Manager after approval of the City Fire Marshal.</p> <p>(1) The person obtaining this permit must agree and comply with all terms and conditions specified in the permit which, in addition to referencing the Federal, State and Municipal requirements, may also contain specific instructions from the Port Manager.</p> <p>DISPOSAL OF VESSEL'S OILY WASTE</p> <p>Vessels requiring discharge of oily waste at the Port of Redwood City shall inquire of the Port's Manager for the name(s) of oily waste hauler(s) permitted by the Port of Redwood City to provide equipment and operate at the Port of Redwood City to receive, haul and dispose of oily waste. The vessel shall arrange directly with such oily waste hauler(s) for such services and equipment. Payment of charges for these services and equipment provided by such oily waste hauler shall be made directly to the oily waste hauler by the vessel, its agent, owner, charterer or any other party responsible for such payment of charges by the vessel.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>HANDLING OF FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS</p> <p>(A) Vessels may load or discharge flammable or combustible liquids through stationary pipelines, at locations approved by the Port Manager and the City Fire Marshal.</p> <p>(B) Vessels are allowed to load or discharge flammable or combustible liquids in approved standard containers within the Port area, subject to the following:</p> <p>(1) Permitted between 0800 and 1700 hrs.</p> <p>(a) Advance notice must be given to the City Fire Marshal if handling is to take place during other hours of the day.</p> <p>(2) Trucks or railroad cars containing such packaged flammable or combustible liquids are not permitted to stand-by on a covered terminal or to remain in an open area on terminal property unless the vessel is ready to load within a reasonable time.</p> <p>(3) Flammable or combustible liquids in containers discharged from a vessel must be removed at once from the terminal area. If unloaded direct to a truck or railcar, the carrier must move this cargo from the terminal area as it is loaded. (See Exception).</p> <p>(4) Empty containers which have held flammable or combustible liquids must be removed from terminal areas at once.</p>
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso)</p>	<p>In the city’s General Plan Hazards Element, the following policies may be applicable:</p> <p><i>Hazardous Materials Policies:</i></p> <p>1. The City should require proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent leakage, potential explosions, fires, or the escape of harmful gases, and to prevent individually innocuous materials from combining to form hazardous substances, especially at the time of disposal.</p> <p>2. The City should support State and Federal legislation which strengthen safety requirements for the transportation of hazardous materials.</p> <p>3. The City should incorporate soil and groundwater contamination analysis within the environmental review process for development proposals. When contamination is present on a site, the City should report this information to the appropriate agencies that</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>regulate the cleanup of toxic contamination.</p> <p><i>Hazardous Waste Management Policy:</i></p> <p>9. Proper storage and disposal of hazardous wastes shall be required to prevent leaks, explosions, fires, or the escape of harmful gases, and to prevent materials from combining to form hazardous substances and wastes.</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>In the Health and Safety Element Chapter of the General Plan (City of South San Francisco 2015), the following guiding policy may be relevant:</p> <p>8.3-G-2 Minimize the risk to life and property from the generation, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and waste in South San Francisco. Comply with all applicable regulations and provisions for the storage, use and handling of hazardous substances as established by federal (EPA), State (DTSC, RWQCB, Cal OSHA, Cal EPA), and local (County of San Mateo, City of South San Francisco) regulations.</p>

G.7 Table G-7. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Land Use and Planning

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	<p>Alameda County General Plan Open Space Element, Principles for Shoreline and Bay Open Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve natural ecological habitats in shoreline areas • Provide continuity in shoreline open space • Bay or marsh filling and development should not be permitted except in selected areas for recreational use. • Provide for orderly transition of phased out salt extraction areas to uses compatible with the Open Space Plan • Local, regional, state and federal agencies should coordinate policies and plans for preservation of San Francisco Bay and shoreline.
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>General Land Use Goals and Objectives: 7.4 Natural Resources. Designate land uses in order to enhance the protection and management of natural resources.</p>
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>In the Santa Clara General Plan, the site designated as a “Resource Conservation Area.” The relevant Resource Conservation (RC) Element and Land Use (LU) Element policies are:</p> <p>R-LU 3: The general intent of each “Resource Conservation Area” designation is to encourage land uses and densities appropriate to the rural unincorporated areas that also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help preserve rural character; • conserve natural, scenic, and cultural resources; • protect public health and safety from natural and man-made hazards; • preserve agriculture and prime agricultural soils; • protect watersheds and water quality; • enhance air quality; and • minimize the demand for and cost of public services and facilities. <p>R-LU 4: The Baylands are of major environmental importance for the climate and the quality of life within the county. Current uses include the National Wildlife Refuge, parks, salt ponds, marshes, public solid waste disposal facilities, wildlife habitat for rare, endangered and locally unique plants and animals,</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>public educational facilities and harbors.</p> <p>R-LU 5: The edges of the San Francisco Bay shall be preserved and restored as open space. Allowable uses shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bay waters and sloughs; • marshes, wetlands and wetlands restoration; • salt extraction; • wildlife habitat; • open space preserves; • small piers and walkways; • wildlife observation; and • recreational uses, such as walking, horseback riding, bicycling, fishing, boating, education, swimming, limited hunting, aquaculture, and marinas. <p>R-LU 6: There shall be no filling of wetlands except for very limited construction of small levees, piers, or walkways necessary for the public use or study of the baylands.</p> <p>C-RC 3: Multiple uses of lands intended for open space and conservation shall be encouraged so long as the uses are consistent with the objectives of resource management, conservation, and preservation, particularly habitat areas.</p> <p>R-RC 30: Land uses in areas adjacent to the Baylands should have no adverse impact upon wetlands habitats or scenic qualities of the Baylands. Uses adjacent to the Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuge should be compatible with the Refuge.</p> <p>C-RC 34: Restoration of habitats should be encouraged and utilized where feasible, especially in cases where habitat preservation and flood control, water quality, or other objectives can be successfully combined.</p>
Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)	<p>The General Plan provides a “marsh” designation with a resource conservation overlay. The “marsh” designation provides for protection of marsh and wetland areas. Allowed are aquatic and wildlife habitat, marsh-oriented recreational uses, agricultural activities compatible with the marsh environment and marsh habitat, educational and scientific research, educational facilities supportive of and compatible with marsh functions, and restoration of historic tidal wetlands.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
City of Brisbane (SBS)	<p>The City of Brisbane General Plan includes the following policies: Policy 13- Integrate physical, social, environmental and financial elements of the community for the benefit of current and future residents.</p> <p>Policy 16- Acknowledge the mountain setting and the proximity to the Bay as central factors in forming the physical character of the City.</p>
City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2)	<p>The General Plan includes a “Baylands” designation for the Eden Landing area of the Hayward Shoreline. The Baylands designation generally applies to the open space resources located along the Hayward shoreline. Future changes to the Baylands are expected to include the continued restoration of salt and fresh water marshes and upland habitat, improvements to regional levees to protect the shoreline from rising sea levels, and the construction of various trails and compatible recreational facilities throughout the area.</p> <p><i>Allowed Uses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt and freshwater marsh • Upland habitat <p><i>Supporting Uses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancillary educational and recreational support uses that are compatible with the ecology of the Bay and Baylands (fishing, hiking and bicycling, bird watching, wetland and marshland tours, and kayaking) • Nature centers <p><i>Development Standards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density: Not applicable • Maximum FAR: 0.05
City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)	<p>The City of Mountain View General Plan includes the following goal:</p> <p>Goal LU-15. An area that is a model of highly sustainable and innovative development, protective of natural and biological assets.</p>
City of Redwood City (RWC)	<p>The City of Redwood City General Plan includes the following goal:</p> <p>Goal BE-21: Maintain the viability of the Port of Redwood City as a center for goods and people movement and large-scale industrial activity.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)</p>	<p>The primary land-use goal contained in the City’s General Plan is related to identifying growth areas.</p> <p>LU-19.4 Reserve areas outside the Greenline/Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) for rural, agricultural, open space, habitat, or other very low-intensity uses. Prohibit new urban development outside of the Greenline/Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). Appropriate land use designations for areas outside of the UGB include Agriculture; Open Hillside; Open Space, Parklands and Habitat; Urban Reserve; and the Open Hillside Golf Course Site Overlay. Other designations may not be applied to lands outside of the UGB.</p> <p>LU-19.8 Due to the increased potential for some particular environmental impacts on lands located outside of the Urban Growth Boundary, limit new development in these areas to projects that will not result in substantial direct or indirect environmental impacts upon sensitive habitat areas, special status species, geologic hazard avoidance or the visual environment. Additionally, incorporate measures within new development to ensure substantial wildlife corridor protection and prohibit planting of invasive species with the potential to impact sensitive habitat within the project vicinity.</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>The City of Redwood City’s General Plan includes the following policy.</p> <p>Implementing policy 2-I-13-As part of development review in environmentally sensitive areas, require specific environmental studies and/or review as stipulated in Section 7.1: Habitat and Biological Resources Conservation.</p>

