

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

RECORD OF DECISION

Folsom Lake General Plan/Resource Management Plan

ROD-1501

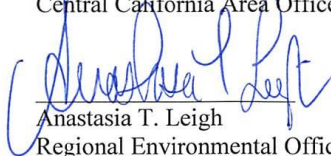
Recommended by:



Drew F. Lessard
Area Manager
Central California Area Office

Date: Sep 30 2015


Concurred by:



Anastasia T. Leigh
Regional Environmental Officer
Mid-Pacific Regional Office

Date: 10/13/2015

Approved by:

ACTING FOR 
David G. Murillo
Regional Director
Mid-Pacific Regional Office

Date: 10/27/15

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Central California Area Office

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Introduction

This Record of Decision (ROD) documents the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region (Reclamation) decision to follow a specific direction for resource management provided in the alternative selected for the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, which includes most of the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (SRA) and portions of the Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park (SHP). Impacts associated with implementing the preferred alternative were analyzed in a joint Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR); the Draft EIS/EIR was published in November 2007 and a Final EIS/EIR was published in August 2009.

Background

Folsom Lake SRA includes approximately 19,500 acres of land and water centered on the two Folsom Project reservoirs; Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma. Of this, 17,300 acres are owned by Reclamation and managed by the California Department of State Parks and Recreation (State Parks) as part of the Folsom Lake SRA through a long-term agency agreement. There are about 2,200 acres of state-owned land within Folsom Lake SRA. The Folsom Lake SRA extends across the boundaries of three counties (El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento), the City of Folsom, and the communities of Orangevale, El Dorado Hills, and Granite Bay. Attendance at Folsom Lake SRA averages about 1.5 million visitors annually.

Folsom Powerhouse SHP includes 35 acres adjacent to Folsom Lake SRA along the southern shoreline of Lake Natoma and adjacent to the historic district of the City of Folsom. The Folsom Powerhouse SHP includes both federal and state-owned lands. The Powerhouse was part of Folsom Lake SRA until 1995 when it was classified as a separate unit to acknowledge the special historical significance of the site. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Folsom Lake SRA and Folsom Powerhouse SHP were managed by State Parks under a 50-year lease agreement with Reclamation from 1956 until January 24, 2012, when the current 25-year Managing Partner Agreement took effect. During this time period State Parks has developed several planning documents to guide the development and management of the park units. The joint Folsom Lake SRA GP/RMP is the first developed by Reclamation for the area.

An acquisition and development master plan for recreation facilities was prepared in 1957, and the first facilities were opened to public use in 1958. Originally classified as a State Park, the unit was named and reclassified by State Parks as Folsom Lake SRA in 1963. Over the intervening years, State Parks has acquired over 2,000 acres of land contiguous to the federal property to provide additional recreation opportunities or to protect important resources.

State Parks adopted the GP in 1979, and has amended the plan on four occasions: a 1986 amendment for Nimbus Flat, Nimbus Shoals, and Mississippi Bar that was later revised in two separate amendments; a February 1988 amendment for Nimbus Flat and a December 1988

amendment for Nimbus Shoals and Mississippi Bar; and a 1996 amendment for Negro Bar, Willow Creek, and Beal's Point. While these amendments responded to some of the changes since 1979, outdoor recreation trends and activities have continued to change. Personal watercraft (jet skis) and wake boarding are now both very popular uses on Folsom Lake. Likewise, rowing, kayaking, and other paddling sports have become favorite activities on Lake Natoma. Land-based recreational activities have also changed over the years. When the SRA first opened, the trails were used primarily by equestrians and hikers. The rising popularity of running and jogging in the 1970s and mountain biking in the 1980s and 1990s have greatly increased the volume and variety of trail use within the SRA. The most significant change to occur since 1979 is the 62 percent increase in the population of the Sacramento region, and more specifically the new residential development in the immediate vicinity of the Folsom Lake SRA. Roughly 930,000 new residents (a 49 percent increase) are expected in the region by 2020.

