

APPENDIX A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED IN FOLSOM

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Appendix A: Cultural Resources Recorded in Folsom

Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-001869	CA-SAC-1028H		925 Sutter Street	Landscaping	Undetermined
P-34-002209	CA-SAC-1111H	CA-SAC-918H and -919H subsumed under this number	Hinkle Creek District #1	Mines, water conveyance, tailings	Eligible for CRHR
P-34-002257	CA-SAC-1122H	PAR #7, Bdstn #8		Mining camp	Undetermined
P-34-002263	CA-SAC-1123H	ARC-6, SAC-308H (4)		Tailings, water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-2264	CA-SAC-1124H	Feature RS-1		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002270	CA-SAC-1125H	LN-13		Mine, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-002285	CA-SAC-1127H	JSA-FE2-4		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-003858	CA-SAC-1139	Folsom 09-01		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000193	CA-SAC-166			Habitation debris	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR
P-34-000197	CA-SAC-170			Lithic scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000199	CA-SAC-172			Village	Undetermined
P-34-000200	CA-SAC-173			Village	Undetermined
P-34-000201	CA-SAC-174			Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000202	CA-SAC-175			Small village or camp	Undetermined
P-34-000203	CA-SAC-176	LN-4		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000204	CA-SAC-177			Midden	Undetermined

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P-34-000205	CA-SAC-178			Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000206	CA-SAC-179			Bedrock milling features	Undetermined
P-34-000207	CA-SAC-180			Village	Undetermined
P-34-000210	CA-SAC-183			Small camp	Undetermined
P-34-000211	CA-SAC-184	Same as 170		Lithic scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000212	CA-SAC-185			Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000216	CA-SAC-189/H		Mormon Island Site	Bedrock milling features, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000009, -000008	CA-SAC-308H	AF-34-9-H	Folsom Mining District	Tailings, mining	Eligible for NRHP; CIHR 153
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-308H		Folsom Mining District	Mines, tailings, foundations/structure pads, refuse scatter, water conveyance, road/trail/railroad bed, wall/fence	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation
P-34-000774	CA-SAC-344/H, CA-SAC-596	PAR #6		Lithic scatter, mining camp (Chinese, Euroamerican), rock alignment, tailings	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR
	CA-SAC-345H	ARC-9			Needs to be reevaluated (formerly on the Master List of State Owned Properties)

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P-34-000374	CA-SAC-347			Bedrock milling features, possible housepits	Undetermined
P-34-000380	CA-SAC-353			Lithic scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000381	CA-SAC-354	F-1-A-P		Possible housepit, midden, lithic scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000384	CA-SAC-357/H	F-1-P (SF)		Lithic scatter, tailings, water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-000385	CA-SAC-358H	F-2-H (SF)		Water conveyance, road, wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000386	CA-SAC-359/H	F-3-P (SF)		Midden, lithic scatter, refuse scatter, wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000387	CA-SAC-360H	F-4-H (SF)	Mormon Island Cemetery	Cemetery	Undetermined
P-34-000391	CA-SAC-364H	JSA-FE-2-1	Nicholson Residence Site	Foundations/structure pad, landscaping	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
P-34-000392	CA-SAC-365H	JSA-FE-2-2, CA-SAC-308H-B1	Folsom Mining District	Foundations/structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000393	CA-SAC-366	F-5-P (SF)		Lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature	Undetermined

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P-34-000806	CA-SAC-367/H	Woodward 2-H	Gould Ranch Site	Refuse scatter, landscaping, foundations/structure pads, privy pit, lithic scatter, rock art	Undetermined
P-34-000805	CA-SAC-371H	Woodward 1-H		Ranch, foundations/structure pads, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000437	CA-SAC-410	FAS-86-1		Bedrock milling features	Undetermined
P-34-000438	CA-SAC-411	FAS-86-2		Bedrock milling features	Undetermined
	CA-SAC-412H	FAS-86-3	Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad	Railroad	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
P-34-000440	CA-SAC-413H		Baldwin Reservoir Main Ditch	Water conveyance, dam, reservoir, foundations/structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000441	CA-SAC-414	KC6, ARC-I-5		Bedrock milling feature	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.

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P-34-000442	CA-SAC-415	Isolated Feature 3, KC7		Isolate (historic)	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
	CA-SAC-423H	ARC-1			Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
	CA-SAC-424H	ARC-2			Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
	CA-SAC-425	ARC-3			Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
P-34-000453	CA-SAC-426H	ARC-8		Townsite; Folsom Chinatown	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR
P-34-000455	CA-SAC-428H		Sacramento Valley Railroad	Railroad	CHL 526, CIHR 169
	CA-SAC-429H	ARC-10			Undetermined

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	CA-SAC-434H	PAR #4			Undetermined
P-34-000466	CA-SAC-439	RR-1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000467	CA-SAC-440	RR-2		Bedrock milling features	Undetermined
P-34-000468	CA-SAC-441	RR-3	Nisenan Community Park #1	Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
p-34-000469	CA-SAC-442	RR-4		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000470	CA-SAC-443	RR-5		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000471	CA-SAC-444	RR-6		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000472	CA-SAC-445	RR-7		Bedrock milling site	Undetermined
P-34-000473	CA-SAC-446	RR-8		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000474	CA-SAC-447	RR-9		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000475	CA-SAC-448	RR-10		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000476	CA-SAC-449	RR-11		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000477	CA-SAC-450	RR-12		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000478	CA-SAC-451	RR-13		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000479	CA-SAC-452H	PA-90-31	Jacob Broder Ranch	Foundations/ structure pads, standing structures, building, landscaping, refuse scatter	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR
P-34-000594	CA-SAC-501H			Foundation/ structure pad	Undetermined
P-34-000595	CA-SAC-502	GO-1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000624	CA-SAC-508	M 1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined

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P-34-000625	CA-SAC-509	M 2		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000632	CA-SAC-511	M 4		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000633	CA-SAC-512H	ARC-4		Bridge abutments, foundation/structure pad, pool	Undetermined
P-34-000634	CA-SAC-513	M 6		Bedrock milling features	Undetermined
P-34-000635	CA-SAC-514H	M 7		Tailings, water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-000636	CA-SAC-515/H	M 8		Bedrock milling feature, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000648	CA-SAC-524	Bdstn #12		Bedrock milling features, rock art, lithic scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000767	CA-SAC-589H	Bdstn #3		Mining camp	Undetermined
P-34-000768	CA-SAC-590H	Bdstn #4		Mining camp	Undetermined
P-34-000769	CA-SAC-591H	Bdstn #5		Mining camp, Euroamerican and Chinese	Undetermined
P-34-000770	CA-SAC-592H	Bdstn #6		Mining camp, Chinese	Undetermined
P-34-000771	CA-SAC-593H	Bdstn #1		Mining camp	Undetermined
P-34-000772	CA-SAC-594H	ASI-62		Foundations/structure pad	Undetermined
P-34-000775	CA-SAC-597H	Bdstn #10		Foundations/structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000776	CA-SAC-598H	Bdstn #11	The Russi Place	Ranch, foundations/structure pads, corrals, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000777	CA-SAC-599H	Bdstn # 13		Well	Undetermined

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P-34-000780	CA-SAC-602H	ASI-15		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000781	CA-SAC-603	ASI-70		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000782	CA-SAC-604H	Bdstn #18		Refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000783	CA-SAC-605H	Bdstn #19		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000784	CA-SAC-606H	Bdstn #20		Homestead, foundations/structure pads, refuse scatter, privy pit	Undetermined
P-34-000792	CA-SAC-609	Folsom Mortar 2		Isolate (prehistoric)	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
P-34-000814	CA-SAC-621H	PA-90-29		Quarry	Undetermined
P-34-000815	CA-SAC-622H	PA-90-30		Quarry	Undetermined
P-34-000818	CA-SAC-625	AT 2		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000819	CA-SAC-626	AT 3		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000820	CA-SAC-627	WCO-2, Site #4		Bedrock milling site	Undetermined
P-34-000860	CA-SAC-659	WAPA-2		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000861	CA-SAC-660H	WAPA-1		Refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000862	CA-SAC-661H	WAPA-3		Camp site (refuse scatter, structural remnants)	Undetermined
P-34-000920	CA-SAC-673H	Los Cerros Site #2	Silberhorn Dairy	Ranch	Undetermined

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P-34-000921	CA-SAC-674H		Keefe Home Site #3	Ranch, standing structure, well, foundations/structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000922	CA-SAC-675H		McDerby House Site #4	Foundations/structure pads, standing structures	Undetermined
P-34-000977	CA-SAC-679H		Brugger Home Site #5	Foundations/structure pads, refuse deposit, tailings, reservoir	Undetermined
P-34-000841	CA-SAC-682H	PAR #11, Intel Site #3	Cecil Brown home site and Prairie City Cemetery	Landscaping, walls/fences, cemetery	Undetermined
P-34-000908	CA-SAC-683H	PA-92-16		Homestead, foundations/structure pads, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000909	CA-SAC-684H	PA-92-15	J.W. Houston Ranch	Foundations/structure pad, windmill, well, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000982	CA-SAC-685H	PA-92-17		Foundations/structure, trash pit, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-001305	CA-SAC-820/H	FD-40/H		Foundations/structure pads, bedrock milling feature, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-001306	CA-SAC-821	FD-43		Lithic scatter, freshwater clamshell	Undetermined
P-34-001307	CA-SAC-822	FD-44		Bedrock milling feature, lithic scatter, freshwater clamshell	Undetermined

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P-34-001386	CA-SAC-843H	LN-3		Foundations/ structure pad	Undetermined
P-34-001387	CA-SAC-844H	LN-2		Foundations, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-001500	CA-SAC-917H	Hinkle Creek #1		Dam	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
P-34-001503	CA-SAC-920	Hinkle Creek #4		Bedrock milling feature	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
P-34-001505	CA-SAC-921	Hinkle Creek #6		Bedrock milling feature	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
P-34-001566	CA-SAC-943H	PLI-FDEIS-1		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-001583	CA-SAC-956H		900 Block Sutter Street Site	Landscaping	Undetermined
P-34-000001		AF-34-1-H	Noble's Locus 1	Refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-000016		ARC-I-1		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000017		ARC-I-2		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000018		ARC-I-3		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-000019		ARC-I-4		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000020				Bedrock milling feature (relocated)	Undetermined
P-34-000021		ISO-1		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000022		ISO-2		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined

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P-34-000627		Fol-5		Prehistoric isolate	NRHP ineligible
P-34-000628		Uplands Property - Pestle		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000629		RC-1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000789		Bdstn Isolate-3		Historic isolate	Undetermined
P-34-000790		Bdstn Isolate-4		Historic isolate	Undetermined
P-34-000808				Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000811		WCP-1		Human burial	Undetermined
P-34-000898		IF-90-22		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000899		IF-90-23		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000900		IF-90-24		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000901		IF-90-25		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000902		IF-90-26		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000903		IF-90-27		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000904		IF-90-28		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-000910		AT-1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-000912		IF-92-2		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-000913		IF-92-3		Foundations/ structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000914		IF-92-5		Well	Undetermined
P-34-000915		IF-92-4		Foundations/ structure pads	Undetermined
P-34-000916		IF-92-7		Gravel plant	Undetermined
P-34-000917		IF-92-6		Foundations/ structure pads	Undetermined

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P-34-000918		PCC IF-1 (orange tree)		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-000919		PCC IF 2a & 2b		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-000978			Willow Springs Hill School Site #6	Landscaping	Undetermined
P-34-000979			Unidentified 2-Story House Site #7	Reported house site	Undetermined
P-34-000984		IF-92-8		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-000986		IF-92-10		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-000987		IF-92-11	Aggregate plant	Mine	Undetermined
P-34-000992		PAR #1		Wall/fence	Undetermined
P-34-001384		Isolated Artifact 2		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-001385		Isolated Artifact 1		Isolate (prehistoric)	Undetermined
P-34-001388		LN-14		Refuse dump	Undetermined
P-34-001504		Hinkle Creek #5			Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
P-34-001584		Locus 1		Mines, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-001673		TRT-6		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined
P-34-001677		TRT-10		Midden, bedrock milling features, rock art	Undetermined
P-34-002168		LAR 1		Bedrock milling feature	Undetermined

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P-34-002237		Willow Springs Hill-South Locus	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, water conveyance, tailings, road, possible homesite	Undetermined
P-34-002239		W.S. Feature 1	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002240		W.S. Feature 2	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002241		W.S. Feature 3	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002242		W.S. Feature 4	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-002243		W.S. Feature 5	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, tailings,	Undetermined
P-34-002244		W.S. Feature 6	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002245		W.S. Feature 7	Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mine, water conveyance, tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002246		ASI-5		Camp site, refuse scatter; Chinese material	Undetermined
P-34-002247		PAR #8		Mine	Undetermined

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P-34-002247		Quartz Mine (Locus 16)			Undetermined
P-34-002250		LN-5		Foundations/structure pad	Undetermined
P-34-002252		Isolated Feature 1		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-002253		Isolated Feature 4		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-002255		LN-1		Trees/vegetation	Undetermined
P-34-002256		LN-11	Negro Bar	Townsite; African American	Undetermined
P-34-002258		Isolated Feature 2		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-002260		Folsom 3		Mine, tailings	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
P-34-002261		Fol-2	Buckeye Flat Diggings	Tailings	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - not evaluated for CR or local listing.
P-34-002262		Formerly CA-SAC-308H	Natoma Ground Sluice Diggings, Natoma Diggings	Mines, tailings, water conveyance	NRHP eligible
P-34-002265		LN-6		Mine, water conveyance, tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002268		Formerly CA-SAC-308H (LN-10)	Natomas Ground Sluice Diggings	Mine, water conveyance, walls/fences, tailings	Undetermined

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P-34-002269		Natomas/Colorado-Pacific Dredge Tailings (LN-12), Natomas Ground Sluices (LN-10)	Mississippi Bar	Mines, tailings	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process; listed in the CR.
P-34-002271		LN-15		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002272		Ground Sluice Diggings			Undetermined
P-34-002276		CA-SAC-308H Loci A-1, B-1, C-1 and Feature 1	Natoma Ground Sluice Diggings, Chinese Diggings, Sulky Flat, Natoma Station Ground Sluices	Mines, water conveyance, dam, tailings, walls/fences	Determined eligible for NRHP by SHRC, Point of Historical Interest SAC-10, HRI 5630-0005-0000
P-34-002276		Point of Historic Interest #10	Natoma Ground Sluice Diggings	Water conveyance	NRHP eligible
P-34-002277		Los Cerros Site #1	Kemp House Diggings	Mine, water conveyance, tailings, refuse dump	Undetermined
P-34-002279		Bdstn #14		Mine, refuse scatters; Euroamerican and Chinese	Undetermined
P-34-002280		Bdstn #15		Mine, water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-002281		Bdstn #21		Mine	Undetermined

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P-34-002283		Intel Site #1		Mine, tailings, water conveyance features	Undetermined
P-34-002284		Intel Site #2	Natomas-Intel Dredge Field	Tailings, mine, machinery	Undetermined
P-34-002287		Bdstn Isolate-1		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-002288		Bdstn Isolate-2		Isolate (historic)	Undetermined
P-34-002289		ASI-4		Water conveyance	Undetermined
P-34-002290		ASI-6		Mining camp, tailings, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-002291		ASI-8		Mine, pond, refuse scatter	Undetermined
P-34-002292		ASI-11		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002293		ASI-12		Mine, refuse scatter	Undetermined
p-34-002294		ASI-17		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002295		ASI-55		Mine	Undetermined
P-34-002297		ASI-82	Water conveyance		Undetermined
P-34-002298		M 3		Tailings	Undetermined
P-34-002306			Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District	Mines, water conveyance, dam, tailings, walls/fences, refuse deposits, rock hearths	Undetermined
P-34-002307		ARC-7		Mine	Undetermined

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		FP-05		Bedrock milling feature	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
		FP-03		Bedrock milling feature, historic refuse scatter	Undetermined
		FP-02		Bedrock milling features, historic refuse scatter	Undetermined
		FP-01H	State Hospital for the Criminally Insane	Foundations/st ructure pads, refuse scatter	Undetermined
		FP-04H		Refuse scatter	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation
		WCO-1			Undetermined
		ASI-78			Undetermined
		ASI-1			Undetermined
		PAR #11			Undetermined
			Natoma Ground Sluice Diggings		Undetermined
	CA-SAC-1008H	PAR #9	Alder Creek Corridor Mining District		Undetermined
P-34-003873			Prairie City (Site)	Townsite	CHL 464, CIHR 188
P-34-001697		EC-07-04		BRM	Rec. include CRHR
P-34-001698		Prehistoric I		BRM, lithic scatter	Rec. include CRHR

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
Primary No.	Trinomial	Other Number	Name	Resource Type	Significance Status
P-34-001702					
P-34-001695					
	CA-SAC-741H			Water conveyance	Rec. include CRHR
	CA-SAC-900H		"White Rock"	BRM, lithic scatter, hab	Rec. include CRHR
	CA-SAC-905H			Water conveyance	Rec. include CRHR
		Hist. Site #9	SPRR segment	Railroad	Rec. include CRHR
	CA-SAC-6732H		White Rock Ranch/ Spring House	Foundation Pad	Rec. include CRHR
	CA-SAC-1555H		White Rock Road/ Lincoln Highway	Road	Rec. include CRHR
		ISO #1		Prehistoric isolate	Include
		ISO #2		Prehistoric isolate	Include
		ISO #3		Prehistoric isolate	Include
	CA-SAC-904H			Rock wall	Rec. include CRHR
	CA-SAC-1067H			Water conveyance	Rec. include CRHR
		URS-1		Rock wall	Und.
		URS-2		Rock wall	Und.
		URS-3		Water conveyance	Include NRHP
		URS-4		Rock wall	Und.
		URS-5		Rock wall	Und.
		URS-6		Spring	Include NRHP
		URS-7		Homestead	Und.
		URS-8	Old White Rock Road	Road grade	Und.
		OSO #01-18		Historic isolate	Include

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
	CA-SAC-1013H		Natomas-Aerojet Dredge Fields	Mining water conveyance, ranch	Und.
		EC-ISO-1		Prehistoric isolate	Include
			Bride 240365	Prairie City Rd. Bridge	?
			Gray Wing Mine	Mining	Potentially significant
			Blue Ravine Mine	Mining	Potentially significant
			New Mormon Island Cemetery	Cemetery	Potentially significant
			McComber Ranch site	Ranch	Potentially significant
			Coloma Road	Road	Potentially significant
			Woodard Ranch site	Ranch, water conveyance, rock fence, isolate	1-H, Potentially significant, 2-H, ditches, walls, isol. Include
			Bunker Hill Ditch	Water conveyance	Potentially significant
			Oswald Broder Ranch site	Ranch	Potentially significant
		FS#1		Foundation pad	Potentially NRHP eligible
		FS#2		Foundation pad, refuse scatter	Potentially NRHP eligible
		FS#3		Habitation debris, lithic scatter	Potentially NRHP eligible
		FS#4		Ranch, foundation pads	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#5		Mine, refuse, tailings	Rec. include NRHP