G.8 Table G-8. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Noise and Vibration

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	<p>The Countywide Noise Element of the General Plan established interior and exterior noise average noise levels (Ldn) of 45 dBA and 55 dBA respectively for residential land uses based on Federal noise level standards. The Noise Element also references noise compatibility standards developed by the Association of Bay Area Governments, which identified an exterior noise level of 65 dBA CNEL or less as a basis for finding little noise impact on residential land uses, 65 to 70 dBA as a moderate impact, and any level above 70 dBA as a significant impact. Commercial uses allow a maximum of 80dBA exterior noise level. There is a 5 dBA evening “penalty” from 10 PM to 7 AM (County of Alameda 2015).</p> <p>Policy 11.1-1 Siting of Noise-Sensitive Uses. Avoid siting new noise-sensitive uses in areas with projected noise levels greater than 70 dBA. Where such uses are permitted, require incorporation of mitigation measures to ensure that interior noise levels are acceptable. (Alameda County General Plan 2014)</p>
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>There are a number of San Mateo County goals and objectives that address noise. These are laid out in the 1986 General Plan and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strive Toward a Livable Noise Environment:</i> Strive toward an environment for all residents of San Mateo County, which is free from unnecessary, annoying, and injurious noise. • Reduce Noise Impacts Through Noise/Land Use Compatibility and Noise Mitigation • <i>Promote Protection of Noise Sensitive Land Uses and Noise Reduction in Quiet Areas and Noise Impact Areas:</i> Promote measures which: (1) protect noise sensitive land uses, (2) preserve and protect existing quiet areas, especially those which contain noise sensitive land uses, and (3) promote noise compatibility in Noise Impact Areas. • <i>Regulate Distribution of Land Uses:</i> Regulate the distribution of land uses to attain noise compatibility. Measures may include preference toward locating: (1) noise sensitive land uses within quiet areas, removed from Noise Impact Areas, and (2) noise generating land uses