The Folsom Lake SRA GP/RMP provides direction with goals and guidelines for future management and use of both Folsom Lake SRA and Folsom Powerhouse SHP. The California State Park and Recreation Commission approved and certified the GP and EIR components in October 2009. The EIS/EIR serves as a "first tier" programmatic EIS/EIR. Future project plans and implementation are subject to more detailed subsequent environmental assessment and public reviews.

Purpose and Need

The Bureau of Reclamation mission is "to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public." Reclamation's 2000-2005 Strategic Plan indicates the agency will develop, monitor, and update Resource Management Plans for lands directly managed by Reclamation and those managed cooperatively with other agencies. The purpose of the RMP is to chart the desired future condition for the area in question, with goals, objectives, standards and guidelines with sufficient detail to direct future development, but flexible enough to allow resolution of day-to-day problems. Reclamation land management strategies include responsible management which balances resource development with public recreation and protection of natural and cultural resources and environmental values.

Decision

Reclamation's decision is to implement Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, as modified in the Final EIS/EIR, with some exceptions. Some of the modifications to Alternative 2 in the Final EIS/EIR include selected elements from Alternative 3. Key Plan concepts and proposals in the Preferred Alternative include:

- Maintain and enhance Folsom Lake SRA as an important and popular recreation area that serves a broad range of uses while recognizing that the SRA cannot meet all of the recreation demand in the region and is one segment in the spectrum of recreation opportunities in the region.

- Provide and enhance high quality day use outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Focus on day use opportunities and provide a modest expansion of camping facilities.
- Maintain and improve diverse aquatic recreation opportunities at both Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.
- Coordinate and collaborate with adjacent jurisdictions on public access, trail connections and other issues of common interest. Coordinate with the city of Folsom to provide appropriate pedestrian/trail access and connections from the Historic District and future trail access from the city's Corporation yard property.
- Provide a trail system that serves the diverse array of trail users and abilities and is responsive to changes in recreation demand. Plan direction includes: complete recreation trail loops around both Lake Natoma and Folsom Lake; provide connections to other trail systems; prepare a trail management plan which will, among other things, address allowed uses on trails; reduce conflicts on trails through the promotion of trail etiquette and safety.
- Improve entrance stations and internal road circulation to increase the efficiency of access into and within the SRA and help reduce impacts to adjacent roadways and neighborhoods.
- Develop a visitor center to provide information to the public and a location and facility to interpret the themes identified in the Plan.
- Protect important and sensitive natural resources within the SRA including: vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, riparian areas, and blue oak woodlands.
- Protect the wildlife habitat and movement corridors that Folsom Lake SRA provides between the Central Valley and Sierra Foothills.
- Coordinate federal and State regulations and responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, protection, and management of cultural resources within the SRA.
- Protect and restore the historic core of the Folsom Powerhouse SHP while improving access, public visitation, education, and interpretation opportunities through the operation of the newly constructed Powerhouse visitor center.
- This GP/RMP also recommends the development of a number of more detailed and specific management plans and investigations, including:
 - Trail Management Plan
 - Fire Management Plan (Reclamation prepared the Fire Management Plan in 2007)
 - Vegetation Management Plan(s)

- Scope of Collections Statement (Reclamation finalized a Scope of Collections Statement for the Mid-Pacific Region in 2015)
- Interpretive Plan for Folsom Lake SRA
- Interpretive Plan for Folsom Powerhouse SHP
- Designation of a Cultural Preserve along a portion of the South Fork Arm of Folsom Lake

While the GP/RMP discusses designating a portion of the South Fork Arm of Folsom Lake as a Cultural Preserve, Reclamation has no current plans to implement this provision. If Reclamation were to pursue such a preserve, we would follow the provisions of Reclamation's public conduct code for the designation of special use areas (43 CFR Part 423, Subpart E).