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		FS#6		Mine, water conveyance, tailings	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#7	Iowa Ditch?	Water conveyance	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#8		Rock fence	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#9		Water conveyance	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#10		Rock fence	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#11		Rock fence	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#12		Rock fence	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#13		Rock fence	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#14		Dam, water conveyance	Rec. include NRHP
		FS#15		BRM, habitation debris, lithic scatter	Potentially NRHP eligible
		FS#16		BRM, lithic scatter, habitation debris, ranch	Potentially NRHP eligible
		FS#17		BRM	Recommend Incl. NRHP
		FS#18		Water conveyance	Recommend Incl. NRHP
		SCDS-1		Water conveyance	Recommend Incl. NRHP
P-34-001702	CA-SAC-1011H	EC-07-16		Isolate (historic)	Include
P-34-001692	CA-SAC-10094	EC-06-86		Wall/fence	Include
P-34_001892			Building 20018	1957 Metal structure	
P-34-002147			Historic Site #3	Historic trash scatter	
P-34-002148			Historic Site #4	Historic rock wall	

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-001970			Site #1	Mine tailing and gravel piles	
P-34-001243	CA-SAC-0794H	EC-06-10		Historic cement foundation	
P-34-000980	CA-SAC-0680H		Yost home site	Historic lost home site; concrete foundations, possible privy, and associated deposits	
P-34-001689	CA-SAC-1006H			Historic debris dump	
P-34-001690	CA-SAC-1007H	EC-06-11		Historic trash scatter	
		PA-93-27	White Rock Springs Ranch	Home site, well, rock wall, concrete foundation, dam site, vegetation, possible grave	Potentially significant
	CA-SAC-222	PA-93-28		BRM: mortars, rock pestle, lithic scatter	Potentially significant
		PA-93-29		Rock wall	
		SCDS-1		Ditch	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-2		Homestead	Potentially eligible
		SCDS-3		Well	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-4		Prospects [[from report text]]	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-5		Homestead	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-6		Barn site	Potentially eligible
		SCDS-7		Earthen dam remnant	Not CR/NR eligible

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		SCDS-8		Earthen dam remnant	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-9		Placer mine	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-10		Earthen dam remnant	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-11		Ditch segment	Not CR/NR eligible
		SCDS-12		Gouge and tailings	Not CR/NR eligible
		PAR 2		Rock fence	Not CR/NR eligible
	CA-SAC-428H		Sacramento Valley - Placerville Railroad		Not CR/NR eligible
			Placerville to White Rock Road		Not CR/NR eligible [J&S ASR for E. Bidwell etc. 1995]
P-09-000061				Abandoned fence line	Apparently ineligible for NR
P-09-000058				Rock wall	Apparently ineligible for NR
		PAR 11	Brown home site and prairie city cemetery		Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
		PAR 10	Russi ranch caretaker's homesite		Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
	CA-SAC-434/H	PAR 4 (Feature F)		Feeder ditch to Natomas Water and Mining Company ditch system	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
		PAR 8		Mining and habitation area	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		PAR 6		Mining area	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
			Intel Ground Sluice Diggings	Sluice mining site	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
			Willow Springs Hill Diggings	Mine site, 8 features	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
			American River Placer Mining District		Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
			Alder Creek Corridor Mining District	3 loci: 3C (tailings from Aerojet Dredge Field), 9B (shallow placer tailings), and 10 (hydraulic tailings from Willow Springs Hill)	Undetermined in HPSR provided (Caltrans 1994)
		Site 1	Alder Creek Corridor Mining District	475 acres of sites associated with mining	Potentially NRHP eligible (Lindstrom 1989)
		Site 2	Russi ranch caretakers homesite		Not eligible (Lindstrom 1989)
		Site 3	Natomas-Aerojet Dredge Field District	5,100 acres of windrow tailings	Not eligible (Lindstrom 1989)
		Site 4	Yost home site		Not eligible (Lindstrom 1989)

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
	CA-ELD-721H		Mormon Hill Toll Road		Not CR/NR eligible
	CA-SAC-839H			Water trough	Not CR/NR eligible
	CA-SAC-904H			Rock wall	Not CR/NR eligible
	CA-SAC840H			Rock wall/dam	Not CR/NR eligible
P-09-00068H				Rock wall	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-00992H				Rock wall	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-000906	CA-SAC-672H			Ranch/dwelling	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-00907H				Rock wall	Potentially NRHP eligible? See note on report (ECORP 2006) Numbers in report are transposed.
P-34-000249	CA-SAC-222			Bedrock mortars and artifacts	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-001370	CA-SAC-8400H			Rock wall	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-001481	CA-SAC-904H			Rock wall	Potentially NRHP eligible? See note on report (ECORP 2006) Numbers in report are transposed.
P-34-001685	CA-ELD-1685			Rock foundation	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-001687	CA-ELD-1687			Mine tailings	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-308H		Alder Creek Historic Placer Mining District		Potentially NRHP eligible

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-308H		Natomas-Aerojet Dredge Field District		Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-308H		Russi's Caretaker Residence		Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-000461	CA-SAC-434H		Rhodes Ditch		Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
P-34-000841	CA-SAC-6842H			Residence and cemetery	Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
P-34-000989				Rock alignment and hearth	Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
P-34-000988				Hearth	Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
P-34-000335	CA-SAC-308H		Prairie Diggings Placer Mining District		Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
	CA-SAC-344H			Habitation /mining site	Undetermined in report (ECORP May 2007)
		EC-07-03		Mining adit	Not CR/NR eligible
		ISO-3		Penstock	Not CR/NR eligible
		ISO-4		Dredging cable	Not CR/NR eligible
		ISO-5		Liquor bottle	Not CR/NR eligible
P-34-01066H				Mine	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-01067H				Water conveyance system	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01068H				Dam	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01069H	CA-SAC-737H			Mine	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01070H				Dam	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01071H				Dam	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01072H	CA-SAC-738H			Foundations	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01073H	CA-SAC-739H			Foundations	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01074H				Mine	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01075H				Well	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-01076H	CA-SAC-740H			Foundations, privies	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01077H	CA-SAC-741H			Water conveyance system	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01474	CA-SAC-897H			Structure foundation	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01475	CA-SAC-898H			Structure foundation	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01476	CA-SAC-899H			Lithic scatter, habitation debris	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01479	CA-SAC-902H			Mine shaft	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01480	CA-SAC-903H			Ditch	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
P-34-01491	CA-SAC-1491H			Ditch	No recommendation (ECORP 2006, Folsom 30-acre parcel)
		EC-06-63		Foundation and chimney	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-64		Destroyed dwelling	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-65		Concrete foundations, rock wall, pit	Potentially NRHP eligible

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		EC-06-66		Dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-67		Prospect pits	Not NRHP eligible
			Alder Creek Historic Placer Mining District		ECORP 2007 citing Lindstrom 1989: potentially NRHP eligible
			Natomas-Aerojet Dredge Field District		ECORP 2007 citing Lindstrom 1989: not eligible
P-34-001066				Mine	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001067				Ditch system	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001068				Dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001069	CA-SAC-737H			Mine	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001070				Dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001071				Dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001072	CA-SAC-738H			Foundations	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001073	CA-SAC-739H			Foundations	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001074				Mine	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001075				Well	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001076	CA-SAC-740H			Foundations, privies	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001077	CA-SAC-741H			Ditch system	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001474	CA-SAC-897H			Structure foundation	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001475	CA-SAC-898H			Structure foundation	Potentially NRHP eligible

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
P-34-001476	CA-SAC-899H			Lithic scatter, habitation debris	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001479	CA-SAC-902H			Mine shaft	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001480	CA-SAC-903H			Ditch	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-001491	CA-SAC-914H			Ditch	Potentially NRHP eligible
P-34-000988				Hearth	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-63		Foundation and chimney	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-64		Destroyed dwelling	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-65		Concrete foundations, rock wall, pit	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-66		Dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-67		Prospect pits	Not NRHP eligible
		EC-06-86		Rock wall	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-87		Rock dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-89		Rock dam	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-06-90		One BRM	No recommendation (ECORP June 2007)
		EC-06-91		Windmill and well	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-07-04		Three BRM	No recommendation (ECORP June 2007)
		EC-07-05		Four BRM	No recommendation (ECORP June 2007)

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Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		EC-07-06		Mine tailings, prospect pits, stock pond, dam, ditches, fence line, cobble foundation	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-07-14		Rock alignment	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-07-15		Approximately 100 prospect mounds	Potentially NRHP eligible
		EC-07-16		4 square nails, glass fragments	Potentially NRHP eligible
		ISO-1		brick	Not NRHP eligible
		ISO-2		green wine bottle base	Not NRHP eligible
		CR-3		Placer mine	Not potentially significant
		CR-6		Drift mine	Potentially significant
		CR-13		Ground Sluice workings	Potentially significant
		CR-14		Drift mines	Potentially significant
		CR-16		Drift mine	Not potentially significant
		CR-19		Prospect	Not potentially significant
		CR-39		Placer mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-40		Placer mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-61		Placer mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-65		Drift mine	Potentially significant
		CR-121		Placer mines	Not potentially significant
		CR-7		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-10		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-21		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-25		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-26		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-36		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-60		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-70		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-78		Quartz mine	Not potentially significant
		CR-96		Quartz mine shafts	Potentially significant
		CR-119		Quartz mine prospects	Not potentially significant
		CR-1		Dams	Not potentially significant
		CR-2	Roads Branch Ditch		Potentially significant
		CR-5	Keefe-McDerby Mind Ditch, West Carpenter Road segment		Potentially significant
		CR-8	Keefe-McDerby Mind Ditch, West Carpenter Road segment		Potentially significant
		CR-15		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-17		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-18		Ditch	Not potentially significant

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-23		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-24		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-28		Dam	Not potentially significant
		CR-29		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-30		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-31	Roads Branch Ditch, East Carpenter Ranch Segment		Potentially significant
		CR-38, ASI-20b		Ditch	Potentially significant
		CR-42		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-43		Dam	Not potentially significant
		CR-45		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-48		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-54		Ditch	Potentially significant
		CR-56		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-59		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-66, ASI-10c		Ditch	Potentially significant
		CR-69		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-76		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-80	Rhoads Branch Ditch, Loop A		Potentially significant
		CR-95		Ditch	Potentially significant

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-101		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-104		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-105		Ditch	Potentially significant
		CR-106		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-108		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-109		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-110		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-122		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-126		Ditch	Not potentially significant
		CR-33		Dump and prospects	Potentially significant
		CR-41		Camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-50		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-51		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-63		Cabin site	Potentially significant
		CR-77		Cabin site	Potentially significant
		CR-81		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-82		House site	Potentially significant
		CR-83		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-84		Camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-89		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-90		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-91, Locus 20, PAR #12		Camp site?	Potentially significant
		CR-93		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-97		Mill site	Potentially significant
		CR-98		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-99		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-102		Camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-103		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-113		Quartz mine/mill site	Potentially significant
		CR-115		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-118		Cabin or camp site	Potentially significant
		CR-120		Broken foundations	Potentially significant
		CR-4	Rhoads Diggings		Potentially significant
		CR-20		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-22		Small placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-32		Small placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-34		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-44		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-46		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-49		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant

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<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-52		Placer and drift mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-53		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-55		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-57		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-62		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-68, Locus 21, Locus 22, ASI-65, PAE #4e		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-86, Locus 9c		Placer mining landscape camp or cabin sites, Features 1, 3, and 4	Potentially significant
		CR-87, Locus 9d, Locus 19		Placer and quartz mining landscape Feature 1, cabin site	Potentially significant
		CR-92		Placer and quartz mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-94		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-100		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-107		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-111		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-114		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-116		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-117		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant

City of Folsom General Plan Update
Existing Conditions

Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-123		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-124		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-125		Placer mining landscape	Potentially significant
		CR-127		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-128		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-129		Placer mining landscape	Not potentially significant
		CR-9		Rock fence remnant	Not potentially significant
P-34-00991H		CR-11, PAR #2		Rock fence remnant	Not potentially significant
P-34-00990H		CR-12, PAR #3		Rock fence remnant	Not potentially significant
		CR-27		Fence berm	Not potentially significant
		CR-35		Rock fence remnant	Not potentially significant
		CR-37		Road	Not potentially significant
		CR-47		Rock fence remnant	Not potentially significant
		CR-58		Fence berm	Not potentially significant
		CR-64		Road	Not potentially significant
		CR-71		Fence berm	Not potentially significant
		CR-72		Cairns	Not potentially significant
		CR-73		Cairns	Not potentially significant
		CR-74		Cairn	Not potentially significant
		CR-75		Cairn	Not potentially significant
		CR-79		Rock fence remnant and fence berm	Not potentially significant

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Recorded in Folsom

Table A-1: Cultural Resources Recorded in the Plan Area					
<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Other Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Significance Status</i>
		CR-85		Riveted iron pipe scatter	Potentially significant
		CR-88		Cable fence remnant	Not potentially significant
		CR-112		Cairns	Potentially significant

Source: National Register of Historic Places, 2012; California Register of Historical Resources, 2012; City of Folsom, 2012.

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APPENDIX **B**

REGULATORY SETTINGS

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Introduction

This Appendix describes the Federal, State, regional, and local regulations that may affect planning and policies for several issue areas. This information is arranged by the order in which the issues appear in the report:

- From Chapter 6, hydrology and water quality (including flood hazards), biological resources, and cultural resources
- From Chapter 9, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
- From Chapter 11, noise

B.1 Hydrology and Water Quality

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Clean Water Act

There are several sections of the Clean Water Act (CWA) that pertain to regulating impacts on waters of the United States. Section 101 specifies the objectives of this act, which are implemented largely through Title III (Standards and Enforcement) and Section 301 (Prohibitions). The discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States is subject to permitting specified under Title IV (Permits and Licenses) of this act and, specifically, under Section 404 (Discharges of Dredge or Fill Material) of the CWA. Section 401 (Certification) specifies additional requirements for permit review, particularly at the state level.

Section 404 of the CWA regulates the placement of fill materials into the waters of the United States and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Section 401 of the CWA requires applicants for a federal permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant to obtain water quality certification (or a waiver). Water quality certification requires an evaluation of water quality considerations associated with dredging or the placement of fill material into waters of the United States. Water quality certifications are issued by one of the nine geographically separated regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs) in California. Under the CWA, the RWQCB must issue or waive Section 401 water quality certification for the project to be permitted under Section 404. The proposed project would be under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB.

The 1972 amendments to the federal Water Pollution Control Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to control discharges of pollutants from point-source discharges, or discharges that one can point to as a known source of pollutants.

The 1987 amendments to the CWA created a new section of the act devoted to stormwater permitting (Section 402[p]). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) has granted the State of California primacy in administering and enforcing the provisions of the CWA and NPDES within state boundaries.

The State of California adopts water quality standards to protect beneficial uses of state waters as required by Section 303(d) of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969 (PCWQCA). Section 303(d) of the CWA established the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process to guide the application of state water quality standards (see the discussion of state water quality standards below). To identify candidate water bodies for TMDL analysis, a list of water-quality limited segments was generated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These stream or river segments are impaired by the presence of pollutants such as sediment and are more sensitive to disturbance due to this impairment.

According to the most recent Section 303(d) list for the Central Valley Region, the South Fork American River (above Folsom) is impaired for mercury, while the Lower American River (below Nimbus) is impaired for both Mercury and unknown toxicity (Central Valley RWQCB 2007).

Federal Flood Insurance Program

Congress, alarmed by the increasing costs of disaster relief, passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The intent of these acts is to reduce the need for large, publicly funded flood control structures and disaster relief by restricting development on the floodplain.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities that comply with FEMA regulations (i.e., limit development in floodplains). FEMA regulations establish requirements for floodplain management and include the issuance of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for communities participating in the NFIP. These maps delineate flood hazard zones in the community. The updated FIRMs for the City of Folsom became effective on August 16, 2012.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau)

Established in 1902, the Bureau is responsible for the construction and management of dams, power plants, and canals in the western United States. Today, the Bureau is one of the largest wholesalers of water and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States (USBR 2012). The operation and maintenance of the Folsom Dam (Folsom Lake) and Nimbus Dam (Lake Natoma) is overseen by the Bureau's Mid-Pacific Region, which also manages the Central Valley Project (CVP), a system of 20 reservoirs and more than 500 miles of major canals and aqueducts covering 35 counties. The Mid-Pacific Region includes several regional offices, including the Central California Area Office, headquartered at Folsom Dam in the City of Folsom. This office manages water and land resources associated with the Bureau's dams, powerplants, and water projects, including the Folsom Dam and its recreation areas.

Executive Order 11988

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) addresses floodplain issues related to public safety, conservation, and economics. It requires federal agencies that intend to construct, permit, or fund projects within floodplains to

- avoid incompatible floodplain development,
- be consistent with the standards and criteria of the NFIP, and
- restore and preserve natural and beneficial floodplain values.

Executive Order 11990

Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) requires each federal agency, if financing, undertaking, or assisting in construction or improvements, to provide leadership and to take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities. Federal agencies must do so when conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing activities.

STATE REGULATIONS

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The PCWQCA established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regional basins, each with its own water quality control board. The SWRCB is the primary state agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state's surface water and groundwater supplies.

PCWQCA authorizes SWRCB to draft state policies regarding water quality. It also authorizes SWRCB to issue waste discharge requirements for discharges to state waters. PCWQCA requires the SWRCB, or one of the nine RWQCBs under the SWRCB, to adopt water quality control plans (basin plans) for the protection of water quality. A basin plan must

- identify the beneficial uses of the water to be protected,
- establish water quality objectives for the reasonable protection of the beneficial uses, and
- establish a program of implementation for achieving the water quality objectives.

These plans also provide the technical basis for determining waste discharge requirements, taking enforcement actions, and evaluating clean water grant proposals. Basin plans are updated and reviewed every three years.

NPDES permits issued to control pollution must implement requirements of the applicable regional basin plans. Additional information is provided below under Local Regulations.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board – Basin Plan

The preparation and adoption of water quality control plans (Basin Plans) is required by the California Water Code (Section 13240) and supported by the Federal Clean Water Act. Section 303 of the Clean Water Act requires states to adopt water quality standards which “consist of the designated uses of the navigable waters involved and the water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses.” According to Section 13050 of the California Water Code, Basin Plans consist of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of beneficial uses to be protected, water quality objectives to protect those uses, and a program of implementation needed for achieving the objectives.

State law also requires that Basin Plans conform to the policies set forth in the Water Code beginning with Section 13000 and any state policy for water quality control. Since beneficial uses, together with their corresponding water quality objectives, can be defined per federal regulations as water quality standards, the Basin Plans are regulatory references for meeting the state and federal requirements for water quality control (40 CFR 131.20). One significant difference between the state and federal programs is that California's basin plans establish standards for ground waters in addition to surface waters.