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>separate from noise sensitive land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regulate Noise Levels:</i> Regulate noise levels emanating from noise generating land uses through measures, which establish maximum land use compatibility and nuisance thresholds. • <i>Site Planning Noise Control:</i> Incorporate acoustic site planning into the design of new development, particularly large scale, master planned development, through measures which may include: (1) separation of noise sensitive buildings from noise generating sources and (2) use of natural topography and intervening structures to shield noise sensitive land uses. • <i>Noise Barriers Noise Control:</i> Promote measures which incorporate use of noise barriers into the design of new development, particularly within Noise Impact Areas. Noise barriers may include earth berms, walls, fencing, or landscaping. • <i>Construction Techniques Noise Control:</i> Promote measures that incorporate noise control into the construction of existing and new buildings including, but not limited to, use of dense noise insulating building materials. (County of San Mateo 1986)
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>Chapter VIII, Section B-11 of the Santa Clara County Code prohibits unnecessary, excessive, and annoying noise to ensure public health, welfare and safety (Santa Clara County 2003). It provides maximum exterior noise limits for specific land uses during specified time periods. Permissible noise levels range from 45 to 75 dBA, for residential uses during the night (10 pm to 7 am) to heavy industrial uses anytime during the day, respectively. Residential public space is limited to 55 dBA during the daytime hours (7 am to 10 pm). Higher noise levels are permitted for construction and demolition activities. The maximum noise levels for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation stationary equipment ranges from 60 to 70 dBA between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm, depending on the land use. Noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent short-term operation increases by 15 dBA above the stationary source. Variance to noise provisions may</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>be authorized by the Director, assuming that permitted conditions included by the Director are protective.</p> <p>The Santa Clara County Code also provides exterior noise limits for various receiving land use categories. For one- to two- story residential uses, noise levels cannot exceed 45 and 55 dBA for more than 30 minutes in any hour from 10 pm to 7 am and from 7 am to 10 pm, respectively (Santa Clara County 2003) (SBSRP 2007).</p> <p>Relevant noise strategies, policies, and implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy #1: Prevent or Minimize Noise Conflicts. • <i>Policy C-HS 24.</i> Environments for all residents of Santa Clara County free from noises that jeopardize their health and well-being should be provided through measures which promote noise and land use compatibility. • <i>Policy C-HS 25.</i> Noise impacts from public and private projects should be mitigated. • <i>Policy C-HS(i) 25.</i> Prohibit construction in areas which exceed applicable interior and exterior standards, unless suitable mitigation measures can be implemented. <p>(Santa Clara County 2003)</p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)</p>	<p>Solano County has a number of policies and guidelines in place to protect residences and other noise- sensitive uses from unacceptable sound levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Policy HS.G-3:</i> Protect people living, working, and visiting Solano County from the harmful impacts of excessive noise. • <i>Policy HS.G-4:</i> Protect important agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses in Solano County from encroachment by land uses sensitive to noise and air quality impacts. • <i>Policy HS.I.71:</i> Locate industrial and other noise-generating land uses away from noise-sensitive land uses and/or require substantial noise sources to be completely enclosed within buildings or structures. <p>Thresholds for unacceptable noise range from 65-80 dBA,</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>depending on the receptors. For residential low density, single family, duplex or mobile homes, less than 60 dB is normally acceptable, 55 to 70 dB is conditionally acceptable, 70 to 75 is normally unacceptable, and greater than 75 is clearly unacceptable. Multifamily residential has the same thresholds for unacceptable, but 5 dB higher thresholds for the acceptable ranges. If the ambient noise level exceeds the standard, the standard becomes the ambient level plus 5 dB. Applicable standards are reduced by 5 dB if they exceed the ambient level by 10 or more dB.</p> <p>Solano County does not set legal noise thresholds for wildlife receptors. The closest category is for Playgrounds and Parks, etc., which sets a non-transportation noise standard of 65/75 average dBA Leq and maximum dBA Lmax, respectively.</p> <p>Where it is not possible to reduce noise levels in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB or less using practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB may be allowed, provided that all available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented.</p> <p>Noise mitigation is required to reduce construction and other short-term noise impacts above the thresholds already outlined.</p> <p>Related policies: HS.P-48, HS.P-50, HS.P-51, HS.P-52</p> <p>(Solano County General Plan 2008)</p>
City of Brisbane (SBS)	<p><i>Policy 176</i> Minimize the intrusion of unwarranted and intrusive noise on community life.</p> <p><i>Program 176a</i>: Discourage new sources that generate excessive noise.</p> <p>(City of Brisbane 1994)</p>
City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2)	<p>Unacceptable noise levels range from 65 to 80 dBA, depending on type of land use nearby (City of Hayward 2011a).</p> <p>Chapter 4, Article 1, Section 4-1.03.4 of Hayward’s Municipal Code (City of Hayward 2011a) allows construction activities to operate an individual device or piece of equipment with noise levels up to</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	83 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the source, and activities that do not produce a noise level exceeding 86 dBA at any point outside of the property plane.
City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)	<p>The following policies pertaining to noise are presented in Mountain View’s General Plan (City of Mountain View 2012):</p> <p>Policies</p> <p><i>NOI 1.1: Land use compatibility.</i> Use the Outdoor Noise Environment Guidelines as a guide for planning and development decisions.</p> <p><i>NOI 1.2: Noise-sensitive land uses.</i> Require new development of noise-sensitive land uses to incorporate measures into the project design to reduce interior and exterior noise levels to the following acceptable levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single-family developments shall maintain a standard of 65 dBA Ldn for exterior noise in private outdoor active use areas. • New multi-family residential developments shall maintain a standard of 65 dBA Ldn for private and community outdoor recreation use areas. Noise standards do not apply to private decks and balconies in multi-family residential developments. • Interior noise levels shall not exceed 45 dBA Ldn in all new single-family and multi-family residential units. • Where new single-family and multi-family residential units would be exposed to intermittent noise from major transportation sources such as train or airport operations, new construction shall achieve an interior noise level of 65 dBA through measures such as site design or special construction materials. This standard shall apply to areas exposed to four or more major transportation noise events such as passing trains or aircraft flyovers per day. <p><i>NOI 1.3: Exceeding acceptable noise thresholds.</i> If noise levels in the area of a proposed project would exceed normally acceptable thresholds, the City shall require a detailed analysis of proposed noise reduction measures to determine whether the proposed use is compatible. As needed, noise insulation features shall be included in the design of such projects to reduce exterior noise levels to meet acceptable thresholds, or for uses with no active outdoor use areas, to ensure acceptable interior noise levels.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p><i>NOI 1.4: Site planning.</i> Use site planning and project design strategies to achieve the noise level standards in NOI 1.1 (Land use compatibility) and in NOI 1.2 (Noise-sensitive land uses). The use of noise barriers shall be considered after all practical design-related noise measures have been integrated into the project design.</p> <p><i>NOI 1.6: Sensitive uses.</i> Minimize noise impacts on noise-sensitive land uses, such as residential uses, schools, hospitals and child-care facilities.</p> <p><i>NOI 1.7: Stationary sources.</i> Restrict noise levels from stationary sources through enforcement of the Noise Ordinance.</p>
Redwood City (RWC)	<p>Chapter 24 of Redwood City’s Municipal Code (City of Redwood City 2012) prohibits excessive and unreasonable noises, defined as (A) noise levels generated by construction activities at more than 110 dB measured at any point within a residential district of the City and outside of the plane of said property, or (B) noise levels generated by an individual item of machinery, equipment or device used during construction activities at more than 110 dB measured within a residential district of the City at a distance of twenty-five feet from said machinery, equipment or device. In addition, construction activities that generate noise levels exceeding the local ambient (measured at any point within the residential district and outside of the plane of said property) are unlawful between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, or at any time on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.</p> <p>The Noise Element of the Redwood City General Plan identifies the objectives and general policies to minimize noise impacts on people, reduce the impact of point noise sources, and reduce ambient noise levels. Applicable policies to achieve such objectives include limiting the hours of operation at all noise generation sources wherever practicable and requiring all exterior noise sources (e.g., construction operations, air compressors, and pumps) to use available noise suppression devices and techniques to bring exterior noise down to acceptable levels compatible with adjacent land. (SPBSPRP 2007)</p> <p>The Noise section of the City of Redwood City’s General Plan (City</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>of Redwood City, 2010) provides additional guidelines for acceptable noise levels that are compatible with various land use categories. Normally unacceptable ranges for residential land uses are 60 to 75 dB, while commercial and marina land uses have normally unacceptable ranges of 75 to 80 dB. The Port and Industrial uses are much less restrictive; the Plan defines the normally acceptable noise threshold for the Port as less than 75 dBA, the conditionally acceptable threshold as greater than 75 dBA; no threshold is given for an unacceptable noise level. The Redwood City Municipal Code allows construction noise of up to 110 dBA in residential areas and does not provide a threshold for industrial areas. Open Space/Recreation spaces have a normally unacceptable noise range of 75 to 80, with greater than 85 being clearly unacceptable.</p>
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)</p>	<p>The Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan (City of San Jose 2011) states that the city’s acceptable noise level objective is 60 dBA DNL or less for residential and most institutional land uses.</p> <p>Section 20.100.450 of the San Jose Municipal Code (City of San Jose 2012) prohibits construction activity on a site located within 500 feet of a residential unit before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, or at any time on weekends.</p> <p>In addition, ordinances for different types of zoning districts contained in the Municipal Code set specific noise standards for various land uses. These vary from 55 to 70 dBA, with stricter standards set in residential or residential adjacent than commercially used areas and the least stringent standards in industrial zones.</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>Policies governing noise in South San Francisco are laid out in the General Plan and include:</p> <p>Policy 9-G-1 Protect public health and welfare by eliminating or minimizing the effects of existing noise problems, and by preventing increased noise levels in the future.</p> <p>Policy 9-G-2 Continue efforts to incorporate noise considerations into land use planning decisions, and guide the location and design of transportation facilities to minimize the effects of noise on adjacent land uses.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	(City of South San Francisco 2015)