Reclamation is required to issue an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit to approve the excavation or collection of any prehistoric or historic artifacts from federal lands within the SRA. Reclamation must ensure that all ARPA permits issued meet the specific requirements detailed in 43 CFR Part 7 (Protection of Archaeological Resources). Due to the level of detail required by the ARPA permit process, such permits will only be issued on a case-by-case basis.

The new Managing Partner Agreement (MPA) signed by State Parks and Reclamation provides for the administration, operation, maintenance, and development of recreational uses at the Folsom Lake and Auburn SRA. This MPA provides the roles, responsibilities, constraints and guidelines regarding implementation of this decision. The MPA includes the following:

- Authorization for State Parks to collect use fees in the Folsom Lake and Auburn SRA to be deposited into an account and utilized for the operations, maintenance, management and improvements in both recreation areas.
- Reclamations' "Cost Share" of up to 50 percent of the operational deficit with a cap on the funds provided.
- Capital improvements, deferred maintenance, and any other costs not associated with operations and maintenance of Folsom Lake SRA will be "cost neutral" to Reclamation.
- A fund established utilizing a portion of the revenues to offset capital improvements and deferred maintenance costs, with Reclamation and State Parks agreeing on the annual capital improvement projects.

Alternatives Considered in the RMP Final EIS

The Draft and Final EIS/EIR identified and analyzed a range of four alternatives including The No Action/No Project Alternative, Reclamation's Preferred Alternative, and two additional alternatives. Reclamation considered public comments, whether the alternatives met the purpose and need, and Reclamation law in determining the range of GP/RMP alternatives to be addressed

in the EIS. The GP/RMP development process involved a broad spectrum of stakeholders with diverse views, which is reflected in the alternatives. None of the alternatives include site specific actions, and the analysis is representative of the kinds of impacts expected to occur. Additional site specific environmental documentation would be required to implement specific actions in the plan.

Management Actions Common to All Alternatives

Each of the alternatives has different components and management actions that would attain the direction of that alternative. However, several components and management actions are common to the No Action and action alternatives. Under all alternatives, Reclamation would comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to air and water quality, hazardous materials, fish and wildlife, special status species, trespass, health and safety, transportation, recreation, cultural resources, social and economic resources.

Alternative 1 (No Action—Continue Current Management)

In the No Action/No Project Alternative, the existing GP adopted in 1979, as amended, would continue to provide the management direction and guidance for the Folsom Lake SRA. The existing plan would not address future goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, or development for the area. The outdoor recreation trends which have changed since 1979, such as personal watercraft (jet skis), wake boarding, jogging and mountain biking would continue to be unaddressed by the GP.

Alternative 2 (Agency Preferred)

Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, balances providing outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities with protecting and managing natural and cultural resources. The agency's preferred alternative is the alternative which the agency believes would fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities while giving consideration to the economic, environmental, technical and other factors. Alternative 2 is designed to manage the changing conditions that continuously transform the environment while providing opportunities for a wide spectrum of day use recreational activities. Although much of the content of the Preferred Alternative has been driven by current issues, the Plan is intended to provide a vision for the future. The Plan allows managers the opportunity to incorporate newly emerging technologies and improved management concepts to potential development proposals that provide solutions to current issues and direction for resolving issues that may arise in the future.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3, Maximize Recreation Opportunities, would place greater emphasis on providing recreation opportunities in the Folsom Lake SRA than Alternative 2. In this Alternative the management emphasis and land use classification would switch from Low Intensity Recreation/Conservation to Recreation Medium or High Intensity in nine management zones. This would be accomplished by providing higher intensity recreation facility development in these management zones. The timing and priority of implementing some of the recreation facility improvements proposed in this alternative may be dependent on staffing and budget constraints.