California Department of Fish and Game – Streambed Alteration Agreement

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California’s wildlife and native plant resources. (CDFG 2009) Under Fish and Game Code (Section 1602) CDFG is to be notified of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Notification is required by any entity (including person, business, state or local agency, or public utility) that proposes any activity that will do the following: (CDFG 2009)

- Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

This applies to any work undertaken in or near a river, stream, or lake, and may also apply to work undertaken within the floodplain of a body of water (CDFG 2009).

If CDFG determines the activity may substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared. This includes reasonable conditions necessary to protect those resources. The Agreement must

comply with CEQA. The entity may proceed with the activity in accordance with the final Agreement.

FLOOD HAZARDS

California Department of Water Resources (DWR)

The DWR is responsible for preparing and updating the California Water Plan, which is a policy document that guides the development and management of the state's water resources. The DWR Division of Floodplain Management constructs and operates regional scale flood protection systems in partnership with federal and local agencies, and provides technical, financial, and emergency response assistance related to flooding. The DWR also administers programs aimed at reducing the loss of life and damage to property due to the threat of flooding.

The DWR has prepared non-regulatory Best Available Maps (BAM) showing 100-, 200-, and 500-year floodplains using data compiled from various sources intended to support community-based planning and flood risk management. The 100-year areas are similar to those of FEMA, with some additional areas and localized differences (see Figure 9-5). The DWR BAMs only delineate the 100-year floodplain for the City of Folsom. The DWR completed Levee Flood Protection Zone (LFPZ) maps in 2008 that show areas that would be subject to inundation upon levee failure. The DWR has also launched an extensive levee evaluation program to assess aging and deteriorated levees in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River valleys. While there are miles of levees along the American River and its tributaries, the City of Folsom is not within a mapped LFPZ.

Central Valley Flood Protection Board

The CVFPB operates independently of and cooperatively with the DWR to adopt a State Plan of Flood Control. The mission of the CVFPB is to maintain the integrity of the existing flood control system in order to control flooding along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, in cooperation with various agencies. A permit from the CVFPB is required for any work that affects the operation, integrity, or function of an adopted flood control plan.

As a result of recent (2005) damaging floods nationwide and concerns over levee safety, extensive state legislation has been enacted to improve flood protection, with particular emphasis on the Sacramento and San Joaquin River drainages, including their tributaries. Many of the mandates from recent legislation are still evolving, and continuing regulatory change can be expected. Although the main stems of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are located west and south of the City of Folsom, the legislation would affect flood protection along the American River within the city since the American is a tributary of the Sacramento River.

FloodSAFE California Initiative

Launched in 2006, FloodSAFE is a statewide initiative to improve public safety through an integrated approach to flood management. FloodSAFE includes four major categories of actions to 1) improve emergency response, 2) improve flood

management systems, 3) improve operations and maintenance, and 4) inform and assist the public. Several legislative bills were signed into law since 2007 that add to or amend the state flood and land use management laws (described below under California Water Code). Following the adoption of the new regulations, in 2010 the DWR released a handbook, “Implementing California Flood Legislation into Local Land Use Planning: A Handbook for Local Communities.” The handbook summarizes recent flood risk legislation affecting cities and counties and their responsibilities related to local planning requirements, such as General Plans, zoning ordinances, development agreements, tentative maps, and other actions. The handbook also outlines planning documents affected by state flood requirements, including General Plan Land Use, Conservation, Safety, and Housing Elements, and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans.

California Water Code

The California Water Code establishes the governing law pertaining to all aspects of water management in California. Several code sections applicable to cities and counties such as the City of Folsom are described below.

Government Code Section 65302

Under this Section, cities and counties are required to amend the Land Use, Conservation, and Safety elements of their General Plans.

Government Code Section 65584.04 and 65584.06

This Section applies to cities’ and counties’ Housing Elements, as administered by Councils of Governments (COG) or the Department of Housing and Community Development in non-Council of Government areas. When developing the methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing allocations to cities and counties, the COGs or the Department of Housing and Community Development are required to factor in that the available land suitable for urban development may exclude lands where FEMA or DWR has determined that the flood management infrastructure designed to protect that land is not adequate to avoid the risk of flooding.

Government Code Section 65302.6

This section authorizes, but does not require, cities and counties to adopt local hazard mitigation plans, specified in the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 in conjunction with the Safety element of the General Plan.

Assembly Bill 162 (AB 162)

AB 162, signed into law in October 2007, makes changes to local planning requirements to incorporate improvements in providing protection from flooding. It requires cities and counties to address flood-related matters in the Land Use, Conservation, Safety, and Housing Elements of their General Plans. AB 162 requires that flood management is addressed in General Plans in the following ways:

- Require that the Land Use Element identify and annually review areas that are subject to flooding as identified by federal and state floodplain maps.
- Require the Conservation Element, upon the next Housing Element review on or after January 1, 2009, to identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitat, and land that may accommodate floodwater for specified purposes.
 - Require the Safety Element, upon the next Housing Element review on or after January 1, 2009, to identify flood hazard zones and establish policies to avoid or minimize the unreasonable risks of flooding.
 - Allow the Housing Element to exclude lands not adequately protected from flood or where housing development would be impractical in their selection of lands suitable for urban development.
 - Require the Reclamation Board and local flood protection agencies such as the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency to review Safety Element documents for cities and counties in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, and report recommendations to the planning agency within specified timeframes. These cities and counties would also be required to submit any proposals to adopt or substantially amend a General Plan to the Reclamation Board or the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency for review and comment within 45 days.

Assembly Bill 70 (AB 70)

AB 70 applies to local jurisdictions that approve new development in previously undeveloped areas protected by a state flood control project. The law states that the local jurisdiction may share liability for any flood damage that occurs to properties in that development unless they take reasonable precautions to protect that development. In this case, reasonable precautions mean that local jurisdictions implement reasonable and feasible actions to mitigate the potential property damage to the new development from any flood risks about which they are aware at that time of approval.

Assembly Bill (AB) 5

AB 5 includes additions to several sections of the California Water Code, including Sections 8500, 8600, and 9600. These additions include provisions for flood management by the DWR and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB). Some actions have been completed and others are ongoing. Actions already initiated or completed by the DWR include: 1) notifications to all landowners whose property is fully or partially protected by a levee, explaining the potential flood risks and encouraging flood insurance protection; 2) inspection of all project levees for deficiencies, and completion of a flood control status report for the State Plan of Flood Control; and 3) completion of levee protection zone maps available since 2008 to the public and agencies for general use and planning.

Additional actions under this legislation include: 1) local agencies are to be given the opportunity to propose to the CVFPB that certain levees be upgraded, 2) local jurisdictions are required to prepare a safety plan as part of levee upgrades, and 3) DWR is directed to assume levee maintenance when levees are not being maintained,

or upon request by the local responsible agency. Currently, the City of Folsom does not contain any mapped levee flood protection zones.

Assembly Bill 2140 (AB 2140)

AB 2140 amended Government Code Section 8685.9 and required that the state share shall not exceed 75 percent of total eligible costs unless the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. If a local hazard mitigation plan is in place, the Legislature may provide for a state share of local costs that exceed 75 percent of the total state eligible costs.

Assembly Bill 156 (AB 156)

AB 156 amended Water Code Section 9121 by requiring a written notice to be provided to each landowner whose property is determined to be entirely or partially within a levee flood protection zone. The notices must include statements and disclosure that 1) the property is behind a levee, 2) levees reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk of flooding, 3) the level of risk, 4) recommendations to obtain flood insurance, and 5) other floodplain information, if available.

Senate Bill (SB) 17

SB 17 includes modifications to Water Code Sections 8500 and 8600. The modifications include flood management provisions for DWR and CVFPB centered on the development of a comprehensive Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (Plan), approved in June 2012. The Plan is to be updated every five years, and may include recommendations for additional State Plan of Flood Control facilities. Required provisions underway include: 1) DWR and CVFPB are collaborating and providing assistance to local flood agencies; 2) DWR is working with stakeholders in 2012 on new draft building standards for construction in areas protected by facilities where flood levels could exceed three feet in a 200-year event; and 3) DWR has completed and made available to the public and local jurisdictions preliminary 100- and 200-year floodplain maps for lands protected by levees.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act includes additions to the California Water Code. The Act requires all water suppliers with greater than 3,000 users, or a demand greater than 3,000 acre-feet annually, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan by 1985, and to update the plan every five years.

Groundwater Management Act

The Groundwater Management Act involves additions to Sections 10750 through 10756 of the California Water Code. It requires agencies to work cooperatively to manage groundwater resources.

Senate Bills 610 and 221

These bills were amended into state law in 2002 as codified in Water Code Section 10910. The bills require that detailed information on water availability be provided to city and county decision makers prior to approval of large development projects.

Central Valley Flood Protection Act (CVFPA) of 2008

Under the CVFPA, local governments with jurisdiction over urban and urbanizing areas in the San Joaquin Valley, of which the City of Folsom is a part, are required to achieve or demonstrate adequate progress towards a 200-year level of flood protection by 2015, and complete 200-year level protection by 2025 in order to continue to approve development within the floodplain. The CVFPA also requires that within two years of the CVFPB adopting the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (possibly in early 2014), cities and counties must amend their General Plans to contain information on the State Plan of Flood Control, other flood facility locations, and flood hazard zones; and goals, policies, and implementation measures that will reduce the risk of flood damage. The CVFPA requires the city to amend its zoning ordinances to be consistent with the General Plan and the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP). It also prohibits the City of Folsom from approving a development, residential construction, discretionary entitlement, tentative map, or parcel map for any property within a flood hazard zone unless it determines one of the following: 1) the property is protected against up to 200-year flood events by flood management facilities, 2) the City has imposed conditions on the development that will protect it to a 200-year level, or 3) the local flood management agency has made adequate progress on a 200-year or better flood protection system. The CVFPP was adopted by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board on June 29, 2012.

DAM INUNDATION

DWR Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD)

The DWR DSOD was established after the failure of St. Francis Dam in 1928. The failure of this dam prompted the State Legislature to create what is known today as the DSOD. The DSOD reviews and approves plans and specifications for the design of dams. It oversees the construction of dams to ensure compliance with approved plans. The DSOD also inspects over 1,200 dams annually and encourages all dam owners to consider appropriate emergency planning in order to guide emergency response during serious dam incidents.

California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA)

In 1972, the CalEMA Dam Safety Program (formerly the California Office of Emergency Services) was established following a near failure of the Lower San Fernando Dam during an earthquake. The Dam Safety Program provides assistance and guidance to local jurisdictions on emergency planning for dam failure events under the Dam Inundation Mapping Regulations and the Inundation Map Waiver Program. Under the Inundation Map Waiver Program, the CalEMA collects and reviews dam failure inundation maps and evaluates waivers from the inundation mapping requirement. The Dam Safety Program coordinates with the California

DSOD and other state and federal agencies in activities to assure effective dam incident emergency response procedures and planning.

Inundation Map Waiver Program

As a result of Senate Bill 896, seismic safety and dam legislation passed in 1972, the CalEMA established emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below dams in order to save lives and reduce injury in the event of a dam failure. This legislation also resulted in the state's dam failure inundation mapping and emergency procedures program. This program encompasses inundation mapping, inundation map waivers, and emergency procedures.

Inundation Maps

Under the Inundation Map Waiver Program, dam owners must submit dam inundation maps to CalEMA for review and approval. The inundation maps must represent the best estimate of where water will flow if a dam failed completely and suddenly with a full reservoir. Copies of the approved inundation maps are then sent to the city and county emergency services coordinators of the affected local jurisdictions.

Inundation Map Waivers

Dam owners may be granted two-year waivers from the inundation mapping requirement. Waivers require that the areas where death or personal injury would result from failure of a dam be identified, and that adequate emergency procedures be developed. These determinations are made based on on-site inspections by CalEMA staff, and in consultation with local jurisdictions.

Emergency Procedures

Once dam inundation maps are approved, cities and counties must adopt emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below the dams.

Government Code Section 8586.5

In the event of sudden or total failure of any dam or the partial or total failure of a dam, inundation maps show the areas of potential flooding. After consultation with the Department of Water Resources, the Office of Emergency Services (now CalEMA) determines which inundation areas would result in death or personal injury. This section defines the purpose of dam inundation maps and the process of submitting the maps.

REGIONAL REGULATIONS

Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA)

SAFCA was formed in 1989 to address the vulnerability of the Sacramento area to catastrophic flooding. This vulnerability was exposed during the record flood of 1986, when Folsom Dam exceeded its normal flood control storage capacity and several area levees nearly collapsed under the strain of the storm. In response, the City of Sacramento, the County of Sacramento, the County of Sutter, the American River Flood Control District, and Reclamation District 1000 created SAFCA through a Joint

Exercise of Powers Agreement to provide the Sacramento region with increased flood protection along the American and Sacramento Rivers.

American River Flood Control District

The American River Flood Control District provides flood protection to the Sacramento community. Formed by an act of the State Legislature in 1927, the District maintains over 40 miles of levees along the American River and portions of Steelhead, Arcade, Dry and Magpie Creeks.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Folsom General Plan

The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Folsom's (City's) general plan contain the following relevant policies for protecting water resources (City of Folsom 1993).

- Policy 25.1:** The surface and groundwater quality of Folsom shall not be degraded from City standards.
- Policy 28.2:** The City shall implement a surface-runoff water quality monitoring program to insure compliance with City standards.
- Policy 28.3:** The City should maintain and develop new sources of water to ensure adequate high quality water supplies.

Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan

The following objectives and policies are included in the Folsom South of U.S. Highway 50 Specific Plan (June 2010):

- Objective 10.8 (Alder Creek & Floodplain Protection):** Restrict uses and activities adjacent to Alder Creek in order to maintain its character and to protect the integrity of the 200-year floodplain.
- Policy 10.31:** Alder Creek shall be preserved in its natural state, to the extent feasible, to maintain the riparian and wetland habitat adjacent to the creek.
- Policy 10.32:** All improvements and maintenance activity, including creek bank stabilization, adjacent to Alder Creek shall comply with the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits and the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008 (SB 5).
- Policy 10.33:** Bank stabilization and other erosion control measures shall have a natural appearance, wherever feasible. The use of biotechnical stabilization methods is required within Alder Creek where it is technically suitable can be used instead of mechanical stabilization.

- Policy 10.34:** New drainage outfalls within or near Alder Creek, or improvements to existing outfalls, shall be designed and constructed utilizing low impact development (LID) practices in conformation with the most current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit regulations. Consistent with these practices, storm water collection shall be decentralized, its quality improved and its peak flow contained in detention facilities that will slowly release it back into the creek drainage outfalls and improvements shall be unobtrusive and natural in appearance.
- Policy 10.35:** All Plan Area development projects shall avoid encroaching on the Alder Creek 200-year flood plain to ensure that no adverse alterations to the creek or the floodplain occur where practical. However, in the event encroachment is unavoidable, construction shall comply with the FPASP EIR/EIS mitigation measures, and all relevant provisions of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan and FMC Chapter 14.23 – Flood Damage Prevention.
- Policy 10.36:** Plan Area streets that cross Alder Creek may be grade-separated from the creek to allow uninterrupted passage of wildlife and trail users. Adequate vertical clearance shall be provided under all such street crossings to allow safe, visible bicycle, pedestrian and equestrian travel. Any streets that cross Alder Creek and are grade-separated shall follow the standards established in the FMC Chapter 10.28 – Bridges.
- Objective 10.7 (Water Quality):** Protect and enhance existing water quality in the Plan Area through storm water best management practices and low impact development measures.
- Policy 10.25:** Natural drainage courses within the Plan Area along Alder Creek, Carson, Coyote, and Buffalo Creeks and their tributaries shall be preserved as required by state and federal regulatory agencies and incorporated into the overall storm water drainage system.
- Policy 10.26:** Trails located within open space corridors and areas shall be designed to include soil erosion control measures to minimize sedimentation of nearby creeks and maintain the natural state of drainage courses.
- Policy 10.27:** Public recreational facilities located within open space corridors or areas shall be subject to urban storm water best management practices.
- Policy 10.28:** Best management practices shall be incorporated into construction practices to minimize the transfer of water borne particulates and pollutants into the storm water drainage system. Stormwater Management and Discharge Control, including Grading as well as current NPDES permit requirements shall conform to State Water Resources Control Boards requirements.

Alder Creek Management Action Plan

This Alder Creek Watershed Management Action Plan (Plan) is a comprehensive description and assessment of watershed conditions and recommends actions to protect, preserve, enhance, and restore watershed health. The Plan was prepared through a collaborative three-year process involving a wide range of stakeholders. Recommendations in the Plan seek to preserve and balance the use of the watershed's rich natural resources for present and future generations of people, plants, wildlife, and fish.

B.2 Biological Resources

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) protects fish and wildlife species and their habitats that have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) as threatened or endangered. Endangered refers to species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range; threatened refers to species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are likely to become endangered in the near future.

The ESA is administered by USFWS and NOAA Fisheries. In general, NOAA Fisheries is responsible for protection of ESA-listed marine species and anadromous fishes, whereas other listed species are under USFWS jurisdiction. Provisions of Sections 7 and 10 of ESA are relevant to this project and are summarized below.

Section 7

Section 7 provides a means for authorizing take of threatened and endangered species by federal agencies. It applies to actions that are conducted, permitted, or funded by a federal agency. Under Section 7, the federal agency conducting, funding, or permitting an action (the lead agency) must consult with USFWS to ensure that the proposed action will not jeopardize endangered or threatened species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. If a proposed project “may affect” a listed species or designated critical habitat, the lead agency is required to prepare a biological assessment (BA) evaluating the nature and severity of the expected effect. In response, USFWS or NOAA Fisheries issues a biological opinion (BO) with a determination that the proposed action either:

- may jeopardize the continued existence of one or more listed species (jeopardy finding) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat (adverse modification finding); or
- will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species (*no jeopardy finding*) or result in adverse modification of critical habitat (*no adverse modification finding*).

A BO issued by USFWS or NOAA Fisheries may stipulate discretionary “reasonable and prudent” conservation measures. If the project would not jeopardize a listed species, USFWS issues an incidental take statement to authorize the proposed activity.

Section 10

Section 10 provides a means for nonfederal entities (states, local agencies, and private parties) to receive authorization for take of threatened and endangered species. Section 10 applies to projects that have no federal agency involvement. It allows USFWS or NOAA Fisheries to issue an incidental take permit authorizing take

resulting from otherwise legal activities, as long as the take would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 requires the applicant to prepare a habitat conservation plan (HCP) addressing project impacts and proposing mitigation measures to compensate for those impacts. The HCP is subject to USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries review and must be approved by the reviewing agency or agencies before the proposed project can be initiated. Because the issuance of the incidental take permit is a federal action, USFWS must also comply with the requirements of Section 7.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 United States Code [USC] 703) enacts the provisions of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the Soviet Union and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703; 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 10, 21). Most actions that result in taking of or permanent or temporary possession of a protected species constitute violations of the MBTA. The MBTA also prohibits destruction of occupied nests. The Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum (MBPM-2), dated April 15, 2003, clarifies that destruction of most unoccupied bird nests is permissible under the MBTA; exceptions include nests of federally threatened or endangered migratory birds, bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*). USFWS is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA. Most bird species and their occupied nests that occur in the project area are protected under the MBTA.