G.9 Table G-9. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Recreation

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
All Counties	<p><u>San Francisco Bay Trail Plan (ABAG 2015d):</u> Policies related to recreational resources in the Bay Trail Plan include the following: <i>Policy 1.</i> Trail alignment policies reflect the goal of the Bay Trail program—to develop a continuous trail which highlights the wide variety of recreational and interpretive experiences offered by the diverse bay environment and is situated as close as feasible to the shoreline, within the constraints defined by other policies of the plan.</p> <p><u>Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) (USFWS 2012):</u> <i>Public Use, Goal 3:</i> Provide the local community and other visitors with compatible wildlife oriented outdoor recreation opportunities to enjoy, understand, and appreciate the resources of the Refuge.</p>
Alameda County (Eden Landing Ponds)	<p>The following principles in the Open Space Element of the <u>Alameda County General Plan</u> (Alameda County 1994) are applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a variety of open space for specific open space uses • Provide park and recreation and nature areas in open space adjacent to each community • Limit development within open space areas <p>Under the Recreation Plan, the following principle is relevant: Planning Principle 5. Parks and recreation areas should be planned and developed in conjunction with other conservation and development programs to serve multiple purposes when appropriate, including flood, erosion and watershed control, reservoir development, land conservation and reclamation.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	<p><u>EBRPD Master Plan Update 2012 (EBRPD 2012)</u></p> <p>The Master Plan provides policies and guidelines in order to achieve the highest standards of service in resource conservation, management, interpretation, public access and education. The following policies are related to recreational resources:</p> <p><i>Natural Resource Management NRM1:</i> The District will maintain, manage, conserve, enhance, and restore park wildland resources to protect essential plant and animal habitat within viable, sustainable ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Recreational Facilities and Areas (RFA), RFA 2:</i> The District will provide a diverse system of non-motorized trails to accommodate a variety of recreational users including hikers, joggers, people with dogs, bicyclists and equestrians. Both wide and narrow trails will be designed and designated to accommodate either single or multiple users based on location, recreational intensity, environmental and safety considerations. The District will focus on appropriate trail planning and design, signage and trail users education to promote safety and minimize conflicts between users.</p> <p><i>RFA4:</i> The District will expand its unpaved multi-use trail system as additional acreage and new parks are added. The District will continue to provide multi-use trails to link parks and to provide access to park visitor destinations.</p>
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	<p>San Mateo County General Plan Recreation Goals and Objectives (County of San Mateo 1986):</p> <p><i>6.1 Equitable and Balanced System of Facilities</i></p> <p>Provide for a balanced and equitable system of park and recreation facilities. Consider identified and/or changing needs and the impact upon environmental, service, competing land use, fiscal and organizational constraints.</p>
Santa Clara County GP (Alviso)	<p>In the Parks and Recreation section of the County’s General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994), the following policies are relevant:</p> <p><i>Policy C-PR 1.</i> An integrated and diverse system of accessible local and regional parks, scenic roads, trails, recreation facilities, and recreation services should be provided.</p> <p><i>Policy C-PR 4.</i> The public open space lands system should:</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>a. preserve visually and environmentally significant open space resources; and</p> <p>b. provide for recreation activities compatible with the enjoyment and preservation of each site’s natural resources, with trail linkages to adjacent and nearby regional park lands.</p> <p><i>Policy C-PR 9.</i> The parks and recreation system should be designed and implemented to help attain open space and natural environment goals and policies.</p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan and Montezuma)</p>	<p>The following components of the Parks and Recreation Element of Solano County’s General Plan (Solano County 2008) are applicable:</p> <p><i>Objective 1:</i> Coordinate the planning and development of regional recreational facilities between federal, state, and local agencies within Solano County.</p> <p><i>Policy A:</i> The County shall work with and assist local agencies and districts in identifying and protecting significant regional recreation resources.</p> <p><i>Objective 5:</i> Encourage appropriate multiple uses of public land for recreation and other uses</p> <p><i>Policies</i></p> <p>A. The County shall make the optimum use of public lands by developing or promoting development of facilities that are compatible with the primary resources of the site.</p> <p>B. The County shall support passive and active recreational uses that are compatible with the primary resources of the land.</p> <p>Resource Chapter:</p> <p>General Marsh/Delta Resource Policies:</p> <p><i>RS.P-7:</i> Preserve and enhance the diversity of habitats in marshes, delta to maintain these unique wildlife resources.</p> <p><i>RS.P-9:</i> Encourage restoration of historic marshes to wetland status, either as tidal marshes or managed wetlands. When managed wetlands are no longer used for waterfowl hunting,</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>restore them as tidal marshes.</p> <p>Chapter 12, Suisun Marsh Local Protection Program:</p> <p>The following policies govern the Suisun Marsh:</p> <p><i>SM.P-36:</i> Within the Suisun Marsh, provision should be made for public and private recreational development to allow for public recreation and access to the Marsh for such uses as fishing, hunting, boating, picnicking, hiking and nature study.</p> <p><i>SM.P-37:</i> Recreational uses in the Marsh should be located on the outer portions near population centers and easily accessible from existing roads.</p> <p><i>SM.P-38:</i> Recreational activities that could result in adverse impacts on the environment for the Suisun Marsh should not be permitted.</p> <p><i>SM.P-39:</i> Public access at appropriate locations shall be provided and protected along the county’s significant waterways within the Suisun Marsh to the maximum extent feasible.</p> <p>The Suisun Marsh Local Protection Program</p> <p>General Plan policies governing the Suisun Marsh are contained in Chapter 12 and are listed above.</p>
City of Brisbane (SBS)	<p>In the Open Space chapter of the General Plan (City of Brisbane 1994), the following policies are applicable:</p> <p><i>Policy 81.1:</i> Work to preserve open space lands to protect the natural environment and to provide outdoor educational and recreational opportunities consistent with the sensitivity of the resource.</p> <p><i>Policy 85:</i> Encourage the preservation and conservation of aquatic resources in Brisbane: the Lagoon, the Bayfront and the Marsh.</p> <p><i>Policy 90:</i> On an ongoing basis, aggressively seek opportunities to preserve open space.</p>
City of Hayward (Eden	In the Natural Resource Element of the General Plan (City of