Alternative 4 (Environmentally Preferable Alternative)

Alternative 4, Increase Protection and Restoration of Natural and Cultural Resources, would place greater emphasis on protecting and restoring natural and cultural resources within the Folsom Lake SRA. In this Alternative the management emphasis and land use classification would switch from High or Medium Intensity Recreation to Low Intensity Recreation and Conservation in three management zones and from Low Intensity Recreation and Conservation to Preservation in four management zones.

NEPA requires that the alternative which is considered to be environmentally preferable be identified. Section 1505.2(b) requires that, in cases where an EIS has been prepared, the ROD must identify all alternatives that were considered, "...specifying the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable." The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's Section 101. Ordinarily, this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources.

Alternative 4 would have the lowest level of development impacts and would ensure future protection of biological and cultural resources. Alternative 4 would be the environmentally preferable alternative because it would have the least potential to affect biological resources, public services, utilities, water quality, traffic, noise, and cultural resources compared with the other alternatives and would include resource management plans and plan policies to protect all resources in the area.

Basis of Decision and Issues Evaluated

Reclamation evaluated the environmental effects on the following resource topics that were found to be significant; aesthetics/visual resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use, noise, recreation, traffic and circulation, utilities, and public services. Environmental effects on the following resource topics were found not to be significant; agricultural resources, environmental justice, Indian Trust Assets, mineral resources, population and housing, energy conservation, and climate change.

Indian Trust Assets are legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes or individuals. Interior's policy is to recognize and fulfill its legal obligations to identify, protect, and conserve the trust resources of federally recognized Indian tribes and individual Indians, to the extent required by relevant statutes and regulations; and to consult with tribes on a government-to-government basis whenever plans or actions affect tribal trust resources, trust assets, or tribal health and safety (512 DM 2). There would be no impacts to Indian Trust Assets with the implementation of this GP/RMP.

Reclamation is required by EO 13007, to the extent practicable permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, to: (1) accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners; and (2) avoid adversely affecting the

physical integrity of such sacred sites. Reclamation will continue to ensure that implementation of the GP/RMP is consistent with this executive order.

Executive Order 12898 requires Federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their mission, as practicable and permitted by law. When carrying out its programs, policies, and activities, Reclamation must identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on low income and minority populations. Implementation of this GP/RMP would not disproportionately affect low income or minority communities.

Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, as modified in the Final EIS/EIR, best meets the purpose and need of the GP/RMP by integrating and balancing natural and cultural resource protection with providing additional opportunities for public use and recreation to meet the growing and changing demand for recreation in the region. The Preferred Alternative would have a moderate to high level of facility development with limited new facilities in existing undeveloped areas. Alternative 2 is designed to manage the changing conditions that continuously transform the environment while providing opportunities for a wide spectrum of high-quality day use recreational activities.

Reclamation's decision is to implement Alternative 2, Reclamation's Preferred Alternative, as described in the RMP Final EIS/EIR. This alternative was found to meet Reclamation's statutory mission and responsibilities, with consideration given to economic, environmental, technical, and other factors. Implementing this alternative provides the most reasonable and practical approach to managing the Folsom Lake SRA land resources and uses, while addressing the relevant issues and proposed purpose and need. Alternative 2 represents management that is proactive and provides flexibility to adjust to changing conditions over the life of the plan, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities while protecting and managing natural and cultural resources, emphasizing a level of protection, enhancement, and use of the resources into the future. Reclamation has selected Alternative 2, based on environmental analysis of the alternatives and public input.

Comments on the RMP EIS

In 2002, State Parks and Reclamation began working with a team of consultants to update the GP/RMP. The public involvement mailing list of more 700 names included various stakeholders, user groups, organizations, local government staff and elected officials, state and federal agencies, adjacent private property owners and other interested individuals. Four project newsletters and several meeting notification postcards were sent out to this mailing list during this planning effort.