On March 1, 2010, USFWS revised the list of migratory birds by adding and removing a number of bird species. The purpose of the revision was to correct previous mistakes, including misspellings; add species based on new evidence of occurrence in the United States; remove species no longer known to occur within the United States, and change names based on new taxonomy.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act makes it illegal to import, export, take (which includes molest or disturb), sell, purchase, or barter any bald eagle or golden eagle, or parts thereof. USFWS oversees enforcement of this act. The 1978 amendment authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to permit the taking of golden eagle nests that interfere with resource development or recovery operations.

On September 11, 2009, USFWS announced a final rule on two new permit regulations that would allow for the take of eagles and eagle nests under this act. The permits will authorize limited non-purposeful take of bald eagles and golden eagles, authorizing individuals, companies, government agencies (including tribal governments), and other organizations to disturb or otherwise take eagles in the course of conducting lawful activities such as operating utilities and airports. Most permits issued under the new regulations would authorize disturbance. In limited cases, a permit may authorize the physical take of eagles, but only if every precaution

is taken to avoid physical take. Removal of eagle nests would usually be allowed only when it is necessary to protect human safety or the eagles.

Population information for both eagle species will guide USFWS in determining how many permits may be issued in any locality, including other types of permits USFWS already issues. Priority will be given to Native American requests for permits to take eagles (under existing regulations) where the take is necessary for traditional ceremonies. Because of the limited size of the bald eagle populations in the southwestern United States, permits may not be available in all locations. Disturbance or take of golden eagles is likely to be limited everywhere in the United States because of potential population declines.

Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires project proponents to obtain a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) before performing any activity that involves any discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States,” including wetlands. Waters of the United States include navigable waters of the United States, interstate waters, all other waters where the use or degradation or destruction of the waters could affect interstate or foreign commerce, tributaries to any of these waters, and wetlands that meet any of these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters or their tributaries. The emergent marshes, seasonal wetlands, detention basins, and drainages that occur within the Planning Area represent potential waters of the United States. In accordance with Section 401 of the CWA, projects that apply for a Corps permit for discharge of dredged or fill material must obtain water quality certification from the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), in this case the Central Valley RWQCB, indicating that the project will uphold State water quality standards.

STATE REGULATIONS

California Endangered Species Act

The State of California implemented the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA prohibits the take of state-listed endangered and threatened species; however, habitat destruction is not included in the state’s definition of take. Section 2090 of CESA requires state agencies to comply with endangered species protection and recovery, and to promote conservation of these species. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) administers CESA and authorizes take through Section 2081 agreements (except for species designated as fully protected). Consultation with CDFG will be required if the proposed project will affect CESA-listed species.

Regarding listed rare and endangered plant species, CESA defers to the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), which prohibits importing of rare and endangered plants into California, and taking and selling of rare and endangered plants. CESA includes an additional listing category for threatened plants that are not regulated under the NPPA. In this case, plants listed as rare or endangered under the NPPA are not protected under CESA, but can be protected under CEQA. In addition,

plants that are not state listed but meet the state standards for listing are protected under CEQA. In practice, this is generally interpreted to mean that all species on Lists 1B and 2 of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventory are protected.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the regulatory framework by which California public agencies identify and mitigate significant environmental impacts. Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and state laws, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b) provides that a species not listed under ESA or CESA may be considered rare or endangered if it can be shown that the species meet certain specific criteria. The criteria have been modeled after the definitions of ESA and sections of the California Fish and Game Code (FGC) discussing rare and endangered plants and animals.

A project normally is considered to result in a significant impact (in the context of biological resources) if it would result in any of the following outcomes:

- It *substantially* adversely affects a threatened, endangered, or rare species or *substantially* adversely affects the habitat of such species.
- It *substantially* adversely affects wetlands under jurisdiction of Section 404 of the federal CWA.
- It *substantially* interferes with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife.
- It conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy.
- It conflicts with the provisions of an adopted HCP, natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

Substantial evidence includes facts, a reasonable assumption predicated on facts, or expert opinion supported by facts.

The State CEQA Guidelines specify that the lead agency preparing a CEQA compliance document must consult with and receive written findings from USFWS and CDFG concerning project impacts on species that are listed as endangered or threatened. The effects of the project on these species and habitats will be important in determining whether the project is considered to cause significant impacts under CEQA.

California Fish and Game Code Section 1602—Streambed Alteration

All diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake in California that supports wildlife resources are subject to regulation by CDFG under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Under Section 1602, it is unlawful for any person, governmental agency, or public utility to do the following without first notifying CDFG:

Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from, the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.

Deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

A stream is defined as a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel that has banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This definition includes watercourses with a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation. CDFG's jurisdiction within altered or artificial waterways is based on the value of those waterways to fish and wildlife. A CDFG streambed alteration agreement must be obtained for any project that would result in an impact on a river, stream, or lake.

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 and 3503.5—Protection of Birds, Nests, and Raptors

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (i.e., species in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes), including their nests or eggs. Typical violations of these codes include destruction of active nests resulting from removal of vegetation in which the nests are located. Violation of Section 3503.5 could also include failure of active raptor nests resulting from disturbance of nesting pairs by nearby project construction. This statute does not provide for the issuance of any type of incidental take permit.

Fully Protected Species under the California Fish and Game Code

Protection of fully protected species is described in Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code. These statutes prohibit take or possession of fully protected species and do not provide for authorization of incidental take of fully protected species. CDFG has informed nonfederal agencies and private parties that their actions must avoid take of any fully protected species.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act—California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), “waters of the state” fall under the jurisdiction of the appropriate RWQCB. The RWQCB must prepare and periodically update water quality control plans (basin plans). Each basin plan sets forth water quality standards for surface water and groundwater, as well as actions to control nonpoint and point sources of pollution to achieve and maintain these standards. Projects that affect wetlands or waters of the state must meet waste discharge requirements of the RWQCB, which may be issued in addition to a water quality certification or waiver under Section 401 of the CWA.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Folsom General Plan

The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Folsom's (City's) general plan contains the following relevant goals and policies for protecting natural resources (City of Folsom 1993, pp. 24-6-24-7).

- Goal 23:** To preserve existing heritage trees through a City Ordinance.
- Policy 23.1:** The City shall continue to enforce the tree preservation/landscape ordinance and identify heritage trees to be preserved. Site designs shall consider building and parking configurations, which will preserve as many heritage trees as possible.
- Policy 23.2:** Replacement trees shall be required whenever existing trees are removed.
- Policy 23.3:** The City may allow proposed development to be concentrated on a portion of a site and include taller buildings or smaller lot sizes to preserve a greater number of existing trees.
- Goal 25:** Whenever feasible, preserve, acquire, rehabilitate, enhance, and maintain the identified resources for the use and enjoyment of future generations.
- Policy 25.1:** The surface and groundwater quality of Folsom shall not be degraded from City standards.
- Policy 25.2:** The City may obtain fee title or protective easements of identified resources.
- Policy 25.3:** Sensitive habitat areas and open space shall have their borders defined by public access ways and/or shall have views from adjacent buildings oriented toward the areas.
- Policy 25.4:** The City shall require that a qualified biologist conduct a vegetative/wildlife field survey and analysis prior to consideration of development applications for projects within or adjacent to sensitive habitat areas and potential habitats for sensitive wildlife and floral species.
- Policy 25.5:** The City shall adopt standards for the designation, enhancement, and maintenance of identified sensitive habitat areas.
- Policy 25.6:** The City shall establish a vegetation preservation ordinance that
- specifies native or “naturalized” vegetation, which should be given highest priority for preservation;

- requires an applicant to show the approximate location of existing priority vegetation; and
- specifies the quantity and manner of vegetation that must be planted for replacement.

Policy 25.7: Trees and other vegetation composing riparian or other special habitats targeted for preservation should be preserved regardless of whether they are heritage trees.

City of Folsom Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City's tree preservation ordinance (Folsom Municipal Code, Chapter 12.16) defines a *protected tree* as a native oak tree, heritage tree, street tree, or landmark tree. Each of these is defined as follows:

Native oak tree: Any single-trunked native oak (*Quercus sp.*) tree that exceeds 6 inches in diameter at a height of 54 inches above ground (diameter at breast height [DBH]) or a multi-trunked native oak tree with a combined DBH of 20 inches or more.

Heritage tree: A native oak tree over 19 inches DBH or a multi-trunked native oak tree having an aggregate diameter of 38 inches or more at breast height.

Street tree: Any tree growing within the tree maintenance strip and contained on the master tree list. The tree maintenance strip is defined as a strip of land parallel and adjacent to a public street thereto that is 12.5 feet wide measured from the property line (Ordinance 851 Section 2(1), 1996). The master tree list is a list prepared by the planning director that identifies the species of trees that may be planted as replacement or as street trees.

Landmark tree: A tree or group of trees determined by the city council to be a significant community benefit.

Trees that qualify in one or more of these categories are subject to protection under the City's tree preservation ordinance, and a tree permit is required for potential impacts and/or removal. An arborist report, which outlines all trees on site and recommends actions to mitigate adverse construction impacts on trees, is required as part of the tree permit for projects within the city.

B.3 Cultural Resources

FEDERAL

Under NEPA, federal agencies must “preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage” (42 United States Code [USC] 4331[b][4]). NEPA does not further define standards specific to cultural resource impact analyses, so federal agencies typically use Section 106 of the NHPA (hereafter Section 106) as their means of conducting NEPA cultural resource impact analyses. The NHPA of 1966, as amended, is the primary mandate governing projects under federal jurisdiction that may affect cultural resources.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies, or those they fund or permit, to consider the effects of their actions on the properties that may be eligible for listing or are listed in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The Section 106 process (detailed in implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800) normally includes the steps listed below.

Delineate the area of potential effects and identify historic properties in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and any other consulting parties.

Consult with any tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking regardless of the location of the historic property.

Assess adverse effects on historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and notify the ACHP if adverse effects are identified.

Consult with the SHPO and other participating parties to resolve adverse effects on historic properties, generally resulting in a memorandum of agreement stipulating how the properties will be treated. To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The criteria applied to evaluate the significance of cultural resources are defined follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high

artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity refers to a property's ability to convey its historical significance. There are seven aspects or qualities of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The importance and applicability of these qualities depend on the significance of the property and the nature of the character-defining features that convey that significance.

Ordinarily, properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, such properties will be considered eligible if a property that achieved significance within the past 50 years is of exceptional importance.

As codified in 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(2), if there are historic properties which may be affected by a federal undertaking, the agency official shall assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with the *Criteria of Adverse Effect* (36 CFR 800.5 (a)(1)). In general, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. Adverse effects include, but are not limited to physical destruction, damage, alterations not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68), removal, neglect, or change of setting, or the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

STATE

CEQA is the primary mandate governing projects under state jurisdiction that may affect cultural resources. However, there are a few other laws governing cultural resources that may also pertain. These include California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5097.9 et seq. (Native American Heritage) and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5 et seq. (Human Remains).

Records about Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places, as well as information about the location of archaeological sites are exempt from being disclosed to the public under California's equivalent of the Freedom of Information Act (also known as "Sunshine Laws") (California Government Code 6254.10). Such information is considered sensitive and confidential and should not be contained in a public document.

The California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that public or private projects financed or approved by public agencies must assess the effects of the project on historical resources. Historical resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, objects or districts, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific significance. CEQA requires that if a project results in an effect that may cause a substantial

adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed. Therefore, prior to the assessment of effects or the development of mitigation measures, the significance of cultural resources must first be determined. The steps that are normally taken in a cultural resources investigation for CEQA compliance are as follows.

- Identify potential historical resources.
- Evaluate the eligibility of historical resources.
- Evaluate the effects of a project on all eligible historical resources.

CEQA Guidelines define three ways that a property may qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA review.

- The resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- The resource is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey that meets the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- The lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record (14 CCR 15064.5[a]).

A cultural resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 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
- has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC 5020.1[k], 5024.1, 5024.1[g].)

In addition, properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purposes of CEQA (PRC 5024.1[d][1]).

According to CEQA, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). CEQA further states a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair the significance of a historical resource are any actions that would demolish or adversely alter the physical characteristics of a historical resource that

convey its historical significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meet the requirements of PRC 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g).

CEQA identifies two ways in which an archaeological resource can qualify as significant. First, the resource can meet the criteria for historical resource, as described above. Second, an archaeological resource may qualify as a *unique archaeological resource*. A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria.

- It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. (PRC 21083.2.)

Regulations Concerning Native American Heritage

California Public Resources Code 5097.9 states that no public agency or a private party on a public property shall “interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American Religion.” The code further states, “No such agency or party [shall] cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine...except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.”

County and city lands are exempt from this provision, except for parklands larger than 100 acres.

California Senate Bill 18

California Senate Bill 18 (SB 18, Government Code 65352.3) states that prior to the adoption or amendment of a city or county’s general plan, the city or county shall conduct consultation with California Native American tribes that are on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The intent of SB 18 is to preserve or mitigate impacts to places, features, and objects—as defined in PRC 5097.9 and 5097.993—that are located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The bill also states that the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects identified by Native American consultation. SB 18 applies to all general and specific plans and amendments proposed after March 1, 2005.

Regulations Concerning Human Remains

Disturbance of human remains without the authority of law is a felony (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7052). If the remains are Native American in origin, they are within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (California Health and Safety Code, 7052.5c; PRC 5097.98).

According to state law (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, PRC 5097.98), if human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

- the coroner of the county has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and
- if the remains are of Native American origin the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of with appropriate dignity the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC 5097.98; or
- the NAHC was unable to identify a descendent or the descendent failed to make a recommendation within the minimum 48-hour timeframe allotted to the descendant.¹

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC.

LOCAL

City of Folsom 1993 General Plan

The City of Folsom General Plan identifies a number of goals and policies pertinent to cultural resources (City of Folsom 1993).

- Goal 1:** To retain and enhance Folsom's quality of separate identity and sense of community. Included in the definition of community identity and feel are the Folsom historic district and other historic places throughout the community.
- Policy 1.B:** Folsom's historic district shall be enhanced and maintained through the improvement of public facilities.
- Policy 1.7:** Historic buildings or locations shall be preserved or incorporated into the design of new developments.

¹ The most likely descendant is permitted a minimum of 48 hours, from completion of his or her inspection of the human remains discovery, in which to make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains.

- Policy 1.8:** The City shall prepare an inventory of historically and culturally significant buildings and sites. The City should investigate measures for historic preservation of these building sites.
- Goal 10:** To provide for a commercial and industrial base of the City to encourage:
- A strong tax base.
 - More jobs within the City.
 - A greater variety of commercial goods and services.
 - A regional shopping center.
 - Businesses and industries compatible with Folsom's quality of life.
- Policy 10.1:** The City shall have a variety of commercial uses such as...an historic business district serving residents and tourists.
- Policy 10.5:** The City should preserve and enhance the tourist-oriented historic commercial uses in the Sutter Street commercial area.
- Policy 14.1:** The City should preserve and enhance the historic business district centered on Sutter Street. The purpose of the district is to provide a tourist-oriented location for businesses offering goods and services consistent with the historic setting of the area. An historic district plan for the area should be prepared by the City containing:
- Design guidelines for the restoration and/or modification of buildings or sites identified as having historic or cultural significance and for the design and placement of buildings within or adjacent to identified historic buildings or sites.
 - The City should adopt design guidelines to ensure that signage is consistent and harmonious with the theme of the historic business district.
- Goal 25:** Wherever feasible, to preserve, acquire, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain the identified resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The identified resources include, but are not limited to:
- Northern Hardpan Vernal Pools and Associated Sensitive Flora
 - Valley Bunch Grasslands and Associated Sensitive Flora
 - Freshwater Marshlands and Associated Sensitive Flora
 - Riparian Forests and Woodlands and Associated Sensitive Flora
 - Oak Savannah and Woodlands and Associated Sensitive Flora
 - Permanent and Seasonal Wetlands and Associated Sensitive Flora

- American River Corridor
- Humbug Creek
- Blue Ravine Creek
- Hinkle Creek
- Willow Creek
- Lake Natoma
- Folsom Lake
- Willow Hill Reservoir, if feasible
- Tricolored Blackbird
- Swainson’s Hawk
- Tiger Salamander
- Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
- Folsom Boulevard Scenic Corridor, from Highway 50 to Sutter Street
- Greenback Lane Scenic Corridor, from the Folsom City Limits to Riley Street
- East Natoma Street Scenic Corridor, from Oak Avenue Parkway to the El Dorado County Line
- Folsom-Auburn Road Scenic Corridor, from the Folsom City Limits to Greenback Lane

Goal 26: The City shall actively encourage the restoration and maintenance of historic buildings or sites.

Policy 26.1: Identification and publication of available federal, state and private funding sources and incentive programs.

Policy 26.2: The City should adopt consistent standards for development, public improvements, alley utilization, and frontage improvements for the original 50- by 140-foot lots situated within the original town boundaries, including the area generally bounded by Bidwell Street, Riverway, Stafford Street and Folsom Boulevard.

Land Use Policies

Land Use Policy 1.6: Folsom’s historic district shall be enhanced and maintained through the improvement of public facilities.

Land Use Policy 1.7: Historic buildings or locations shall be preserved or incorporated into the design of new developments.

Land Use Policy 1.8: The City shall prepare an inventory of historically and culturally significant buildings and sites. The City should investigate measures for historic preservation of these building sites.

City of Folsom Cultural Resources Inventory

The City created and maintains a Cultural Resources Inventory through the City's Community Development Department and Historic District Commission. The Inventory is a guide to the City's significant archaeological and historical resources. The Cultural Resources Inventory Program encourages public recognition, nomination, and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for City planning purposes; and determines eligibility for preservation grant funding. The Inventory's criteria for listing in the inventory parallel those of the NRHP and CRHR, but are concerned with a potentially significant resource's place in Folsom history. To be listed in the Inventory, a resource must:

- be associated with events contributing to the broad patterns of Folsom's history and culture;
- be associated with historically important people;
- embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or construction method, or represent the work of a creative individual; or
- have the potential for yielding important information in Folsom's history or prehistory (City of Folsom 2011).