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Landing ponds)	<p>Hayward 2014), the following policy is applicable:</p> <p><i>NR-1.5 Large Scale Natural Area Access</i></p> <p>The City shall support efforts to improve access to publicly owned large scale natural areas located within the Planning Area, including the shoreline, creeks, regional parks, riparian corridors, and hillside open space areas, by allowing them to be open for controlled access to improve public enjoyment and education, while also limiting access to extremely sensitive natural habitat and minimizing human related environmental impacts.</p>
City of Mountain View (Alviso)	<p>In the Parks, Open Space and Community Facilities Chapter of the General Plan (City of Mountain View 2012), the following policies apply:</p> <p><i>POS 2.4: Access to Bay and natural areas.</i></p> <p>Promote safe access to San Francisco Bay, creeks, scenic features and other natural resources in the city and surrounding region.</p> <p><i>POS 3.1: Preservation of natural areas.</i> Preserve natural areas, creeks and Shoreline at Mountain View Regional Park primarily for low-intensity uses. In special circumstances more active uses may be permitted if the overall natural character of the larger area is retained.</p>
Redwood City (RWC)	<p>In the Natural Resource Section of the General Plan (Redwood City 2010), the following goals/policies are applicable:</p> <p><i>Goal NR-5: Protect, restore, and maintain creeks, sloughs, and streams to ensure adequate water flow, prevent erosion, provide for viable riparian plant and wildlife habitat and, where appropriate, allow for recreation opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>Policy NR - 5.1: Restore, maintain, and enhance Redwood City’s creeks, streams, and sloughs to preserve and protect riparian and wetland plants, wildlife and associated habitats, and where feasible, incorporate public access.</i></p> <p><i>Policy NR-6.4: Allow for appropriate public access to bayfront</i></p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>open space lands for recreation activities while protecting and restoring the bayfront’s natural ecosystem and minimizing environmental damage, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Program NR-40:</i> Consult with the Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC) and other interested stakeholders to integrate public recreation and access opportunities with restoring and preserving bayfront lands.</p>
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso)</p>	<p>Within the Environmental Resource section, in the Parks, Open Space, and Recreation section, and in the Trails Network section of the General Plan (City of San Jose 2007), the following policies may apply:</p> <p>Water Resource Policy</p> <p><i>ER-9.4:</i> Work with the SCVWD to preserve water quality by establishing appropriate public access and recreational uses on land adjacent to rivers, creeks, wetlands, and other significant water courses.</p> <p>Sustainable Parks and Recreation</p> <p><i>PR-6.3:</i> Encourage public land agencies to accept dedications of open space lands of regional significance, including watersheds, wildlife habitats, wetlands, historic sites and scenic lands</p> <p>National Model for Trail Development and Use</p> <p><i>TN-1.2:</i> Minimize environmental disturbance in the design, construction and management of trails.</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>In the Parks, Public Facilities, and Services Chapter of the General Plan (City of South San Francisco 2015), the following goals/policies are relevant:</p> <p><i>5.1-G-2:</i> Improve bayfront access along its entire length and endorse the prominence of this important natural asset.</p> <p><i>5.1-G-5:</i> Develop linear parks in conjunction with major infrastructure improvements and along existing public utility and transportation rights-of-way.</p>

G.10 Table G-10. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Socioeconomics

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
Alameda County (Eden Landing)	None found.
San Mateo County (RWC, SBS)	None found.
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>The Santa Clara General Plan lays out policies for implementing strategies to improve the economic wellbeing of the County. Applicable policies include:</p> <p>C-EC 3: Diversification in the mix of local industry should be encouraged in Santa Clara County to achieve a broader base of industrial and commercial activities in order to insulate the local economy from possible future economic down-turns and to provide more lower skilled jobs.</p> <p>C-EC 6: Local governments should work to maintain a favorable climate for businesses.</p> <p>C-EC 11: Local governments should adequately plan for infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate planned growth.</p> <p>C-EC 12: Infrastructure improvement plans should be consistent with local growth management and land use plans.</p> <p>C-EC 13: Existing infrastructure should be adequately maintained.</p> <p>(County of Santa Clara 1994)</p>
Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)	<p>Solano County’s General Plan lays out the following applicable goals and policies for economic development:</p> <p>ED.G-1: Maintain and improve the County’s strong, diversified economic base and provide for a wide range of employment opportunities and support services, such as job training and childcare.</p> <p>ED.G-4: Promote business development by the County and in coordination with cities.</p> <p>ED.P-5: Encourage the retention and expansion of existing businesses and provide support for locally owned businesses.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>ED.P-8: Target economic development activities toward particular industries or service areas with special importance to the future of Solano County’s economy.</p> <p>ED.P-9: Encourage commercial and industrial development to locate in areas with adequate services. Consider the needs of existing and future commercial and industrial uses in infrastructure planning decisions.</p> <p>ED.P-10: Cooperate with cities to identify appropriate locations for large or heavy industrial uses and to maintain and expand the supply of land available for these types of use.</p> <p>ED.P-13: Collaborate with cities to improve infrastructure in targeted areas where necessary to support economic development policies.</p> <p>(Solano County 2008)</p>
City of Brisbane (SBS)	<p>Chapter IV of Brisbane’s General Plan provides goals and policies for Local Economic Development, including the following applicable policy:</p> <p>Policy 9: Seek fuller employment of Brisbane residents.</p> <p>(City of Brisbane 1994)</p>
City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2)	<p>Part 3.3 of the Hayward General Plan is the Economic Development Element, which contains the following applicable policies:</p> <p>ED-1.3 Commercial and Industrial Development The City shall encourage commercial and industrial development by ensuring the availability of suitable sites for development and providing appropriate zoning.</p> <p>ED-1.4 Emerging and Growing Business Sectors The City shall establish business attraction efforts that focus on small and medium-sized businesses within emerging and growing business sectors.</p> <p>ED-6.1 Business-Friendly Values The City shall ensure that the entire City organization, including employees, volunteers, and elected and appointed officials, understand and embrace Hayward’s business-friendly values.</p> <p>(City of Hayward 2014)</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)	None found. (City of Mountain View 2012)
Redwood City (RWC)	<p>The Redwood City General Plan lays out goals and policies for Economic Development, including:</p> <p>Guiding Principle: Strengthen economic vitality to provide jobs, services, revenues, and opportunities.</p> <p>Policy BE-32.2: Improve infrastructure and public facilities in targeted areas where necessary to support economic development.</p> <p>Policy BE-32.4: Maintain the Port of Redwood City as a critically important use, and protect long-term Port, Port-related, and surrounding industrial uses from the encroachment of incompatible land uses as appropriate.</p> <p>Policy BE-32.5: Encourage emerging industries and businesses.</p> <p>Policy BE-34.2: Continue to support industries that provide a range of jobs at prevailing living wages through land use policies and other City activities.</p> <p>Policy BE-35.1: Focus economic development activities toward particular industries or service areas contributing to the city’s economy.</p> <p>(City of Redwood City 2010a)</p>
City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)	<p>The General Plan for San Jose includes the following applicable policies for promoting broad economic prosperity:</p> <p>IE-6.1: Provide incentives that promote the creation of high-quality jobs across all industries.</p> <p>IE-6.2: Attract and retain a diverse mix of businesses and industries that can provide jobs for the residents of all skill and education levels to support a thriving community.</p> <p>IE-6.3: Attract job opportunities accessible to all of San José’s residents, particularly residents in low-income neighborhoods.</p> <p>(City of San Jose 2011)</p>
City of South San Francisco (SBS)	The City of South San Francisco General Plan lays out the following applicable guiding policies for economic development strategy:

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>6-G-2: Establish economic development priorities and undertake targeted investments to facilitate expansion, retention, and attraction of businesses that meet the City’s economic development objectives.</p> <p>6-G-3: Maintain and enhance an attractive climate for conducting business in South San Francisco.</p> <p>6-G-4: Undertake a leadership role in the coordination and completion of infrastructure improvements, and in facilitating environmental remediation, particularly where the City can provide these services more effectively than the private sector.</p> <p>(City of South San Francisco 2015)</p>

G.11 Table G-11. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Utilities/Service Systems