Five stakeholder meetings and five public workshops were held during the planning process, beginning in October 2002, to identify key public issues and topics of concern. In June 2003, a second public workshop was held to present and get public input on initial alternate management concepts for the two park units. In August 2003, another stakeholder meeting was held

specifically to address trail issues. Additional stakeholder meetings and/or site visits were held to further address other specific planning issues.

A telephone survey of 400 households in the 3 County region around the Folsom Lake SRA and an on-site visitor survey (with 1,300 responses) were conducted in 2003 to gather information regarding participation in outdoor recreation activities, demographic data, and visitor satisfaction with existing facilities, opportunities and priorities for additional facilities and services. The report regarding the findings for these surveys was completed in 2004.

The public review of the Preliminary GP/RMP and Draft EIS/EIR began with the release of the document on February 8, 2008. The public comment period was extended twice (by request) through May 30, 2008. A total of 112 days were provided for the public review and comment period, with 3 public workshops to provide information on the key plan concepts and proposals and to receive public comment.

More than 400 letters and e-mailed comments were received during the comment period for the Draft EIS/EIR. Common concerns were repeated throughout many of the comment letters. The most common topic was trail use, including trail enforcement and maintenance, multi-use or single use trails, expansion or linking of trails, trail access from adjacent public or private lands, trail safety, facilities for equestrians or mountain bikers, the Trail Master Plan, and trail signs and maps. Other recurrent concerns included those relating to public participation and inclusion in the planning process, the preferred general plan alternative, motorized or non-motorized boating and boating facilities, prescribed fire, camping, user fees, acquisition of land, and the Shadow Glen Stables concessionaire. State Parks staff met with equestrian group representatives, mountain bike group representatives, the city of Folsom, local elected officials, the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and others during the public comment period. The responses to public comments are detailed in the Final EIS/EIR.

Comments on the RMP Final EIS

One letter was received during the 30-day waiting period following the Notice of Availability of the Final EIS/EIR in the Federal Register. This letter was from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The letter acknowledged changes made in the Final EIS/EIR in response to a U.S. EPA letter commenting on the Draft EIS/EIR.

Implementing the Decision and Environmental Commitments

The Final EIS/EIR discusses probable impacts of implementing the future development and the goals and guidelines proposed in the GP/RMP. Reclamation will require site specific environmental analysis and appropriate mitigation for all proposed actions under Alternative 2, as applicable. A summary of commitments in the GP/RMP that would be included in any future project planning and implementation, as appropriate, are:

Aesthetics/Visual Resources

The Plan contains specific guidelines that would avoid or minimize to a less-than-significant level impacts to visual resources associated with new facilities. When appropriate, more detailed future project-specific environmental review will be “tiered” to the EIR/EIS prepared for this General Plan/Resource Management Plan.

Geology and Soils

Prior to approval of the building plans for specific site facilities, as needed and where appropriate, a geotechnical study shall be completed by an engineering geologist or equivalent professional to evaluate surface soil conditions including slope geometries, performance of a geotechnical review of final design documents, and provision of oversight by a geotechnical engineer during construction. The project applicant/contractor shall incorporate the recommendations of the geotechnical study into the project design.

The Unit-wide Burn Plan shall address specific site soil conditions susceptible to erosion when recommending prescribed burns.

Prior to approval of improvement plans for site development, an erosion control plan shall be prepared that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion. Erosion control measures shall include techniques such as physical and vegetative stabilization measures and runoff diversion measures, retention of vegetation, hydro seeding, geotextiles and mats, and straw bale or sandbag barriers, and avoidance of grading activities near water channels to the maximum extent feasible. The project shall also comply with applicable Federal and State codes and regulations and adopted standards.

Measures will be implemented in order to offset any potential risks of exposure to Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) bearing soil or rock if it is identified during construction activities. Air district ordinances will apply when appropriate.

Biological Resources

If one or more special status species are determined to be present, prescribed burn plans shall include provisions for ensuring that burns are conducted in a manner that maintains and promotes habitat for these species.