B.4 Air Quality

At the federal level, air quality in the United States and California is governed by the Clean Air Act (CAA) which is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Air quality in the state of California is also governed by more stringent regulations in the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), administered by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) at the state level and the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) at the local level. The EPA has established federal standards for which the ARB and SMAQMD have been delegated primary implementation responsibility. The ARB and SMAQMD are also responsible for ensuring that state standards are met.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The federal CAA, enacted in 1963 and amended several times thereafter (including the 1990 amendments), establishes the framework for modern air pollution control. The CAA directs the EPA to establish ambient air standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants: ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The standards are divided into primary and secondary standards. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly, within an adequate margin of safety. Secondary standards are designed to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. NAAQS are listed in Table B-1.

This table lists both the state and federal standards for air quality and helps to characterize existing air quality conditions within the region. If any of these standards are violated, the area will be considered in nonattainment for that pollutant. Areas with “better” air quality are listed as attainment areas, while areas with “poorer” air quality are listed as nonattainment. Please see the “Attainment Status and Air Quality Planning” section below for a description of attainment classifications and the regions attainment status with regards to criteria pollutants of concerns in the region.

Areas that do not meet the federal ambient air quality standards are called nonattainment areas. For these nonattainment areas, the CAA requires states to develop and adopt State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which are air quality plans showing how air quality standards will be attained and which are reviewed and approved by the EPA. Failing to submit a plan or secure approval could lead to denial of federal funding and permits for such improvements as highway construction and sewage treatment plants. In California, the EPA has delegated authority to prepare SIPs to the ARB, which, in turn, has delegated that authority to individual air districts. In cases where the SIP is submitted by the state but fails to demonstrate achievement of the standards, the EPA is directed to prepare a federal implementation plan.

Table B-1: Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in California								
Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	Standard (ppm)		Standard ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Violation Criteria	
			California	National	California	National	California	National
Ozone*	O ₃	1 hour	0.09	NA	180	NA	If exceeded	NA
		8 hours	0.070	0.075	137	147	If exceeded	If fourth highest 8-hour concentration in a year, averaged over 3 years, is exceeded at each monitor within an area
Carbon monoxide	CO	8 hours	9.0	9	10,000	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	20	35	23,000	40,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
(Lake Tahoe only)		8 hours	6	NA	7,000	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Nitrogen dioxide	NO ₂	Annual arithmetic mean	0.030	0.053	57	100	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.18	0.100	339	188	If exceeded	NA
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂	24 hours	0.04	NA	105	NA	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.25	0.075	655	196	If exceeded	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	H ₂ S	1 hour	0.03	NA	42	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Vinyl chloride	C ₂ H ₃ Cl	24 hours	0.01	NA	26	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Inhalable particulate matter	PM10	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA
		24 hours	NA	NA	50	150	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year

Table B-1: Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in California								
Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	Standard (ppm)		Standard ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Violation Criteria	
			California	National	California	National	California	National
	PM2.5	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	12	15	NA	If 3-year average from single or multiple community-oriented monitors is exceeded
		24 hours	NA	NA	NA	35	NA	If 3-year average of 98 th percentile at each population-oriented monitor within an area is exceeded
Sulfate particles	SO ₄	24 hours	NA	NA	25	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Lead particles	Pb	Calendar quarter	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If exceeded no more than 1 day per year
		30-day average	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
		Rolling 3-month average	NA	NA	NA	0.15	If equaled or exceeded	Averaged over a rolling 3-month period
Notes: ppm = parts per million; $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter.								

Source: California Air Resources Board 2010a.

STATE REGULATIONS

In California, the ARB is responsible for meeting the state requirements of the federal CAA, administering the CCAA and establishing the California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS).

The CCAA requires all air districts in the state to endeavor to meet the CAAQS established by the ARB as expeditiously as practicable but, unlike the federal CAA, does not set precise attainment deadlines. Instead, the act established increasingly stringent requirements for areas that will require more time to achieve the standards. CAAQS are generally more stringent than the NAAQS and incorporate additional standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride and visibility reducing particles. The CAAQS and NAAQS are listed together in Table B-1.

The ARB regulates mobile air pollution sources, such as motor vehicles, and is responsible for setting emission standards for vehicles sold in California and other sources, such as consumer products and certain off-road equipment. The ARB oversees the functions of local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, which in turn administer air quality activities at the regional and county levels. The CCAA of 1988 substantially added to the authority and responsibilities of air districts. The CCAA designates air districts as lead air quality planning agencies, requires air districts to prepare air quality plans, and grants air districts authority to implement transportation control measures.

The CCAA emphasizes the control of “indirect and area-wide sources” of air pollutant emissions. The CCAA gives local air pollution control districts explicit authority to regulate indirect sources of air pollution and to establish traffic control measures (TCMs).

LOCAL REGULATIONS

The SMAQMD is responsible for local air quality regulation within the Plan area. The SMAQMD’s primary responsibility is to regulate stationary sources and develop plans to achieve and maintain air quality standards (CAAQS and NAAQS). The SMAQMD is responsible for enforcing local air quality rules and regulations that address the requirements of federal and state air quality laws and recommending mitigation measures for new growth and development.

The SMAQMD must continuously monitor its progress for plan implementation and report regularly to ARB and the EPA. It must also periodically revise its attainment plans to reflect new conditions and requirements. The SMAQMD tries to exercise a uniform emission control effort that will bring the entire region into compliance with State and federal standards as quickly as possible. The SMAQMD also works with the Sacramento Association of Governments (SACOG) to ensure a coordinated approach in the development and implementation of transportation plans throughout Sacramento County.

As a public agency, the SMAQMD takes an active part in the intergovernmental review process under CEQA. The SMAQMD may act as a lead agency, a responsible agency, or a commenting agency. The SMAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County* establishes analysis expectations and thresholds for the evaluation of air quality impacts. The thresholds of significance identified in Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County, which were adopted by the SMAQMD's Board of Directors in 2002, approximately correlate to the NO_x reductions from heavy-duty vehicles and land use project emission reduction requirements committed to in the 2004 Ozone Attainment Plan for the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2009:2-7 and 2-8), while the construction thresholds are based on the CCAA requirement for a 15 ton per year no net increase for the New Source Review threshold that existed at that time. The 2004 Ozone Attainment Plan, which was superseded by the 2009 Sacramento Metropolitan Area 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan, discussed below, documents how the region would achieve attainment of the ozone standard. Table B-2 summarizes applicable thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants.

Pollutant	Application	Threshold
ROGs	Construction emissions	--
	Operational emissions	65 pounds per day
NO _x	Construction emissions	85 pounds per day
	Operational emissions	65 pounds per day
CO	Operational emissions	Exceedance of CAAQS
PM10 and PM2.5	Construction and operational emissions	Exceedance of CAAQS or of failure to implement emissions control practices and maximum daily acreage disturbed <15 acres.
Note: (--) = no applicable threshold.		

Sources: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2009.

Air Quality Plans

The SMAQMD is in non-attainment for O₃ and PM_{2.5}, as described below. The SMAQMD has therefore adopted attainment plans as part of their effort to achieve state and federal air quality standards. The CCAA requires districts to adopt air quality attainment plans and to review and revise their plans to address deficiencies in interim measures of progress once every three years. In accordance with the CCAA, the Sacramento Area Regional Ozone Attainment Plan was adopted in 1994. The plan was designed to demonstrate how the region would achieve attainment of the federal 1-hour ozone standard by 2005. The EPA has since revoked the 1-hour ozone standard, but all control measures committed to in the 1994 attainment plan remain in effect.

To address the EPA's new 8-hour ozone standard, counties within the Sacramento Area (Sacramento, Yolo, and portions of Placer, El Dorado, Solano, and Sutter)

adopted the 2009 Sacramento Metropolitan Area 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan (Ozone Plan). This plan analyzes existing ozone trends in the Sacramento region and presents emission forecasts based on current control technologies. Finally, the plan identifies strategies needed to further reduce emissions to achieve the health-based ozone standard (El Dorado County Air Quality Management District et al. 2008).

The Sacramento Region recently adopted the 2010 PM10 Implementation/Maintenance Plan. Similar to the Ozone Plan, the PM10 Plan analyzes existing and future PM10 emissions in the region, as well as identifies control measures that will move the region into maintenance with the federal PM10 standard (Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2010). The SMAQMD is also in the process of developing an air quality plan specific to PM2.5. This plan must be submitted to the EPA during or before November 2012.

The air quality plans prepared by the SMAQMD include measures and programs reduce emissions. These include:

- Stationary Source Control Measures
- District Mobile Source Control Programs
- District Land Use and Transportation Programs
- Community Education Programs

Measures identified in the air quality plans to reduce emissions include the adoption of rules by the SMAQMD (such as the Check Before You Burn program for indoor wood burning appliances associated with Rule 421) to control stationary sources emissions, market-based incentive programs to promote the accelerated introduction of lower emission mobile source technologies into the Sacramento region, transportation control measures (TCMs) that reduce air pollutant emissions during construction and operational phases of land developments. The extension of Regional Transit light rail system Folsom in 2005 is an example of a TCM. In addition, the “Spare The Air” Program, a year-round public education program with an episodic ozone reduction element during the summer is an example of a community education program designed to raise awareness of increased pollution and encourage voluntary reductions in vehicle use during these days.

B.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This section discusses the local, state, and federal policies and regulations that are relevant to GHG emissions and climate change in the City of Folsom (City).

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Although there is currently no federal overarching law or policy related to climate change or the regulation of GHGs, recent activity, suggests that regulation may be forthcoming with the EPA in an administrative role. Foremost among recent developments has been the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, the "Endangerment Finding," and "Cause or Contribute Finding," which are described below. Despite these findings, the future of GHG regulations at the federal level is still uncertain as EPA regulation may be pre-empted by congressional action should a cap and trade bill be passed prior to adoption of EPA regulation. The following summarizes recent legal cases, legislation, and policies related to climate change and GHG regulation at the federal level.

Massachusetts et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2007)

Twelve U.S. states and cities including California, in conjunction with several environmental organizations, sued to force the EPA to regulate GHGs as a pollutant pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA) in *Massachusetts et al. v. Environmental Protection Agency* 549 US 497 (2007). The court ruled that the plaintiffs had standing to sue, GHGs fit within the CAA's definition of a pollutant, and the EPA's reasons for not regulating GHGs were insufficiently grounded in the CAA.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 mandates a host of actions that would aid in the reduction of GHG emissions. These actions include (but are not limited to): fuel economy standard of 35 miles per gallon (mpg) by 2020; improved energy efficiency in lighting and appliances; and investments in efficiency and renewable energy use.

Update to Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (2009)

The new Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards incorporate stricter fuel economy standards promulgated by the State of California into one uniform standard. Additionally, automakers are required to cut GHG emissions in new vehicles by roughly 25% by 2016. At the time of writing of this document, the EPA has adopted the updated CAFE standard for cars for model years (MY) between 2012 and 2016. Combined car and light truck mileage is to increase from 27.6 to 34.1 miles per gallon (mpg) between MY 2012 and 2016. Rule-making to adopt 2017-2025 MY standards has been proposed and is still in progress. When the national program takes effect, California has committed to allowing automakers who show compliance with the national program to also be deemed in compliance with state requirements. (EPA 2010c).

EPA Rule: Mandatory Reporting of GHGs (2009)

Under the rule, suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHGs are required to report annual emissions to the EPA. The first annual reports for the largest emitting facilities, covering calendar year 2010, will be submitted to the EPA in 2011. The mandatory reporting rule does not limit GHG emissions but establishes a standard framework for emissions reporting and tracking of large emitters (EPA 2010a).

EPA “Endangerment Finding” and “Cause or Contribute Finding” (2009)

In its “Endangerment Finding,” the Administrator of the EPA found that GHGs, as described above, in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. Although the Finding of Endangerment does not place requirements on industry, it is an important step in the EPA’s process to develop regulation. This action is a prerequisite to finalizing the EPA’s proposed GHG emission standards for light-duty vehicles, which were jointly proposed by EPA and the Department of Transportation’s National Highway Safety Administration on September 15, 2009 (EPA 2010a).

In its “Cause or Contribute Finding” the Administrator found that the combined emissions of these well-mixed GHGs from motor vehicles contribute to the GHG pollution that threatens public health and welfare (EPA 2010a).

STATE REGULATIONS

The State of California has adopted legislation, and regulatory agencies have enacted policies, addressing various aspects of climate change and GHG emissions mitigation. Much of this legislation and policy activity is not directed at citizens or jurisdictions but rather establishes a broad framework for the state’s long-term GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation program. The Governor has also issued several executive orders related to the state’s evolving climate change policy.

Assembly Bill 939, Titles 14, 17, and 27, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989

GHG emissions from landfills are regulated under AB 939, Titles 14 and 27. AB 939 mandated local jurisdictions to meet waste diversion goals of 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000. In addition, AB 939 established an integrated statewide system for compliance and program implementation. Titles 14 and 27 contain detailed rules on daily operations, handling of specific waste types, monitoring, closure, and record-keeping.

At its June 25, 2009, public hearing, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved for adoption CCR, Title 17, article 4, sub-article 6, sections 95460 to 95476, Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. This regulation is a discrete early action GHG reduction measure, as described in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32; Stats. 2006, chapter 488). It will reduce methane emissions from landfills primarily by requiring owners and operators of certain uncontrolled landfills to install gas collection and control systems, and by

requiring existing and newly installed gas collection and control systems to operate optimally.

Assembly Bill 1493—Pavley Rule (2002)

Known as “Pavley I,” Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 standards are the nation’s first GHG standards for automobiles. AB 1493 requires ARB to adopt vehicle standards that will lower GHG emissions from new light duty autos to the maximum extent feasible beginning in 2009. Additional strengthening of the Pavley standards (Pavley II) has been proposed for vehicle model years 2017–2020. Together, the two standards are expected to increase average fuel economy to roughly 43 mpg by 2020 and reduce GHG emissions from the transportation sector in California by approximately 14 percent. In June 2009, the EPA granted California’s waiver request enabling the state to enforce its GHG emissions standards for new motor vehicles beginning with the current model year. The new federal CAFE standards, described above, are the analogous national policy.

Executive Order S-03-05 (2005)

Executive Order (EO) S-03-05 established the following GHG emission reduction targets for California’s state agencies:

- by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels;
- by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; and
- by 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels.

Executive orders are binding only on state agencies. Accordingly, EO S-03-05 will guide state agencies’ efforts to control and regulate GHG emissions but will have no direct binding effect on local efforts. The Secretary of Cal/EPA is required to report to the Governor and state legislature biannually on the impacts of climate change on California, mitigation and adaptation plans, and progress made toward reducing GHG emissions to meet the targets established in this executive order.

Assembly Bill 32—The California Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)

AB 32 codified the state’s GHG emissions target by requiring that the state’s GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. Since being adopted, the ARB, CEC, CPUC, and Building Standards Commission have been developing regulations that will help meet the goals of AB 32 and EO S-03-05. The Scoping Plan for AB32, developed by ARB as part of the requirements of AB 32, identifies specific measures and actions to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and requires ARB and other state agencies to develop and enforce regulations and other initiatives for reducing GHGs.

Senate Bill 97, Chapter 185 (2007)

SB 97 of 2007 requires that the State’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) prepare guidelines to submit to the California Resources Agency regarding feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions as required by CEQA. The

Natural Resources Agency adopted Amendments to the CEQA Guidelines for GHG emissions on December 30, 2009. On February 16, 2010, the State's Office of Administrative Law approved the Amendments, and filed them with the Secretary of State for inclusion in the California Code of Regulations. The Amendments became effective on March 18, 2010.

Executive Order S-01-07, Low Carbon Fuel Standard (2007)

EO S-01-07 essentially mandates the following: (1) that a statewide goal be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10% by 2020, and (2) that a Low carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels be established in California. The executive order initiates a research and regulatory process at the ARB. Based on implementation plan developed by the CEC, the ARB will be responsible for implementing the LCFS.

ARB Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule (Title 17) (2007)

In December of 2007, the ARB approved a rule requiring mandatory reporting of GHG emissions from certain sources, pursuant to AB 32. Facilities subject to the mandatory reporting rule must report their emissions either annually for large facilities or triennially for smaller facilities starting from 2010. In general the rule applies to facilities emitting more than 25,000 metric tons of CO₂-equivalent (CO₂eq) in any given calendar year or electricity generating facilities with a nameplate generating capacity greater than one megawatt (MW) and/or emitting more than 2,500 metric tons CO₂eq per year. Additional requirements also apply to cement plants and entities that buy and sell electricity in the state.

ARB Local Government Operations Protocol (2008)

On September 25, 2008, the Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP) was adopted by the ARB. The protocol, prepared by the ARB, California Climate Action Registry, ICLEI, and the Climate Registry, provides methods and techniques for the preparation of GHG emissions inventories for local government municipal operations. The adopted protocol does not contain recommendations for GHG reductions by local governments (ARB 2008b).

Senate Bill 375—Sustainable Communities Strategy, Chapter 728 (2008)

SB 375 provides for a new planning process that coordinates land use planning, regional transportation plans, and funding priorities in order to help California meet the GHG reduction goals established in AB 32. SB 375 requires regional transportation plans (RTPs), developed by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), including the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), to incorporate a "sustainable communities strategy" (SCS) in their Regional Transportation Plans. The goal of the SCS is to reduce regional VMT through land use planning and consequent transportation patterns. On September 23, 2010, the ARB adopted regional GHG reduction targets that will focus each SCS. The target for the Sacramento region specifies a 7 percent reduction in per capita emissions by 2020 and a 16 percent reduction by 2035. SACOG is in the process of developing its SCS, pursuant to the regional GHG target. Completion is expected in December 2011. SB

375 also includes provisions for streamlined CEQA review for some infill projects such as transit-oriented development. However, those provisions will not become effective until an SCS is adopted.

Senate Bills 1078/107 and Executive Order S-14-08—Renewable Portfolio Standard (2008)

Senate Bills (SB) 1078 and 107, California’s Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), obligates investor-owned utilities (IOUs), energy service providers (ESPs), and Community Choice Aggregations (CCAs) to procure an additional 1 percent of retail sales per year from eligible renewable sources until 20 percent is reached, no later than 2010. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and CEC are jointly responsible for implementing the program. EO S-14-08 set forth a longer range target of procuring 33 percent of retail sales by 2020.

California Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-Residential Buildings (Title 24)(2008)

Energy Conservation Standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission in June 1977 and most recently revised in 2008 (24 CCR 6). Title 24 requires that building shells and building components be designed to conserve energy and the standards are updated periodically (roughly every three years) to allow consideration and incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies. This program has been partially responsible for keeping California’s per capita energy use approximately constant over the past 30 years.

Title 24 standards were most recently updated on July 17, 2008. The new code, adopted by the California Building Standards Commission, represents the nation’s first green building standards and went into effect on January 1, 2010. Part 11 of the code established voluntary actions (Tier 1 and 2), designed to achieve a higher level of efficiency and sustainability including planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The voluntary standards became mandatory on January 1, 2011.