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
San Mateo County General Plan (RWC, SBS)	<p>The following policies from the county’s General Plan may be applicable:</p> <p>Water Supply Policies</p> <p><i>10.1 Coordinate Planning</i></p> <p>Coordinate water supply planning with land use and wastewater management planning to assure that the supply and quality of water is commensurate with the level of development planned for an area.</p> <p><i>10.2 Safeguarding Water Supplies</i></p> <p>Seek to safeguard the productive capacity of groundwater aquifers and storage reservoirs.</p> <p><i>10.26 Wastewater Reuse</i></p> <p>c. Support small-scale and on-site water recycling technologies, which meet public health and safety standards, for landscaping and agricultural purposes.</p> <p>Wastewater policies</p> <p><i>11.7 Phasing Sewerage Improvements</i></p> <p>Phase the development of wastewater facility improvements in areas with substantial growth potential so that sufficient capacity becomes available when needed by new growth in accordance with adopted land use plans.</p> <p><i>11.9 Sewerage Capacity for Priority Land Uses</i></p> <p>Provide for the reservation of sewerage capacity for priority land uses where required by State law or local policy.</p>
Redwood City General Plan (RWC Channel)	<p>Policies from the <i>Infrastructure Element</i> (adopted in 1990 and updated in 2010) of the General Plan (Redwood City 2010) are excerpted below.</p> <p>Policy BE-40.1: Improve the level of service, reliability, quality, and life cycle of the city’s potable and recycled water storage and distribution system.</p> <p>Policy BE-40.2: Maintain the city’s water system to ensure adequate fire flow.</p> <p>Policy BE-41.1: Continue to ensure adequate treatment capacity</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>and collection system for Redwood City’s wastewater conveyed to at South Bayside System Authority (SBSA) treatment facilities while protecting water quality and public health, and minimizing adverse impacts to the environment.</p> <p>Policy BE-41.3: Minimize groundwater infiltration and inflow to the wastewater collection system to maintain sufficient peak wet weather capacity and continue to explore other possible options to reduce peak wet weather flow.</p> <p>Policy BE-42.1: Require that improvements and maintenance to electric and gas transmission and distribution systems that are made to accommodate new growth be performed in a manner that maintains safety, reliability, and environmental compatibility.</p> <p>Policy BE-42.3: Accommodate alternative energy infrastructure as new technology evolves.</p> <p>Policy BE-43.3: Make efforts to accommodate future communications and information technologies as they develop and to replace or remove redundant or outdated technology and its associated equipment.</p> <p>Policy BE-44.2: Continue to require the placement of utilities underground with new development.</p> <p>Policy BE-45.1: Meet or exceed State mandates regarding the diversion of waste from landfills.</p> <p>Policy BE-45.4: Support retention and expansion of businesses and industries in Redwood City involved in recycling materials, especially in areas proximate to the Port of Redwood City.</p>
City of Brisbane (SBS)	<p>In the Community Health and Safety chapter of the city’s General Plan (1994) the following policies may apply to utilities:</p> <p><i>Policy 206</i> Upgrade and maintain the existing water distribution system.</p> <p><i>Policy 212</i> Monitor the City's sanitary sewer trunk lines in Central Brisbane and the lines in Crocker Park for signs of failure and to identify areas in need of repair.</p> <p><i>Policy 219</i> Monitor the City's storm drain system for signs of siltation and flooding. Identify areas in need of maintenance, repair or replacement.</p> <p><i>Policy 224</i> In conjunction with development applications that place</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>substantial increased demands upon the existing system, require that the system be upgraded or replaced to the satisfaction of the City. Contributions from responsible parties should be proportional to the impact of their projects.</p>
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS)</p>	<p>Guiding Policies applicable to Utilities are listed under the Parks, Public Facilities, and Services Element of the City’s General Plan (City of SSF 2015).</p> <p><i>5.3-G-1 Promote the orderly and efficient operation and expansion of the water supply system to meet projected needs.</i></p> <p><i>5.3-G-4 Promote the orderly and efficient operation and expansion of the wastewater system to meet projected needs.</i></p> <p><i>5.3-G-6 Maintain environmentally appropriate wastewater management practices.</i></p>
<p>Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma)</p>	<p>Utility policies within the Public Service and Facilities chapter of the General Plan (Solano County 2008) are directed at locating future utility alignments and avoiding disruption to natural areas. The following policies are applicable:</p> <p>PF.P-49: Use parallel or existing rights-of-way for gas, electric, and telephone utility alignments in a manner that avoids heavily developed areas.</p> <p>PF.P-50: Locate, design, and construct transmission lines in a manner that minimizes disruption of natural vegetation, agricultural activities, scenic areas, and avoids unnecessary scarring of hill areas.</p> <p>PF.P-51: Encourage undergrounding of local utility distribution lines where feasible.</p> <p>PF.P-52: Increase high-speed wireless access for all residents.</p>
<p>Alameda County (Eden Landing)</p>	<p>The Public Service and Utilities Element of the General Plan (Alameda County 1994) was adopted in 2013. The goal is to Provide public services and utilities that are designed, located, and sized to serve existing and future development. The following policies are applicable to Utilities:</p> <p>Policy 9.7-1 Non-Municipal Utility Supply. Coordinate with nonmunicipal utility providers to monitor the need for utility expansion to ensure that facilities are designed and planned to minimize the impact on existing and future residents.</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>Policy 9.7-2 Transmission Line Corridors. Work with PG&E to improve the appearance of transmission line corridors and promote joint use of corridors to the extent feasible.</p> <p>Policy 9.7-3 Undergrounding Utilities. With the exception of high voltage lines and facilities, install all utilities underground within residential and commercial areas and in scenic open space areas.</p>
<p>City of Hayward (Eden Landing)</p>	<p>Under the General Plan Public Facilities and Service element (City of Hayward 2014), the following policy may apply:</p> <p>PFS-3.5 Water System Reliability</p> <p>The City shall focus major water system projects on improving water system reliability, and shall replace or repair water lines that are leaking or otherwise meet the City’s criteria for replacement, when deemed financially feasible.</p> <p>PFS-3.16 Recycled Water <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The City shall increase use of recycled water where appropriate, cost effective, safe, and environmentally sustainable. The City shall work with regional partners to encourage expansion of recycled water infrastructure.</p> <p>PFS-4.7 Reduce Infiltration/Inflow</p> <p>The City shall develop and implement a plan to repair or replace underperforming wastewater facilities serving the community to remove excessive infiltration/inflow.</p> <p>PFS-5.1 Accommodate New and Existing Development</p> <p>The City shall work with the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to expand and maintain major stormwater drainage facilities to accommodate the needs of existing and planned development.</p> <p>PFS-8.2 Utility Providers</p> <p>The City shall encourage utility providers to provide efficient, reliable, affordable, and state-of-the-art service, and shall promote technological improvements and upgrading of utility services.</p> <p>PFS-9.1 Access and Availability</p> <p>The City shall work with service providers to ensure access to and availability of a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions,</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	public spaces, and public agencies throughout the city.
Santa Clara County (Alviso)	<p>Under the Resource Conservation and the Health and Safety chapters of the General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994), the following policies are relevant:</p> <p><i>C-RC 22</i> Countywide, compliance should be achieved with the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharges into S.F. Bay, and to that end, the Countywide Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program should receive the full support and participation of each member jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>C-HS 42</i> The long-term viability and safety of underground aquifers and groundwater systems countywide shall be protected to highest degree feasible.</p>
City of Mountain View (Alviso Ponds A1/A2W)	<p>The Infrastructure and Services section of the city’s General Plan (City of Mountain View 2012) contains policies which outline the City’s approach to providing infrastructure in the future and to ensuring the continued operation of infrastructure at all times. The following policies may be applicable:</p> <p><i>INC 1.5: Utility service.</i> Coordinate with all utility providers to ensure safe and adequate utility services.</p> <p><i>INC 2.2: Emergency service providers.</i> Ensure long-term reliability from service providers and suppliers, especially in the case of an emergency or natural disaster.</p> <p><i>INC 3.6: Utility separation.</i> Preserve adequate separations between utilities and reserve future City pipeline corridors in public streets to maintain and continue to provide public utilities.</p> <p><i>INC 6.1: Citywide wastewater.</i> Ensure high-quality wastewater collection services and a well-maintained wastewater system.</p> <p><i>INC 7.3: Recycled water in parks.</i> Promote the use of recycled water at City parks and open spaces or where available.</p> <p><i>INC 8.1: Citywide stormwater system.</i> Maintain the stormwater system in good condition.</p> <p><i>INC 8.2: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.</i> Comply with requirements in the Municipal Regional Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (MRP).</p> <p><i>INC 9.1: Citywide telecommunications.</i> Work with</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	telecommunication service providers to ensure high-quality products and services for Mountain View residents and businesses.
City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9)	<p>The following provisions in the Infrastructure section of the city’s General Plan (City of San Jose 2007) may apply:</p> <p>IN-1.1 Provide and maintain adequate water, wastewater, and stormwater services to areas in and currently receiving these services from the City.</p> <p>IN-1.2 Consistent with fiscal sustainability goals, provide and maintain adequate water, wastewater, and stormwater services to areas in the city that do not currently receive these City services upon funding and construction of the infrastructure necessary to provide them.</p> <p>IN-1.8 To achieve economy and efficiency in the provision of services and facilities, support the development of joint-use water, stormwater, and other utility facilities as appropriate in conjunction with schools, parks, golf courses, and other suitable uses.</p> <p>IN-3.7 Design new projects to minimize potential damage due to storm waters and flooding to the site and other properties.</p> <p>IN-3.8 In designing improvements to creeks and rivers, protect adjacent properties from flooding consistent with the best available information and standards from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Incorporate</p> <p>IN-6.1 Work with service providers to ensure access to and availability of a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions, and public agencies throughout the city.</p> <p>IN-6.2 Work with utility companies to retrofit areas that are not served by current telecommunication technologies and provide strategic long-range planning of telecommunication facilities for newly developing areas, as feasible.</p>