Prior to implementation, State Parks/Reclamation shall obtain the necessary permits/authorizations from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and State Parks/Reclamation shall adhere to all permit conditions to ensure that impacts are minimized.

Cultural Resources

If deposits of prehistoric or historic archaeological materials are discovered during project activities, all work within the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be stopped and the find protected as necessary until the appropriate State and/or Federal cultural

resources staff can assesses the situation and provide recommendations consistent with State and Federal laws. If feasible, projects will avoid adverse effects to such cultural resource deposits. If such deposits cannot be avoided, they shall be evaluated for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties or the California Register of Historical Resources. If the resources are eligible, they shall be avoided or any adverse effects shall be mitigated consistent with State and Federal laws. Cultural resource reviews conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 will determine procedural conditions and mitigation measures on federal property.

If paleontological resources are encountered during project subsurface construction and no monitor is present, all ground-disturbing activities shall be redirected within the immediate vicinity of the find until a qualified paleontologist can be contacted to evaluate the find to make reviews and recommendations in compliance with the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (2009). Scientifically significant paleontological resources shall be protected. The preference is to avoid impacts to significant paleontological resources. If found to be significant and project activities cannot avoid the paleontological resources, adverse effects to paleontological resources shall be mitigated, which may include monitoring, collection, documentation, and the accession of all fossil material to a curation facility.

Expansion and/or development of additional facilities at Rattlesnake Bar and the Peninsula shall avoid disruption to unique geologic features. During construction, fencing and monitoring may be required to prevent inadvertent intrusions by construction activities.

If human remains are encountered, work shall cease in the immediate area of discovery and the appropriate State or Federal process will be followed depending on whether discover is on State or Federal Lands.

Water Quality/Hydrology

Site specific development projects, management plans, and Specific Project Plans as identified in the Plan shall be developed and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) implemented as necessary and appropriate to control erosion and sedimentation, both during and after construction, thereby reducing water pollution.

Land Use

The Plan contains specific guidelines that would reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts to land use to a less than significant level. When appropriate, more detailed future project-specific environmental review will be “tiered” to the EIR/EIS prepared for this General Plan/Resource Management Plan.

Recreation

The Plan contains specific guidelines that would avoid or minimize to a less-than-significant level environmental impacts associated with recreation facilities. When

appropriate, more detailed future project-specific environmental review will be “tiered” to the EIR/EIS prepared for this General Plan/Resource Management Plan.

Traffic/Circulation

The Plan contains specific guidelines that would reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts to traffic to a less than significant level. When appropriate, more detailed future project-specific environmental review will be “tiered” to the EIR/EIS prepared for this General Plan/Resource Management Plan.

To ensure that all traffic impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed program-level Plan are mitigated, traffic impact analyses shall be prepared for any individual project identified as a potential “high” impact in Table 10.C of the Plan. Project-specific traffic impact analyses shall be prepared in accordance with all applicable provisions as per State and Federal laws and regulations and guidelines.

When developing the scope of work for each individual traffic study, the standards and procedures of the applicable local agency shall be consulted as necessary. The traffic study shall assess the effects of each projects, as well as cumulative projects, and propose fair share mitigation measures as applicable.

Public service announcements and press releases will be issued to notify people to arrive early and/or use alternative areas when Beal’s Point and Granite Bay reach capacity.

If determined to be necessary through the subsequent traffic analysis, fair share roadway improvements may be required to mitigate project impacts. As the proposal for each management area is refined and implemented, subsequent analysis shall be required to confirm the need for recommended improvements and to determine the potential for fair-share participation in each specific park/recreation improvement. Project specific and cumulative impacts could also be reduced or eliminated through modification of the project description to provide less land use intensity than provided for in the GP/RMP or by implementing mitigation actions, such as those listed above, to reduce the potential traffic impact of the project. Other mitigating actions that could be applied to the project as appropriate include staggering the hours of operation and modifying the location of access points to reduce congestion along local roadways. These mitigating actions shall be considered part of the project and evaluated in the subsequent traffic analysis.