California Cap-and-Trade (2010)

Pursuant to the directives of AB 32, ARB recently approved measures on December 16, 2010, to enact a GHG Cap-and-Trade program for the state of California. The California Cap-and-Trade program would create a CO₂-equivalent market system with a GHG emissions cap that will be decreased over time. Building on the data required by the 2007 California Mandatory GHG Reporting rule, only stationary sources that emit more than 25,000 MT of CO₂eq per year would be affected by the Cap-and-Trade program. These sources mostly include large operations such as power plants, refineries, cement plants, hydrogen production facilities and other large, stationary sources. For example, the mandatory GHG reporting rule requires all energy providers in Folsom to report their sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) emissions, a very high GWP gas (ARB 2009a). Official rulemaking associated with achieving this emissions cap was to be adopted by January 1, 2011, and the actual program must

commence in 2012, although official adoption has not yet occurred at the time of this writing.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

The Sacramento Metro Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) has not established quantitative limits on the level of GHG emissions from projects or sources within its jurisdiction. However, because municipalities within the jurisdiction of SMAQMD are required to reduce emissions to 15 percent below current (2008) levels by 2020, consistent with the AB 32 Scoping Plan, the SMAQMD, through its role as a CEQA lead or consulting agency, controls permitting and approval of certain new GHG sources in the area.

SMAQMD has released guidelines for the assessment of GHGs in CEQA documents. The SMAQMD recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG emissions should be related to AB 32's GHG reduction goals, generally a reduction of approximately 15 percent from current levels where current refers to the year that the AB 32 Scoping Plan was adopted, 2008 (SMAQMD 2009 p. 6-10, ARB 2008 p. 24). For example, a possible threshold of significance could be to determine whether a proposed general or area plan's emissions would substantially hinder the State's ability to attain the goals identified in AB 32 (i.e., reduction of statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020). In this example, a numeric GHG reduction target in contrast to 1990 levels, despite planned population and employment growth, should be adopted as a policy within the lead agency's general or area plan. Emission reduction measures to achieve the target could then be developed within the general or area plan, or within a companion Climate Action Plan (CAP) that is certified and from which an individual project can tier. In the absence of a certified Climate Action Plan for the municipality, GHG emissions must be analyzed at the project level. The SMAQMD has developed recommended GHG mitigation measures for project level construction and operation and for general and area plans.

B.6 Noise

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The federal Noise Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92 574) established a requirement that all federal agencies administer their programs to promote an environment free of noise that would jeopardize public health or welfare. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was given the responsibility for:

- providing information to the public regarding identifiable effects of noise on public health and welfare,
- publishing information on the levels of environmental noise that will protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety,
- coordinating federal research and activities related to noise control, and
- establishing federal noise emission standards for selected products distributed in interstate commerce.

The Noise Control Act also directed that all federal agencies comply with applicable federal, state, interstate and local noise control regulations.

Although the EPA was given major roles in disseminating information to the public and coordinating federal agencies, each federal agency retains authority to adopt noise regulations pertaining to agency programs. The EPA, however, can require other federal agencies to justify their noise regulations in terms of Noise Control Act policy requirements. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration retains primary authority for setting workplace noise exposure standards, the Federal Aviation Administration retains primary jurisdiction over aircraft noise standards, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) retains primary jurisdiction over highway noise standards, and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) retains primary jurisdiction over transit noise standards.

In 1974, in response to the requirements of the Noise Control Act, the EPA identified indoor and outdoor noise limits to protect public health and welfare (e.g., communication disruption, sleep disturbance and hearing damage). Day-night average sound level (L_{dn}) limits of 55 decibels (dB) outdoors and 45 dB indoors are identified as desirable to protect against speech interference and sleep disturbance for residential, educational and healthcare areas. Sound-level criteria identified to protect against hearing damage in commercial and industrial areas are 24-hour equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) values of 70 dB (both outdoors and indoors).

Federal Highway Administration

Title 23, part 772, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) “Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise” provides procedures for conducting noise studies for Federal-aid highway projects and implementing noise abatement measures to help to protect the public health and welfare, supplies noise abatement criteria (NAC). Under this regulation, noise abatement must be considered for highway

construction projects if they are predicted to result in a traffic noise impact. Such an impact is considered to occur when the project results in a substantial noise increase or when the predicted noise levels approach or exceed the NAC specified in the regulation. 23 CFR 772 does not specifically define the term *approach* or what constitutes a substantial increase; instead, it leaves interpretation of these terms to the states. Table B-3 summarizes NAC specified in 23 CFR 772.

Activity Category	Activity $L_{eq}[h]^1$	Evaluation Location	Description of Activities
A	57	Exterior	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B ²	67	Exterior	Residential.
C ²	67	Exterior	Active sport areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails, and trail crossings.
D	52	Interior	Auditoriums, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios.
E	72	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties, or activities not included in A–D or F.
F			Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, manufacturing, mining, rail yards, retail facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electrical), and warehousing.
G			Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.
<p>1. The $L_{eq}[h]$ activity criteria values are for impact determination only and are not design standards for noise abatement measures. All values are A-weighted decibels (dBA).</p> <p>2. Includes undeveloped lands permitted for this activity category.</p>			

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established guidelines for evaluating noise impacts on residential projects seeking financial support under various grant programs. 23 CFR 772 and 24 CFR 51(B) describe HUD policies and programs to protect citizens against excessive noise in their communities and places of residence. These policies and programs apply to development projects with HUD involvement. Section 51.101 states the HUD goal that the interior noise level in residences should not exceed 45 dB L_{dn} . The normally acceptable noise level for exterior uses is 65 dB L_{dn} .

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

Federal Transit Administration procedures for the evaluation of noise from transit projects are specified in the document titled *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* (Federal Transit Administration, 2006). The FTA noise impact criteria group noise-sensitive land uses into the following three categories:

- Category 1: Buildings or parks where quiet is an essential element of their purpose.
- Category 2: Residences and buildings where people normally sleep. This includes residences, hospitals and hotels where nighttime sensitivity is assumed to be of utmost importance.
- Category 3: Institutional land uses with primarily daytime and evening use. This category includes schools, libraries, churches and active parks.

L_{dn} is used to characterize noise exposure for residential areas (Category 2). For other noise-sensitive land uses, such as outdoor amphitheaters and school buildings (Categories 1 and 3), the maximum 1-hour L_{eq} during the facility's operating period is used.

There are two levels of impact included in the FTA criteria. The interpretation of these two levels of impact is summarized below:

Severe: Severe noise impacts are considered “significant” as this term is used in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and implementing regulations. Noise mitigation normally will be specified for severe impact areas unless there is no practical method of mitigating the noise.

Impact: In this range of noise impacts, sometimes referred to as moderate impacts, other project-specific factors must be considered to determine the magnitude of the impact and the need for mitigation. These other factors can include the predicted increase compared with existing noise levels, the types and number of noise-sensitive land uses affected, existing outdoor-indoor sound insulation and the cost-effectiveness of mitigating noise to more acceptable levels.

The noise impact criteria are summarized in Table B-4. The first column shows the existing noise exposure, and the remaining columns show the additional noise exposure from the transit project that would cause either a moderate or severe impact. The future noise exposure would be the combination of the existing noise exposure and the additional noise exposure caused by the transit project.

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) noise standards are the same as those applied by FTA as described above.

Table B-4: FTA Noise Impact Criteria				
Existing Noise Exposure, L_{eq} or L_{dn}	Project Noise Exposure Impact Thresholds, L_{dn} or L_{eq} (dBA)			
	Category 1 or 2 Sites		Category 3 Sites	
	Impact	Severe Impact	Impact	Severe Impact
<43	Amb.+10	Amb.+15	Amb.+15	Amb.+20
43	52	58	57	63
44	52	59	57	64
45	52	59	57	64
46	52	59	57	64
47	52	59	57	64
48	53	59	58	64
49	53	59	58	64
50	53	60	58	65
51	54	60	59	65
52	54	60	59	65
53	54	60	59	65
54	55	61	60	66
55	55	61	60	66
56	56	62	61	67
57	56	62	61	67
58	57	62	62	67
59	57	63	62	68
60	58	63	63	68
61	58	64	63	69
62	59	64	64	69
63	60	65	65	70
64	60	66	65	71
65	61	66	66	71
66	61	67	66	72
67	62	67	67	72
68	63	68	68	73
69	64	69	69	74
70	64	69	69	74
71	65	70	70	75
72	65	71	70	76
73	65	72	70	77
74	65	72	70	77
75	65	73	70	78
76	65	74	70	79
77	65	75	70	80

Table B-4: FTA Noise Impact Criteria				
Existing Noise Exposure, L_{eq} or L_{dn}	Project Noise Exposure Impact Thresholds, L_{dn} or L_{eq} (dBA)			
	Category 1 or 2 Sites		Category 3 Sites	
	Impact	Severe Impact	Impact	Severe Impact
>77	65	75	70	80
Note: L_{dn} is used for land uses where nighttime sensitivity is a factor; maximum 1-hour L_{eq} is used for land use involving only daytime activities; Amb. = Ambient.				

Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006.

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 150, “Airport Noise Compatibility Planning,” prescribes the procedures, standards and methodology to be applied airport noise compatibility planning activities. Table B-5 summarizes land use compatibility standards applied by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Table B-5: Land Use Compatibility* With Yearly Day-Night Average Sound Levels						
Land Use	Yearly Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn}) in Decibels					
	65	65–70	70–75	75–80	80–85	Over 85
Residential						
Residential, other than mobile homes and transient lodgings	Y	N ¹	N ¹	N	N	N
Mobile home parks	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Transient lodgings	Y	N ¹	N ¹	N ¹	N	N
Public Use						
Schools	Y	N ¹	N ¹	N	N	N
Hospitals and nursing homes	Y	25	30	N	N	N
Churches, auditoriums and concert halls	Y	25	30	N	N	N
Governmental services	Y	Y	25	30	N	N
Transportation	Y	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴	Y ⁴
Parking	Y	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴	N
Commercial Use						
Offices, business and professional	Y	Y	25	30	N	N
Wholesale and retail building materials, hardware and farm equipment	Y	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴	N
Retail trade general	Y	Y	25	30	N	N
Utilities	Y	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴	N
Communication	Y	Y	25	30	N	N
Manufacturing and Production						
Manufacturing, general	Y	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴	N
Photographic and optical	Y	Y	25	30	N	N

Table B-5: Land Use Compatibility* With Yearly Day-Night Average Sound Levels						
Land Use	Yearly Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn}) in Decibels					
	65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	Over 85
Agriculture (except livestock) and forestry	Y	Y ⁶	Y ⁷	Y ⁸	Y ⁸	Y ⁸
Livestock farming and breeding	Y	Y ⁶	Y ⁷	N	N	N
Mining and fishing, resource production and extraction	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Recreational						
Outdoor sports arenas and spectator sports	Y	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	N	N	N
Outdoor music shells, amphitheaters	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Nature exhibits and zoos	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Amusements, parks, resorts and camps	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Golf courses, riding stables and water recreation	Y	Y	25	30	N	N
*The designations contained in this table do not constitute a federal determination that any use of land covered by the program is acceptable or unacceptable under federal, state or local law. The responsibility for determining the acceptable and permissible land uses and the relationship between specific properties and specific noise contours rests with the local authorities. FAA determinations under part 150 are not intended to substitute federally determined land uses for those determined to be appropriate by local authorities in response to locally determined needs and values in achieving noise-compatible land uses.						
Key to Table B-5:						
Y (Yes)=Land use and related structures compatible without restrictions.						
N (No)=Land use and related structures are not compatible and should be prohibited.						
25, 30, or 35=Land use and related structures generally compatible; measures to achieve NLR of 25, 30 or 35 dB must be incorporated into design and construction of structure.						
Notes:						
1. Where the community determines that residential or school uses must be allowed, measures to achieve outdoor-to-indoor noise level reduction (NLR) of at least 25 dB and 30 dB should be incorporated into building codes and be considered in individual approvals. Normal residential construction can be expected to provide a NLR of 20 dB; thus, the reduction requirements are often stated as 5, 10 or 15 dB over standard construction and normally assume mechanical ventilation and closed windows year round. However, the use of NLR criteria will not eliminate outdoor noise problems.						
2. Measures to achieve NLR 25 dB must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise-sensitive areas or where the normal noise level is low.						
3. Measures to achieve NLR of 30 dB must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise-sensitive areas or where the normal noise level is low.						
4. Measures to achieve NLR 35 dB must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise-sensitive areas or where the normal level is low.						
5. Land use compatible provided special sound reinforcement systems are installed.						
6. Residential buildings require an NLR of 25.						
7. Residential buildings require an NLR of 30.						
8. Residential buildings not permitted.						

STATE REGULATIONS

California General Plan Guidelines

The State of California General Plan Guidelines (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2003) provide guidance to be used in development of the General Plan Noise Element in accordance with the requirements of California Government Code Section 65302(f).

These guidelines include a sound level/land use compatibility chart that divides various outdoor L_{dn} ranges into four compatibility categories (normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable and clearly unacceptable) based on land use. For many land uses, the chart shows overlapping L_{dn} ranges for two or more categories. These overlapping L_{dn} ranges are intended to indicate that local conditions (existing sound levels and community attitudes toward dominant sound sources) should be considered in evaluating land use compatibility at specific locations.

The compatibility chart Table B-6 identifies the normally acceptable range for low-density residential uses as less than 60 dB and the conditionally acceptable range as 55–70 dB. The normally acceptable range for high-density residential uses is identified as L_{dn} values below 65 dB, and the conditionally acceptable range is identified as 60–70 dB. For educational and medical facilities, L_{dn} values below 70 dB are considered normally acceptable, and L_{dn} values of 60–70 dB are considered conditionally acceptable. For office and commercial land uses, L_{dn} values below 70 dB are considered normally acceptable, and L_{dn} values of 67.5–77.5 are categorized as conditionally acceptable.

Table B-6: State Land Use Compatibility Standards for Community Noise							
Land Use Category	Community Noise Exposure— L_{dn} or CNEL (dB)						
	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential—low-density single-family, duplex, mobile homes	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
Residential—multifamily	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
Transient lodging—motels, hotels	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
Schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
Auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheaters	■	■	■	■	▨	▨	▨
Sports arenas, outdoor spectator sports	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▨
Playgrounds, neighborhood parks	■	■	■	■	▨	▨	▩
Golf courses, riding stables, water recreation, cemeteries	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
Office buildings, business commercial and professional	■	■	■	■	▨	▨	▩
Industrial, manufacturing, utilities, agriculture	■	■	■	■	■	▨	▩
■	Normally Acceptable Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.						
■	Conditionally Acceptable New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features are included in the design. Conventional construction but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.						
▨	Normally Unacceptable New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made, and needed noise insulation features must be included in the design.						
▩	Clearly Unacceptable New construction or development generally should not be undertaken.						
Note: CNEL = Community noise equivalent level.							

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2003.

California Noise Insulation Standards

Part 2 Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) “California Noise Insulation Standards” establishes minimum noise insulation standards to protect persons within new hotels, motels, dormitories, long-term care facilities, apartment houses and dwellings other than single-family residences. Under this regulation, interior noise levels attributable to exterior noise sources cannot exceed 45 L_{dn} in any habitable room. Where such residences are located in an environment where exterior noise is 60 L_{dn} or greater, an acoustical analysis is required to ensure that interior levels do not exceed the 45 L_{dn} interior standard.

Division of Aeronautics Noise Standards

Title 21 Chapter 5000 of the CCR identifies noise compatibility standards for airport operations. Section 5014 of the code states that the standard for the acceptable level of aircraft noise for persons living in the vicinity of airports is established to be a community noise equivalent level (CNEL) of 65 dB. Land uses such as residences, schools, hospitals, or places of worship exposed to aircraft noise exceeding 65 dB CNEL are deemed to be in a noise-impact area. This standard forms the basis for the limitation that no proprietor of an airport shall operate an airport such that incompatible land uses as those described above lie within a noise-impact area, unless the operator has applied for or received a variance.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

General Plan

The adopted Folsom General Plan contains a Noise Element and policies related to noise as described below.

The purpose of the Noise Element is to mitigate' noise conflicts where they presently exist and to minimize future noise conflicts by the adoption of policies and implementation measures designed to achieve land use compatibility for proposed development.

- Goal 30:** To protect the citizen of Folsom from the harmful effects of exposure to excessive noise and to protect the economic base of Folsom by preventing the encroachment of incompatible land uses within areas affect by existing noise producing use.
- Policy 30.1:** Provide sufficient noise exposure information in the General Plan database so that existing and potential noise impacts may be effectively addressed in the land use planning and project review processes.
- Policy 30.2:** Develop and implement effective strategies to abate and avoid excessive noise exposures in the City by requiring that effective noise mitigation measures be incorporated into the design of new noise-generating and new noise-sensitive land uses.

Policy 30.3: Protect areas within the city where the present noise environment is within acceptable limits.

Policy 30.4: Areas within the City of Folsom shall be designated as noise impacted if exposed to existing or projected exterior noise levels exceeding 60 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or the performance standards of Table 26-3 of the Noise Element [shown here as Table B-7]. Each of the noise level standards specified above shall be reduced by five dBA for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music or for recurring impulsive noises. Noise from single occurrences such as the passage of locomotives, heavy trucks or aircraft should also be evaluated in terms of single event noise levels. The maximum noise level created by such an event may have the potential to result in activity interference even though the cumulative noise exposure in terms of L_{dn} is within acceptable limits. The potential for sleep disturbance is usually of primary concern in such cases and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Table B-7: Exterior Noise Level Standards, dBA [Table 26-3 in the Noise Element]

<i>Category</i>	<i>Cumulative Number of Minutes in any One-Hour Time Period</i>	<i>Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)</i>	<i>Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)</i>
1	30	50	45
2	15	55	50
3	5	60	55
4	1	65	60
5	0	70	65

Policy 30.5: New development of residential or other noise sensitive land uses will not be permitted in noise impacted areas unless effective mitigation measures are incorporated into the project design to reduce noise levels to:

- For noise due to traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations, and aircraft: 60 dB L_{dn}/ CNEL or less In outdoor activity areas and interior noise levels to 45 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or less. Where it is not possible to reduce exterior noise due to these sources to 60 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or less by incorporating a practical application of the best available noise reduction technology, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB L_{dn}/CNEL will be allowed. Under no circumstances will interior noise levels be permitted to exceed 45 dB L_{dn}/CNEL with the windows and doors closed.
- For non-transportation related noise sources: achieve compliance with the performance standards contained within Table 26-3.

- If compliance with the adopted standards and policies of the Noise Element will not be achieved, a statement of overriding considerations for the project must be provided.

Policy 30.6: When industrial, commercial land uses or other uses including non-transportation related noise sources are proposed which would affect areas containing noise sensitive land uses, noise levels generated by the proposed use shall not exceed the performance standards contained within Table 26-3.