G.12 Table G-12. Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Water Quality and Hydrology

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
<p>Alameda County (Eden Landing)</p>	<p>The Alameda County General Plan has the following policies:</p> <p>C-RC 19 The strategies for maintaining and improving water quality on a countywide basis, in addition to ongoing point source regulation, should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective non-point source pollution control; • restoration of wetlands, riparian areas, and other habitats which serve to improve Bay water quality; and • comprehensive Watershed Management • Plans and “best management practices” (BMPs). <p>C-RC 20 Adequate safeguards for water resources and habitats should be developed and enforced to avoid or minimize water pollution of various kinds, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erosion and sedimentation; • organic matter and wastes; • pesticides and herbicides; • effluent from inadequately functioning septic systems; • effluent from municipal wastewater treatment plants; • chemicals used in industrial and commercial activities and processes; • industrial wastewater discharges; • hazardous wastes; and • non-point source pollution. <p>R-RC 10 For lands designated as Resource Conservation Areas (Hillsides, Ranchlands, Agriculture, and Baylands) and for Rural Residential areas, water resources shall be protected by encouraging land uses compatible and consistent with maintenance of surface and ground water quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses that pose a significant potential hazard to water quality should not be allowed unless the potential impacts can be adequately mitigated. • The amounts of impervious surfaces in the immediate vicinity of water courses or reservoirs should be minimized. <p>R-LU 3 The general intent of each ‘Resource Conservation Area’ designation is to encourage land uses and densities appropriate to</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>the rural unincorporated areas that also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help preserve rural character; • conserve natural, scenic, and cultural resources; • protect public health and safety from natural and man-made hazards; • preserve agriculture and prime agricultural soils; • protect watersheds and water quality; • enhance air quality; and • minimize the demand for and cost of public services and facilities.
<p>San Mateo County (RWC, SBS) http://planning.smcgov.org/documents/general-plan-policies</p>	<p>The San Mateo General Plan includes the following policies:</p> <p>1.1 Conserve, Enhance, Protect, Maintain and Manage Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources Promote the conservation, enhancement, protection, maintenance and managed use of the County’s Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.</p> <p>1.22 Importance of Economically Valuable Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources. Consider Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources which are economically valuable as a priority resource to be enhanced, utilized, managed and maintained for the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>1.23 Regulate Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Regulate land uses and development activities to prevent, and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible, significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Place a priority on the managed use and protection of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources in rural areas of the County.</p> <p>1.24 Regulate Location, Density and Design of Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources. Regulate the location, density and design of development to minimize significant adverse impacts and encourage enhancement of</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>RESOURCE PROTECTION</p> <p>1.25 Protect Vegetative Resources. Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the removal of vegetative resources and/or; (2) protect vegetation which enhances microclimate, stabilizes slopes or reduces surface water runoff, erosion or sedimentation; and/or (3) protect historic and scenic trees.</p> <p>1.26 Protect Water Resources. Ensure that development will: (1) minimize the alteration of natural water bodies, (2) maintain adequate stream flows and water quality for vegetative, fish and wildlife habitats; (3) maintain and improve, if possible, the quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas; and (4) prevent to the greatest extent possible the depletion of groundwater resources.</p> <p>PRODUCTIVE USES</p> <p>1.34 Regulate Productive Uses of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources. Regulate resource productive uses which are subject to local control in order to prevent and if infeasible mitigate to the extent possible significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources and to maintain and enhance the (1) productivity of forests and other vegetative resources; (2) productive capacity and quality of groundwater basins and recharge areas, streams, reservoirs, and other water bodies; (3) productivity of fisheries and other fish and wildlife resources; and (4) the recreational value and aesthetic value of these areas.</p> <p>1.35 Protect Productive Uses of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources. Regulate development in order to protect and promote the managed use of vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>1.37 Protect the Productive Use of Water Resources. Ensure that</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>land uses and development on or near water resources will not impair the quality or productive capacity of these resources.</p> <p>1.41 Encourage Coordinated, Countywide Management of Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources.</p>
<p>Santa Clara County (Alviso) http://www.sccgov.org/sites/planning/PlansPrograms/GeneralPlan/Documents/GP_Book_B.pdf</p>	<p>In the Santa Clara General Plan Book A, the site is designated as a “Resource Conservation Area.” The relevant Resource Conservation (RC) Element and Land Use (LU) Element policies are: R-LU 3: The general intent of each “Resource Conservation Area” designation is to encourage land uses and densities appropriate to the rural unincorporated areas that also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help preserve rural character; • conserve natural, scenic, and cultural resources; • protect public health and safety from natural and man-made hazards; • preserve agriculture and prime agricultural soils; • protect watersheds and water quality; • enhance air quality; and • minimize the demand for and cost of public services and facilities. <p>Goals for Responsible Resource Conservation:</p> <p>1.1 Natural environmental resources such as wildlife, vegetation, soils, air, water and minerals permanently protected and managed for their functional and ecological values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-RC 18 Water quality countywide should be maintained and improved where necessary to ensure the safety of water supply resources for the population and the preservation of important water environments and habitat areas. • C-RC 19 The strategies for maintaining and improving water quality on a countywide basis, in addition to ongoing point source regulation, should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ effective non-point source pollution control; ○ restoration of wetlands, riparian areas, and other habitats which serve to improve Bay water quality; and ○ comprehensive Watershed Management ○ Plans and “best management practices” (BMPs). • C-RC 20 Adequate safeguards for water resources and