Prior to implementation of a project to utilize a portion of the Nimbus Dam management zone for overflow parking, a focused circulation and parking analysis shall be prepared.

Measures to ensure adequate circulation, levels of service and vehicular and pedestrian safety shall be identified and implemented.

Air Quality

The Plan is consistent with the city of Folsom, Placer County, El Dorado County, and Sacramento County General Plans, which are all consistent with the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Regional Comprehensive Plan Guidelines and the air districts Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP). The proposed project would not exceed the long-term growth projections and emissions thresholds for the three affected air districts. Therefore, implementation of the Plan would not conflict with any of the AQMPs, and no significant impacts would result.

The project shall comply with State and Federal regional rules that assist in reducing short-term air pollutant emissions as applicable. Standard district rules require that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. In addition, implementation of dust suppression techniques is required to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off site. Dust control measures applicable to the appropriate governing agency will be determined for future projects identified by the Plan. Compliance with these rules shall reduce impacts on nearby sensitive receptors.

Emissions associated with architectural coatings shall be reduced by complying with the standards established by the El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District (EDCAPCD), Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), which include using pre-coated/natural colored building materials.

Emissions control measures will be necessary to reduce construction emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), a precursor for ozone and particulate matter less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter (PM10 and PM2.5).

In order to offset any potential risks of exposure to, or if NOA is identified during construction activities, State and Federal standards shall be followed as a precaution. The potential for encountering NOA during project construction within the SRA shall be mitigated to a less-than-significant impact by the implementation of mitigation measures, per California's dust abatement guidelines for asbestos. Future projects resulting from Plan implementation would comply with the fugitive dust measures established by the three air district asbestos as applicable.

As discussed in the traffic section, several new facilities are proposed which could generate a significant number of trips and could have a significant impact on the traffic-related air emissions. At this time, these projects have not been defined sufficiently that they can be properly analyzed. Air quality impact analyses shall be prepared as needed consistent with all applicable laws and regulations including NEPA and CEQA. The air quality impact analysis shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate approving agency prior to implementation of any site specific actions.

Noise

Noise impact analyses shall be prepared, as needed, consistent with all applicable and appropriate laws, ordinances and regulations.

Individual future development projects would potentially result in relatively high noise levels and annoyance at the closest residences. Specific noise analyses will be required for these subsequent projects. Operation of pleasure motor boat engines would potentially result in relatively high noise levels and annoyance at the closest residences. Compliance with applicable noise ordinances will be followed to reduce noise levels.

Hazardous Materials

In order to offset any potential risks of exposure to, or if Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) is identified during construction activities, applicable State and Federal standards shall be followed as precaution.

The potential for encountering NOA during project construction would be mitigated per dust abatement guidelines for asbestos. Projects shall comply with the fugitive dust measures established as applicable. If necessary, Phase I and/or Phase II Environmental Site Assessments shall be conducted to further determine impacts and prescribe mitigation measures for airborne asbestos.

Proposed site improvements or construction activities that may contain chromate deposits shall undergo a Phase I and/or Phase II Environmental Site Assessment to ascertain any potential impacts to sensitive receptors and water quality. Any activity that involves any on-site movement of a hazardous material is a process subject applicable regulation. Should any hazardous substances or other health hazards be identified, appropriate warning and protective methods would be developed and implemented.

Utilities

Site specific development projects and management plans, as appropriate, shall be submitted to and reviewed by the applicable public works department, to determine if adequate water pressure can be provided. If adequate water pressure cannot be provided, project location and design components shall be adapted as necessary.

Site specific development projects and management plans, as appropriate, shall be submitted to and reviewed by the applicable public works department, to determine if sufficient public sewer service is available. If adequate public sewer service is not available, project location and design components shall be adapted as necessary.