Policy 30.7: Prior to approval of proposed development of residential or other noise-sensitive land uses in a noise impacted area, an Acoustical Analysis may be required. The acoustical analysis shall:

- Be the responsibility of the applicant.
- Be prepared by a qualified person experienced in the fields of environmental noise assessment and architectural acoustics.
- Include representative noise level measurements with sufficient sampling periods and locations to adequately describe local conditions.
- Include estimated noise levels in terms of L_{dn} /CNEL and/or the standards of Table 26-3 for existing and projected future (20 years hence) conditions with a comparison made to the adopted policies of the Noise Element.
- Include recommendations for appropriate mitigation to achieve compliance with the adopted policies and standards of the Noise Element. Where the noise source in question consists of intermittent single events the report must address the effects of maximum noise levels in sleeping rooms in terms of possible sleep disturbance.
- Include estimates of noise exposure after the prescribed mitigation measures have been implemented.

Policy 30.8: The City of Folsom shall endeavor to develop and employ procedures to ensure that requirements imposed pursuant to the findings of an acoustical analysis are implemented as part of the project review and building permit processes. The appropriate time for requiring an acoustical analysis would be as early in the project review process as possible so that noise mitigation may be an integral part of the project design.

Policy 30.9: Noise level criteria applied to land uses other than residential or other noise sensitive uses shall be consistent with the standards in Figure 26-5 (included as Table N-5.)

- Policy 30.10:** The City of Folsom shall enforce the State Noise Insulation Standards (California Administrative Code Title) and Chapter 35 of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Title 24 requires that an acoustical analysis be prepared for all new developments of multi-family dwellings, condominiums, hotels and motels proposed for areas within the 60 dB L_{dn} /CNEL contour of a major noise source for the purpose of documenting that an acceptable interior noise level of 45 dB L_{dn} /CNEL or below will be achieved. UBC Chapter 35 requires that common wall and floor ceiling assemblies within multi-family dwellings comply with minimum standards concerning the transmission of airborne sound and structureborne impact noise.
- Policy 30.11:** The City of Folsom shall adopt a community noise control ordinance to address noise complaints and to provide local industry with performance standards for future development and equipment modifications. The ordinance should be consistent with the model noise control ordinance contained in the data base of the General Plan.
- Policy 30.12:** The City of Folsom shall actively enforce existing sections of the California Vehicle Code relating to adequate vehicle mufflers and modified exhaust systems.
- Policy 30.13:** The findings and specific policies of the Noise Element shall be incorporated into the City of Folsom Zoning Code as appropriate.
- Policy 30.14:** The City of Folsom shall periodically review and update the Noise Element to ensure that noise exposure information and specific policies are consistent with changing condition within the community and with noise control regulations enacted after the adoption of this Element.
- Policy 30.15:** If noise barriers are required to achieve the noise level standards contained within this Element the following construction practices are recommended:
- Noise barriers exceeding six feet in height relative to the roadway should incorporate an earth berm so that the total height of the solid portion of the barrier (such as masonry or concrete) does not exceed six feet.
 - The total height of a noise barrier above roadway elevation should normally be limited to 12 feet.
 - The noise barriers should be designed so that their appearance is consistent with other noise barriers in the project vicinity.

26.5.1 Land Use Compatibility Criteria

The ONC “Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of the General Plan” include recommended exterior and interior noise level standards for local jurisdictions to identify and prevent the creation of incompatible land uses due to noise. The ONC guidelines contain a land use compatibility table which describes the compatibility of different land uses with a range of environmental noise levels in terms of L_{dn} or CNEL.

Figure 26-5 (included above as Table B-6) is provided as a guide concerning the sensitivity of different land uses to their noise environment. It is intended to illustrate the range of noise levels which will allow the full range of activities normally associated with a given land use. For example, exterior noise levels in the range of 50-60 dB L_{dn} are generally considered acceptable for residential land uses since these levels will usually allow normal outdoor and indoor activities such as sleep and communication to occur without interruption. Industrial facilities, however, can be relatively insensitive to noise and may often be located in a noise environment of up to 75 dB L_{dn} without significant adverse effects.

Noise compatibility criteria based upon L_{dn} values are to be applied to evaluating proposed noise sensitive land uses with respect to established transportation noise sources such as traffic on public roadways, railroads, and airports. The applicability of L_{dn} based criteria for such sources has been well documented in terms of expected public response and legal responsibilities.

The noise standards in Table 26-3 (included above as Table B-7) are to be applied as performance standards for proposed industrial and commercial land uses and other land uses involving new locally-regulated noise sources which may affect noise sensitive land uses. Similarly, the noise standards in Table 26-3 are to be applied to determine whether a proposed noise sensitive use is compatible with an existing locally-regulated noise source.

Noise Ordinance

The noise standards contained in the City of Folsom Municipal Code are provided below.

Exterior Noise Standards (Section 8.42.040)

- It is unlawful for any person at any location within the incorporated area of the city to create any noise, or to allow the creation of any noise, on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person which causes the exterior noise level when measured at any affected single- or multiple-family residence, school, church, hospital or public library situated in either the incorporated or unincorporated area to exceed the noise level standards as set forth in Table 8.42.040 (same as Table 26-3).
- In the event the measured ambient noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standard in any category above, the applicable standard shall be adjusted so as to equal the ambient noise level.

- Each of the noise level standards specified above shall be reduced by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring noises.
- If the intruding noise source is continuous and cannot reasonably be discontinued or stopped for a time period whereby the ambient noise level can be measured, the noise level measured while the source is in operation shall be the noise level standards as specified above.

Interior Noise Standards (Section 8.42.050)

- It is unlawful for any person, at any location within the city, to operate or cause to be operated within a dwelling unit, any source of sound or to allow the creation of any noise which causes the noise level when measured inside a receiving dwelling unit situated in the area either within the city or adjacent to the city to exceed the noise level standards as set forth in the Table 8.42.050 (included here as Table B-8).

Table B-8: Interior Noise Level Standards			
Category	Cumulative Number of minutes in any 1-hour time period	Noise Level, dBA	
		Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) dBA	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) dBA
1	5	45	35
2	1	50	40
3	0	55	45

- In the event the measured ambient noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standard in any category above, the applicable standard shall be adjusted so as to equal the ambient noise level.
- Each of the noise level standards specified above shall be reduced by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises.
- If the intruding noise source is continuous and cannot reasonably be discontinued or stopped for a time period whereby the ambient noise level can be measured, the noise level measured while the source is in operation shall be the noise level standards as specified above.

Noise Source Exemptions (Section 8.42.060)

Section 8.42.060 of the City of Folsom Municipal Code establishes the following activities that are considered exempt from the associated exterior noise provisions:

- Activities conducted in unlighted public parks, public playgrounds and public or private school grounds, during the hours of 7 a.m. to dusk, and in lighted public parks, public playgrounds and public or private school grounds, during the hours of 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., including but not limited to school athletic and school entertainment events;

- Any mechanical device, apparatus, or equipment used, related to or connected with emergency activities or emergency work;
- Noise sources associated with construction, provided such activities do not take place before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday;
- Noise sources associated with the maintenance of residential property provided such activities take place between the hours of seven a.m. to dusk on any day except Saturday or Sunday, between the hours of 8 a.m. to dusk on Saturday or Sunday;
- Noise sources associated with agricultural activities on agricultural property;
- Noise sources associated with a lawful commercial or industrial activity caused by mechanical devices or equipment, including air conditioning or refrigeration systems, installed prior to the effective date of this chapter. This exemption shall expire one year after the effective date of this chapter;
- Noise sources associated with the collection of waste or garbage from property devoted to commercial or industrial uses; and
- Any activity to the extent regulation thereof has been preempted by state or Federal law.

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (Section 8.42.070)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8.42.040 or 8.42.050, where the intruding noise source when measured as provided in Section 8.42.030 is an air-conditioning or refrigeration system or associated equipment installed prior to the effective date of this chapter, the exterior noise level shall not exceed 55 dB, except where such equipment is otherwise exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The exterior noise level shall not exceed 50 dB for such equipment installed or in use after one year after the effective date of this chapter.

Electrical Substations (Section 8.42.080)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 8.42.040 and 8.42.050, noise sources associated with the operation of electrical substations shall not exceed 50 dB when measured as provided in Section 8.42.030.

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APPENDIX **C**

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
CALCULATION TABLES

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Table C-1
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Capture & Leakage Analysis Using Per Capita Taxable Sales (2009\$)

Retail Sales Categories	California	Folsom	Capture/ (Leakage)
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	\$2,172	\$5,023	\$2,851
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	\$1,191	\$1,964	\$773
Food & Beverage Stores	\$586	\$935	\$349
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$666	\$1,718	\$1,052
General Merchandise Stores	\$1,168	\$3,675	\$2,507
Food Services & Drinking Places	\$1,297	\$1,858	\$561
Other Retail Group	\$1,008	\$1,821	\$813
Total Retail & Food Services	\$8,088	\$16,994	\$8,906

Sources: State Board of Equalization; Department of Finance; Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

10/11/2011

Table C-2
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Trade Area Housing Unit Projections ¹

Trade Area	2013	2018	2025	2030	2035
<i>Primary</i>					
Folsom	26,159	30,221	34,442	37,199	40,915
<i>Secondary</i>					
Rancho Murieta	2,428	2,650	3,246	3,680	4,270
Glenborough & Easton Place ²	0	1,415	3,396	4,811	4,884
El Dorado Hills	14,858	19,594	21,753	22,600	24,429
Total	17,286	23,659	28,395	31,091	33,583
<i>Tertiary</i>					
Rancho Cordova ³	39,316	53,942	63,392	69,032	77,809
Placerville	9,338	9,947	10,592	11,013	11,521
Cameron Park & Shingle Springs	12,966	14,978	15,297	15,529	15,556
Diamond Springs	6,186	7,229	7,439	7,592	7,640
Coloma & Lotus	3,742	3,802	3,831	3,845	3,866
Total	71,548	89,898	100,551	107,011	116,392

¹ Housing unit projections based on SACOG Projections, which include housing units anticipated in 2005, 2013, 2018, and 2035. Assumes no additional development between 2011 and 2013 (i.e., housing units at 2011 equal housing units at 2013). Housing unit estimates at 2011 are derived by applying the 2005-2013 average annual growth rate for each area. Housing units anticipated between 2011 and 2013 are assumed to be delayed and are added to anticipated units at 2018 and 2025 for all areas, except Cameron Park, Shingle Springs, and Diamond Springs. Housing units for these areas are added to anticipated units at 2018, 2025, and 2030. Housing unit estimates at the other time intervals (e.g., 2025, 2030) are derived by applying the 2018-2035 average annual growth rate for each area.

² Assumes absorption begins in 2014 at an average annual absorption of 283 units per year.

³ Excludes anticipated units within the Glenborough & Easton Place developments.

Table C-3
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Trade Area Housing Unit Projections (Net New Housing Units)

Trade Area	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2011-2035
<i>Primary</i>						
Folsom	n/a	4,062	4,221	2,757	3,716	14,756
<i>Secondary</i>						
Rancho Murieta	n/a	222	596	434	590	1,842
Glenborough & Easton Place	n/a	1,415	1,981	1,415	73	4,884
El Dorado Hills	n/a	4,736	2,159	847	1,829	9,571
Total	n/a	6,373	4,736	2,696	2,492	16,297
<i>Tertiary</i>						
Rancho Cordova	n/a	14,626	9,450	5,640	8,777	38,493
Placerville	n/a	609	645	421	508	2,183
Cameron Park & Shingle Springs	n/a	2,012	319	232	27	2,590
Diamond Springs	n/a	1,043	210	153	48	1,454
Coloma & Lotus	n/a	60	29	14	21	124
Total	n/a	18,350	10,653	6,460	9,381	44,844

Source: Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

10/11/2011

Table C-4
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Average Household Income for New Housing Units (2011\$) ¹

Residential Land Use	2013	2018	2025	2030	2035
<i>Primary</i>					
Folsom	\$109,549	\$115,137	\$123,442	\$129,739	\$136,357
<i>Secondary</i>					
Rancho Murieta	\$129,826	\$136,449	\$146,291	\$153,754	\$161,597
Glenborough & Easton Place ²	\$82,826	\$87,051	\$93,330	\$98,091	\$103,095
El Dorado Hills	\$147,170	\$154,677	\$165,835	\$174,294	\$183,185
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$144,734</i>	<i>\$148,591</i>	<i>\$154,929</i>	<i>\$160,071</i>	<i>\$168,792</i>
<i>Tertiary</i>					
Rancho Cordova	\$56,103	\$58,965	\$63,219	\$66,444	\$69,833
Placerville	\$59,677	\$62,721	\$67,245	\$70,676	\$74,281
Cameron Park & Shingle Springs	\$87,402	\$91,861	\$98,487	\$103,511	\$108,791
Diamond Springs	\$59,834	\$62,886	\$67,422	\$70,862	\$74,476
Coloma & Lotus	\$83,072	\$87,309	\$93,608	\$98,382	\$103,401
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$63,975</i>	<i>\$66,376</i>	<i>\$70,477</i>	<i>\$73,719</i>	<i>\$76,900</i>

¹ Assumes average household incomes will grow at an annual rate of 1.0%.

² Assumes average household incomes for Glenborough & Easton Place equal the average income for households in Folsom and Rancho Cordova.

Table C-5
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Total New Household Income at the End of Each Time Period (2011\$)

Residential Land Use	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
<i>Primary</i>					
Folsom	\$0	\$467,684,932	\$521,048,833	\$357,689,927	\$506,701,883
<i>Secondary</i>					
Rancho Murieta	\$0	\$30,291,572	\$87,189,605	\$66,729,067	\$95,341,988
Glenborough & Easton Place	\$0	\$123,177,105	\$184,887,541	\$138,799,045	\$7,525,923
El Dorado Hills	\$0	\$732,550,117	\$358,036,998	\$147,626,915	\$335,044,666
Total	\$0	\$886,018,794	\$630,114,144	\$353,155,027	\$437,912,576
<i>Tertiary</i>					
Rancho Cordova	\$0	\$862,426,479	\$597,417,497	\$374,741,769	\$612,923,067
Placerville	\$0	\$38,197,083	\$43,373,277	\$29,754,420	\$37,734,619
Cameron Park & Shingle Springs	\$0	\$184,823,441	\$31,417,337	\$24,014,500	\$2,937,353
Diamond Springs	\$0	\$65,590,201	\$14,158,706	\$10,841,829	\$3,574,862
Coloma & Lotus	\$0	\$5,238,566	\$2,714,618	\$1,377,354	\$2,171,420
Total	\$0	\$1,156,275,770	\$689,081,436	\$440,729,872	\$659,341,321

Source: Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

10/11/2011

Table C-6
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Average Annual Household Expenditure Assumptions: Consumer Expenditure Survey

Expenditure Type	Total Expenditure	% Assigned to Each Retail Category							
		Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	Home Furnishing & Building Material	Food & Beverage Stores	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	General Merchandise Stores	Food Services & Drinking Places	Other Retail Group	Total Retail & Food Services
Food									
At Home	\$3,753			100%					
Away From Home	\$2,619						100%		
Alcoholic Beverages									
At Home	\$256			100%					
Away From Home	\$179						100%		
Housing									
Shelter	\$10,075								
Utilities, Fuels, & Public Services	\$3,645								
Household Operations	\$1,011								
Housekeeping Supplies									
Laundry & Cleaning	\$156					100%			
Other Household Products	\$360					100%			
Postage & Stationary	\$143					100%			
Household Furnishings & Equipment									
Household Textiles	\$124		100%						
Furniture	\$343		50%			50%			
Floor Coverings	\$30		100%						
Major Appliances	\$194		67%			33%			
Small Appliances, Misc Housewares	\$93		67%			33%			
Misc Household Equipment	\$721		50%			50%			
Apparel & Services	\$1,725				50%	50%			
Transportation									
Vehicle Purchases (Net Outlay)	\$2,657								
Gas & Motor Oil	\$1,986	100%							
Other Vehicle Expenses									
Vehicle Finance Charges	\$281								
Maintenance & Repairs	\$733	75%				25%			
Vehicle Insurance	\$1,075								
Vehicle Rental, Leases, & Other Charges	\$447								
Public Transportation	\$479								
Health Care									
Health Insurance	\$1,785								
Medical Services	\$736							10%	
Drugs	\$486							100%	
Medical Supplies	\$119							100%	
Entertainment	\$2,693								100%
Personal Care Products & Supplies	\$596					50%			50%
Reading	\$110								100%
Education	\$1,068								20%
Tobacco Products & Supplies	\$380					50%			50%
Miscellaneous	\$816								
Cash Contributions	\$1,723								
Personal Insurance & Pensions	\$5,471								
Total Annual Expenditure	\$49,068	\$2,536	\$877	\$4,009	\$863	\$2,820	\$2,798	\$4,183	\$18,086
<i>% of Total Income</i>									
Average Annual Income	\$62,857	4.03%	1.40%	6.38%	1.37%	4.49%	4.45%	6.66%	28.77%

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; State Board of Equalization; Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

Table C-7
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Average Annual Household Expenditure Assumptions: Consumer Spending Patterns Report

Expenditure Type	Total Expenditure	% Assigned to Each Retail Category							
		Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	Home Furnishing & Building Material	Food & Beverage Stores	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	General Merchandise Stores	Food Services & Drinking Places	Other Retail Group	Total Retail & Food Services
Alcoholic Beverages At Home	\$1,221			100%					
Alcoholic Beverages Away From Home	\$194						100%		
All Day Care	\$504							100%	
Apparel	\$5,506				50%	50%			
Appliances & Housewares	\$1,269		67%			33%			
Automotive Maintenance/Repair/Other	\$2,378	75%				25%			
Autos/Trucks/Vans - New	\$4,377								
Boats & Recreational Vehicle Purchase	\$735								
Computers, Software & Accessories	\$826							100%	
Contributions (All)	\$2,601								
Diesel Fuel	\$22	100%							
Education	\$3,065							20%	
Food At Home	\$7,006			100%					
Food Away From Home	\$3,720						100%		
Fuels & Utilities	\$2,511								
Furniture	\$1,084		50%			50%			
Gasoline	\$2,739	100%							
Household Repairs	\$627								
Household Services	\$837								
Household Textiles	\$721		100%						
Housekeeping Supplies	\$435					100%			
Medical Services	\$2,898							10%	
Medical Supplies	\$264							100%	
Misc Household Equipment	\$688		50%			50%			
Motor Oil	\$44	100%							
Personal Care Products & Services	\$1,381					50%		50%	
Personal Expenses & Services	\$2,282								
Pet Expenses	\$770					50%		50%	
Photographic Equipment	\$154							100%	
Prescription Drugs	\$2,616							100%	
Reading Materials	\$662							100%	
Smoking Prods/Supplies	\$722					50%		50%	
Sports & Recreation	\$2,498							25%	
Travel	\$3,806							20%	
TV, Radio & Sound Equipment	\$1,062		100%						
Vehicles - Rented	\$374								
Vehicles - Used	\$2,728								
Total Annual Expenditure	\$65,328	\$4,589	\$3,515	\$8,227	\$2,753	\$6,528	\$3,915	\$8,752	\$38,279
		% of Total Income							
Average Annual Income	\$107,390	4.27%	3.27%	7.66%	2.56%	6.08%	3.65%	8.15%	35.65%