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	<p>habitats should be developed and enforced to avoid or minimize water pollution of various kinds, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ erosion and sedimentation; ○ organic matter and wastes; ○ pesticides and herbicides; ○ effluent from inadequately functioning septic systems; ○ effluent from municipal wastewater treatment plants; ○ chemicals used in industrial and commercial activities and processes; ○ industrial wastewater discharges; ○ hazardous wastes; and ○ non-point source pollution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R-RC 10 For lands designated as Resource Conservation Areas (Hillsides, Ranchlands, Agriculture, and Baylands) and for Rural Residential areas, water resources shall be protected by encouraging land uses compatible and consistent with maintenance of surface and ground water quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uses that pose a significant potential hazard to water quality should not be allowed unless the potential impacts can be adequately mitigated. ○ The amounts of impervious surfaces in the immediate vicinity of water courses or reservoirs should be minimized.
<p>Solano County (Cullinan, Montezuma) http://www.co.solano.ca.us/depts/rm/planning/general_plan.asp. Accessed 4/9/15</p>	<p>The Solano County General Plan includes the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RS.G-1: Manage and preserve the diverse land, water, and air resources of the county for the use and enrichment of the lives of present and future generations. ● RS.G-9: Protect, monitor, restore and enhance the quality of surface and groundwater resources to meet the needs of all beneficial uses. ● RS.G-10: Foster sound management of the land and water resources in Solano County's watersheds to minimize erosion and protect water quality using best management practices and protect downstream waterways and wetlands.

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
<p>Alameda County Flood Control District (Zone 3A) (Eden Landing) http://acfloodcontrol.org/projects-and-programs/environmental-restoration/eden-landing-salt-ponds. Accessed 2.22.15. http://acfloodcontrol.org/about-the-district/history-of-the-district/district-act-205. Accessed 2.22.15.</p>	<p>Alameda Flood Control and Water Conservation Act 205 includes the following policy: #4. The objects and purposes of this act are to provide for the control of the flood and storm waters of said district and the flood and storm waters of streams that have their source outside of said district, but which streams and the flood waters thereof flow into said district, and to conserve such waters for beneficial and useful purposes by spreading, storing, retaining and causing to percolate into the soil within said district, or without such district, such waters, or to save or conserve in any manner all or any of such waters and protect from such flood or storm waters the watercourses, watersheds, harbors, public highways, life and property in said district, and to prevent waste of water or diminution of the water supply in, or exportation of water from said district and to obtain, retain and reclaim drainage, storm, flood and other waters for beneficial use in said district, and to engage in recreation activities incidental to and in connection with said purposes.</p>
<p>Santa Clara Valley Water District (District 7) (Alviso) http://www.valleywater.org/Services/EnvironmentalEnhancementProgram.aspx Accessed 2.22.15.</p>	<p>The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act includes the following applicable policies: The district may take actions to do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, save, store, recycle, distribute, transfer, exchange, manage, and conserve in any manner any of the waters. • Enhance, protect, and restore streams, riparian corridors, and natural resources in connection with carrying out the purposes set forth in this section.
<p>City of Brisbane (SBS) http://www.ci.brisbane.ca.us/sites/default/files/brisbane/ChapterIXConservation.pdf Accessed 1.8.15</p>	<p>The City of Brisbane General Plan includes the following policy: Policy 131: Emphasize the conservation of water quality and of riparian and other water-related vegetation, especially that which provides habitat for native species, in planning and maintenance efforts.</p>
<p>City of Hayward (Eden Landing Ponds E1 and E2). http://www.hayward-ca.gov/generalplan/. Accessed 4/9/15.</p>	<p>The General Plan includes the following applicable goal: Improve overall water quality by protecting surface and groundwater sources, restoring creeks and rivers to their natural state, and conserving water resources.</p>
<p>City of Mountain View</p>	<p>The City of Mountain View General Plan has “Species and habitat”</p>

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
<p>(Alviso Ponds A1/A2W) http://www.mountainview.gov/depts/comdev/planning/regulations/general.asp . Accessed 4/9/15</p>	<p>policies that protect and sustainably manage the unique biological resources within the city. The General Plan also has “Watershed management” policies that promote an integrated approach to sustainable watershed management while recognizing the different roles watershed management plays in protecting surface water quality, stormwater management, protecting the potable water supply, protecting valuable biological resources and protecting property and public safety from the threat of flooding. Watershed management policies address protection of surface water and groundwater recharge.</p>
<p>City of Redwood City (RWC) http://www.redwoodcity.org/phed/planning/generalplan/FinalGP_Docs.html http://www.redwoodcity.org/phed/planning/generalplan/FinalGP/05_Natural%20Resourses_FINAL.pdf. Accessed 12/8/15.</p>	<p>The City of Redwood City General Plan Natural Resources Element includes the following goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal NR-5: Protect, restore, and maintain creeks, sloughs, and streams to ensure adequate water flow, prevent erosion, provide for viable riparian plant and wildlife habitat and, where appropriate, allow for recreation opportunities. • Goal NR-6: Preserve and enhance the baylands, natural wetlands, and ecosystem to assist with improved air quality and carbon dioxide sequestration. • Goal NR-7: Reduce pollution from stormwater runoff in our creeks and the San Francisco Bay.
<p>City of San Jose (Alviso Pond A9) https://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?nid=1737. Accessed 4/9/15</p>	<p>The applicable environmental resources goals included in the City’s General Plan areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal ER-3 – Bay and Baylands. Preserve and restore natural characteristics of the Bay and adjacent lands, and recognize the role of the Bay’s vegetation and waters in maintaining a healthy regional ecosystem. • Goal ER-9 – Water Resources. Protect water resources because they are vital to the ecological and economic health of the region and its residents.
<p>City of South San Francisco (SBS) http://www.ssf.net/360/Read-the-Plan. Accessed 4/9/15</p>	<p>The City of South San Francisco’s General Plan Water Quality Guiding Policies includes the following policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.2-G-1 Comply with the San Francisco Bay RWQCB regulations and standards to maintain and improve the quality of both surface water and groundwater resources. • 7.2-G-2 Enhance the quality of surface water resources and

Regional and Local Jurisdictions	Key Provisions
	prevent their contamination. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7.2-G-3 Discourage use of insecticides, herbicides, or toxic chemical substances within the city.