Sources: Claritas; State Board of Equalization; Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

Table C-8
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Net New Demand by Retail Sales Category ¹

Consumer Expenditure Survey							
Retail Sales Category	<i>% of Total Income</i>	% Local	% Community	% Regional	% Local	% Community	% Regional
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.03%	55%	20%	25%	2.22%	0.81%	1.01%
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	1.40%	15%	45%	35%	0.21%	0.63%	0.49%
Food & Beverage Stores	6.38%	65%	25%	5%	4.15%	1.59%	0.32%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.37%	30%	20%	40%	0.41%	0.27%	0.55%
General Merchandise Stores	4.49%	10%	15%	65%	0.45%	0.67%	2.92%
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.45%	35%	30%	35%	1.56%	1.34%	1.56%
Other Retail Group	6.66%	40%	20%	35%	2.66%	1.33%	2.33%
Total Retail & Food Services	28.77%				11.65%	6.64%	9.17%
Consumer Spending Patterns Report							
Retail Sales Category	<i>% of Total Income</i>	% Local	% Community	% Regional	% Local	% Community	% Regional
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.27%	55%	20%	25%	2.35%	0.85%	1.07%
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	3.27%	15%	45%	35%	0.49%	1.47%	1.15%
Food & Beverage Stores	7.66%	65%	25%	5%	4.98%	1.92%	0.38%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	2.56%	30%	20%	40%	0.77%	0.51%	1.03%
General Merchandise Stores	6.08%	10%	15%	65%	0.61%	0.91%	3.95%
Food Services & Drinking Places	3.65%	35%	30%	35%	1.28%	1.09%	1.28%
Other Retail Group	8.15%	40%	20%	35%	3.26%	1.63%	2.85%
Total Retail & Food Services	35.65%				13.73%	8.39%	11.70%
Average							
Retail Sales Category	<i>% of Total Income</i>	% Local	% Community	% Regional	% Local	% Community	% Regional
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.15%	55%	20%	25%	2.28%	0.83%	1.04%
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	2.33%	15%	45%	35%	0.35%	1.05%	0.82%
Food & Beverage Stores	7.02%	65%	25%	5%	4.56%	1.75%	0.35%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.97%	30%	20%	40%	0.59%	0.39%	0.79%
General Merchandise Stores	5.28%	10%	15%	65%	0.53%	0.79%	3.43%
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.05%	35%	30%	35%	1.42%	1.21%	1.42%
Other Retail Group	7.40%	40%	20%	35%	2.96%	1.48%	2.59%
Total Retail & Food Services	32.21%				12.69%	7.52%	10.44%

¹ Catalogue and internet sales explain why the total percentage associated with local, community, and regional commercial spending is not always 100%.

Table C-9
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Net New Demand by Trade Area at the End of Each Time Period

PRIMARY TRADE AREA						
Retail Sales Category	% of Total	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
	Income					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.15%	\$0	\$19,426,059	\$21,642,616	\$14,857,236	\$21,046,692
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	2.33%	\$0	\$10,918,505	\$12,164,330	\$8,350,577	\$11,829,389
Food & Beverage Stores	7.02%	\$0	\$32,830,333	\$36,576,347	\$25,108,954	\$35,569,227
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.97%	\$0	\$9,203,374	\$10,253,500	\$7,038,829	\$9,971,173
General Merchandise Stores	5.28%	\$0	\$24,708,076	\$27,527,323	\$18,896,974	\$26,769,365
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.05%	\$0	\$18,932,824	\$21,093,102	\$14,480,006	\$20,512,308
Other Retail Group	7.40%	\$0	\$34,619,083	\$38,569,198	\$26,477,007	\$37,507,205
Total Retail & Food Services	32.21%	\$0	\$150,638,254	\$167,826,416	\$115,209,583	\$163,205,358

SECONDARY TRADE AREA						
Retail Sales Category	% of Total	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
	Income					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.15%	\$0	\$36,802,240	\$26,172,822	\$14,668,872	\$18,189,415
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	2.33%	\$0	\$20,684,866	\$14,710,553	\$8,244,706	\$10,223,443
Food & Beverage Stores	7.02%	\$0	\$62,196,341	\$44,232,464	\$24,790,615	\$30,740,386
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.97%	\$0	\$17,435,590	\$12,399,750	\$6,949,589	\$8,617,497
General Merchandise Stores	5.28%	\$0	\$46,808,905	\$33,289,308	\$18,657,392	\$23,135,184
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.05%	\$0	\$35,867,818	\$25,508,284	\$14,296,424	\$17,727,579
Other Retail Group	7.40%	\$0	\$65,585,090	\$46,642,456	\$26,141,324	\$32,415,267
Total Retail & Food Services	32.21%	\$0	\$285,380,851	\$202,955,639	\$113,748,921	\$141,048,773

TERTIARY TRADE AREA						
Retail Sales Category	% of Total	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
	Income					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.15%	\$0	\$48,027,806	\$28,622,125	\$18,306,436	\$27,386,821
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	2.33%	\$0	\$26,994,246	\$16,087,195	\$10,289,216	\$15,392,887
Food & Beverage Stores	7.02%	\$0	\$81,167,717	\$48,371,823	\$30,938,154	\$46,284,140
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.97%	\$0	\$22,753,863	\$13,560,143	\$8,672,937	\$12,974,900
General Merchandise Stores	5.28%	\$0	\$61,086,743	\$36,404,586	\$23,284,024	\$34,833,398
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.05%	\$0	\$46,808,362	\$27,895,399	\$17,841,629	\$26,691,459
Other Retail Group	7.40%	\$0	\$85,590,115	\$51,007,347	\$32,623,810	\$48,805,917
Total Retail & Food Services	32.21%	\$0	\$372,428,852	\$221,948,617	\$141,956,205	\$212,369,521

TOTAL DEMAND BY RETAIL SALES CATEGORY						
Retail Sales Category	% of Total	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
	Income					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, Service Stations	4.15%	\$0	\$104,256,106	\$76,437,563	\$47,832,545	\$66,622,928
Home Furnishings & Bldg. Material	2.33%	\$0	\$58,597,617	\$42,962,079	\$26,884,499	\$37,445,719
Food & Beverage Stores	7.02%	\$0	\$176,194,391	\$129,180,634	\$80,837,722	\$112,593,753
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1.97%	\$0	\$49,392,827	\$36,213,393	\$22,661,355	\$31,563,569
General Merchandise Stores	5.28%	\$0	\$132,603,723	\$97,221,217	\$60,838,389	\$84,737,947
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.05%	\$0	\$101,609,004	\$74,496,785	\$46,618,059	\$64,931,347
Other Retail Group	7.40%	\$0	\$185,794,288	\$136,219,002	\$85,242,141	\$118,728,389
Total Retail & Food Services	32.21%	\$0	\$808,447,957	\$592,730,673	\$370,914,709	\$516,623,652

Table C-10
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Retail Assumptions

Retail Assumptions	Neighborhood Commercial	Community Commercial	Regional Commercial
% of Household Income Spent on Retail Category	12.69%	7.52%	10.44%
Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR)	0.25	0.25	0.28
Stabilized Vacancy Rate	10%	10%	10%
Retail Sales per SF	\$300	\$290	\$280
Capture Rate			
Primary Trade Area	90%	80%	70%
Secondary Trade Area	0%	50%	45%
Tertiary Trade Area	0%	25%	35%
Residential Vacancy Rate	4%	4%	4%

Sources: City of Folsom; ULI; Department of Finance; Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

10/11/2011

Table C-11
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Existing Supply vs. Demand (2013)

Existing Retail Demand		
Existing Housing Units		
Primary Trade Area		26,159
Secondary Trade Area		17,286
Tertiary Trade Area		71,548
Total		<u>114,993</u>
Average Household Income (2011\$)		
Primary Trade Area		\$109,549
Secondary Trade Area		\$144,734
Tertiary Trade Area		\$63,975
Total Demand for Retail Space		
		<u>Acres</u>
Neighborhood Commercial		107
Community Commercial		119
Regional Commercial		154
Total Acres		<u>380</u>
Existing Retail Supply		
	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Neighborhood Commercial ¹		107
Community Commercial	1,126,160	103
Regional Commercial	1,565,000	128
Total Acres		<u>339</u>
Demand Higher / (Lower) vs Supply		
Neighborhood Commercial		n/a
Community Commercial		16
Regional Commercial		26
Total Acres		<u>42</u>

¹ Assumes existing supply of neighborhood commercial equals existing demand.

Table C-12
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Future Retail Demand and Absorption

City of Folsom	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
Total Demand for New Housing Units					
<i>(increase from previous time interval)</i>					
Primary Trade Area	n/a	4,062	4,221	2,757	3,716
Secondary Trade Area	n/a	6,373	4,736	2,696	2,492
Tertiary Trade Area	n/a	18,350	10,653	6,460	9,381
Total	n/a	28,785	19,610	11,913	15,589
Average Household Income (2011\$)					
Primary Trade Area	\$109,549	\$115,137	\$123,442	\$129,739	\$136,357
Secondary Trade Area	\$144,734	\$148,591	\$154,929	\$160,071	\$168,792
Tertiary Trade Area	\$63,975	\$66,376	\$70,477	\$73,719	\$76,900
Total Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	17	19	13	19
Community Commercial	n/a	29	25	16	20
Regional Commercial	n/a	38	31	20	26
Total Acres	n/a	85	75	49	65
Cumulative Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	17	37	50	69
Community Commercial	16	45	70	85	106
Regional Commercial	26	64	96	116	142
Total Acres	42	127	202	251	316
<hr/>					
Total Acres of Undeveloped Retail Capacity ¹	183	183	183	183	183
Retail Demand as % of Undeveloped Capacity	23%	69%	110%	137%	173%

¹ Based on vacant land use data from Table S.

Table C-13
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Future Retail Demand and Absorption - Primary Trade Area Sensitivity Analysis

Primary Trade Area	2011-2013	2014-2018	2019-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035
Base Case: Total Demand for New Housing Units <i>(increase from previous time interval)</i>	n/a	4,062	4,221	2,757	3,716
Average Household Income (2011\$)	\$109,549	\$115,137	\$123,442	\$129,739	\$136,357
Total Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	17	19	13	19
Community Commercial	n/a	9	11	7	10
Regional Commercial	n/a	11	12	8	12
Total Acres	n/a	38	42	29	41
Cumulative Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	17	37	50	69
Community Commercial	16	25	36	43	53
Regional Commercial	26	37	49	57	68
Total Acres	42	79	121	150	191
Alternative Scenario: Total Demand for New Housing Units <i>(increase from previous time interval)</i>	n/a	4,562	4,721	3,257	4,216
Average Household Income (2011\$)	\$109,549	\$115,137	\$123,442	\$129,739	\$136,357
Total Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	20	22	16	21
Community Commercial	n/a	11	12	9	12
Regional Commercial	n/a	12	13	10	13
Total Acres	n/a	42	47	34	46
Cumulative Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	20	41	57	79
Community Commercial	16	26	38	47	58
Regional Commercial	26	38	51	61	74
Total Acres	42	84	131	165	211
Change in New Housing Units	n/a	500	500	500	500
Change in Total Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	2	2	2	3
Community Commercial	n/a	1	1	1	1
Regional Commercial	n/a	1	1	1	2
Total Acres	n/a	5	5	5	5
Change in Cumulative Demand for New Retail Space					
Neighborhood Commercial	n/a	2	4	7	9
Community Commercial	n/a	1	2	4	5
Regional Commercial	n/a	1	3	4	6
Total Acres	n/a	5	10	15	20

Table C-14
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Average Household Income Growth (2010\$)

Year	Average Household Income	% Change
1967	\$46,611	
1968	\$47,955	2.9%
1969	\$50,136	4.5%
1970	\$50,118	(0.0%)
1971	\$49,844	(0.5%)
1972	\$52,599	5.5%
1973	\$53,873	2.4%
1974	\$52,212	(3.1%)
1975	\$50,770	(2.8%)
1976	\$51,991	2.4%
1977	\$52,765	1.5%
1978	\$54,378	3.1%
1979	\$54,731	0.6%
1980	\$53,063	(3.0%)
1981	\$52,416	(1.2%)
1982	\$52,735	0.6%
1983	\$53,281	1.0%
1984	\$54,893	3.0%
1985	\$56,168	2.3%
1986	\$58,382	3.9%
1987	\$59,505	1.9%
1988	\$60,245	1.2%
1989	\$62,003	2.9%
1990	\$60,487	(2.4%)
1991	\$59,203	(2.1%)
1992	\$59,137	(0.1%)
1993	\$61,555	4.1%
1994	\$62,749	1.9%
1995	\$63,838	1.7%
1996	\$65,206	2.1%
1997	\$67,307	3.2%
1998	\$69,269	2.9%
1999	\$71,625	3.4%
2000	\$72,339	1.0%
2001	\$71,686	(0.9%)
2002	\$70,115	(2.2%)
2003	\$70,023	(0.1%)
2004	\$69,796	(0.3%)
2005	\$70,746	1.4%
2006	\$71,988	1.8%
2007	\$71,094	(1.2%)
2008	\$69,290	(2.5%)
2009	\$69,098	(0.3%)
2010	\$67,530	(2.3%)
Average		0.9%

Table C-15
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Comparison of Office and Industrial Square Footage ¹

Land Use	CBRE ²	CoStar	Cassidy Turley BT ²	Colliers ²	Average
Total Square Footage					
Office	2,859,076	4,175,978	4,668,459	4,988,853	4,173,092
Industrial	4,237,137	2,081,034	2,088,563	5,986,043	3,598,194
Vacant Square Footage					
Office	848,383	722,090	717,495	788,239	769,052
Industrial	442,844	54,282	106,892	508,297	278,079
Occupied Square Footage					
Office	2,010,693	3,453,888	3,950,964	4,200,614	3,404,040
Industrial	3,794,293	2,026,752	1,981,671	5,477,746	3,320,116
Vacancy Rate					
Office	30%	17%	15%	16%	18%
Industrial	10%	3%	5%	8%	8%

¹ As of second quarter of 2011.

² Industrial data includes the Folsom and El Dorado Hills areas.

Table C-16
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Employment/Job Projections

	2013	2018	2025	2030	2035
SACOG Employment Estimates by Employment Sector ¹					
Office	8,905	12,512	14,373	15,219	16,890
Industrial	8,134	8,308	8,390	8,428	8,488
Adjusted Employment by Land Use Category ²					
Office	10,938	14,588	16,470	17,326	19,012
Industrial	6,100	6,231	6,292	6,321	6,366

¹ Employment projections based on SACOG Projections, which include employment anticipated in 2005, 2013, 2018, and 2035. Assumes no additional employment between 2011 and 2013 (i.e., employment at 2011 equals employment at 2013). Employment estimates at 2011 are derived by applying the 2005-2013 average annual growth rate. Employment anticipated between 2011 and 2013 is assumed to be delayed and is added to anticipated employment at 2018 and 2025 for each employment sector. Employment estimates at the other time intervals (e.g., 2025, 2030) are derived by applying the 2018-2035 average annual growth rate for the employment sector.

² Assumes industrial land uses comprise 75% of industrial sector jobs, and office land uses comprise the remaining 25% of industrial sector jobs plus all office sector jobs.

Table C-17
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Future Office Demand and Absorption

City of Folsom	2013	2018	2025	2030	2035	Job Growth 2013 - 2035
Estimated Office Employment ¹	10,938	14,588	16,470	17,326	19,012	8,074
Average % change		33.37%	12.90%	5.20%	9.73%	2.54% per year
Office Employment Growth ²		3,650	1,882	856	1,686	
Estimated Number of Employees per Acre ³		44	44	44	44	
Acres of Demand for Office ⁴	(27)	93	48	22	43	
Cumulative Net Acres of Demand for Office	(27)	66	114	136	179	
Total Acres of Undeveloped Office Capacity ⁵	116	116	116	116	116	
Demand as % of Total Undeveloped Capacity	(23%)	57%	98%	117%	154%	

¹ Employment projections from Table P.

² Increased number of employees during time interval.

³ Assumes an average FAR of 0.30 and 300 square feet per office employee.

⁴ Assumes a stabilized office vacancy rate of 10%.

⁵ Based on vacant land use data from Table S.

Table C-18
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Future Industrial Demand and Absorption

City of Folsom	2013	2018	2025	2030	2035	Job Growth 2013 - 2035
Estimated Industrial Employment ¹	6,100	6,231	6,292	6,321	6,366	265
Average % change		2.14%	0.99%	0.46%	0.71%	0.19% per year
Industrial Employment Growth ²		130	62	29	45	
Estimated Number of Employees per Acre ³		20	20	20	20	
Acres of Demand for Industrial ⁴	5	7	3	2	2	
Cumulative Net Acres of Demand for Industrial	5	12	15	17	19	
Total Acres of Undeveloped Industrial Capacity ⁵	46	46	46	46	46	
Demand as % of Total Undeveloped Capacity	11%	26%	33%	37%	42%	

¹ Employment projections from Table P.

² Increased number of employees during time interval.

³ Assumes an average FAR of 0.40 and 850 square feet per office employee.

⁴ Assumes a stabilized industrial vacancy rate of 10%.

⁵ Based on vacant land use data from Table S.

Table C-19
City of Folsom General Plan Update
Market Analysis
Vacant Acreage Breakdown

Zoning	Assigned Land Use	Parcel Size (Acres)				Total Acreage
		<1	1-4.99	5-9.99	>=10	
Business Professional	<i>Office</i>	6.08	34.99	5.94	32.94	79.94
Neighborhood Business	<i>Retail</i>	2.93	1.73	7.30	-	11.96
Neighborhood Business/SFR Small Lot	<i>Retail</i>	-	-	-	16.10	16.10
Central Business	<i>Retail</i>	0.86	16.08	6.90	54.12	77.96
General Commercial	<i>Retail</i>	3.40	23.64	23.61	23.73	74.38
General Commercial/Limited Manuf.	<i>Industrial</i>	-	-	-	13.91	13.91
Historic	<i>Retail</i>	2.56	-	-	-	2.56
Light Industrial (Office Parks)	<i>Office</i>	-	-	6.15	29.96	36.11
General Industrial	<i>Industrial</i>	-	2.29	-	-	2.29
Limited Manufacturing	<i>Industrial</i>	1.88	21.74	5.83	-	29.46
Residential	<i>Residential</i>	285.98	52.16	42.21	170.18	550.42
Ag/Open Space	<i>Ag/Open Space</i>	0.99	-	5.28	16.80	23.07
Total		304.67	152.62	103.22	357.74	918.25

Sources: Dyett & Bhatia; Goodwin Consulting Group, Inc.

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