2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The Hidden Falls Regional Park Project (proposed project, or project) involves access and passive recreation improvements at a regional park proposed by the Placer County (County) Department of Facility Services. The County has the principal responsibility for approving and carrying out the proposed project and is the primary source of funding for the proposed project. The proposed project would include improvement of access, and construction of a multiple-use, natural-surface trail system and other passive recreational facilities that would be located within Hidden Falls Regional Park (Park). The Park is located in Placer County between north Auburn and the City of Lincoln.

It is anticipated that project features would be constructed in phases as funding becomes available. Specific features and uses that are proposed as part of the project are as follows:

1. Approximately 14 miles of new multiple-use, natural-surface trails in addition to more than 10 miles of existing ranch roads for hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians within the Spears Ranch portion of the Park. Exhibit 3-4 depicts the planned trail system designed by County staff and consultants with input from the Hidden Falls Trails Forum. This trail map would guide initial construction. However, this project anticipates the ability of the County to make adjustments to the trail network to promote desirable user patterns and other operational needs subject to avoidance of sensitive areas and adherence to applicable permit requirements;

2. Trail and bridge connections to other public trails near the Park property (in addition to the trail network constructed on-site);

3. American's with Disabilities (ADA) accessible trails including access for ADA vehicles;

4. Development of a nature/cultural education/commercial kitchen/conference center at the existing ranch house or other suitable location within the facility development zone;

5. Bridge crossings over Coon Creek and other drainages to support the trail network, provide emergency access, and connect to the existing trail system within the Didion Ranch portion of the Park;

6. Culvert and rock-lined stream crossings over intermittent drainages to support the trails network;

7. Permanent restroom facilities with low-flow toilets, portable, holding tank and/or vault type restroom facilities, and associated septic/water systems and pipelines in addition to existing facilities and septic systems, as required to accommodate Park uses;

8. Groundwater wells for drinking water and restrooms in addition to the existing facilities, as required to accommodate Park needs;

9. Fire suppression facilities including helistops (i.e., flat unpaved area for emergency helicopter landing) and an emergency water system;

10. Equestrian facilities (e.g., horse watering facilities, hitching posts);

11. Picnic areas throughout the Park to accommodate use, including covered pavilions;

12. Benches and rest areas throughout the Park;

13. Enclosed bear-proof trash receptacles throughout the Park to accommodate use;

14. Suitable landscaping around parking areas and restrooms;

15. Improvements to facilitate public access to viewing areas (e.g., pond-side boardwalk);

16. A disc golf course may be developed that would generally coincide with areas of shaded fuel breaks and other upland areas where the foot traffic pattern would not impact sensitive areas and/or would be beneficial to ongoing vegetation management/fire risk reduction objectives;

17. Drinking fountains;

18. Designated fishing locations along Coon Creek and/or ponds developed in coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG);

19. New fishing ponds developed in conjunction with the fuel load reduction and/or grazing plans and in coordination with DFG;

20. Film and theater production, subject to County Film Permit requirements;

21. Managed hunting of legal game during times of Park closure. Hunting would be allowed for up to two 2-day seasons per year with 10 hunting permits being issued per season or through depredation permits (e.g., for feral pigs);

22. Interpretive programs, including signage, displays, and/or guided tours;

23. A group camping area with one or more formalized fire pits, a group tent area, and/or bunkhouses for scheduled, supervised overnight use within the facility development zone;

24. Support restoration of various habitats within the Park;

25. Construction of parking areas for automobiles and horse trailers and expansion of the Didion Ranch parking area;

26. Use of the Park for grazing, educational classes, camps and field trips, and

27. Reservation-based events consistent with passive recreation and nature enjoyment such as cross-country training and meets. Reservation-based events with an aggregate of less than 200 people on-site at any given time not including regular use of the Park, would obtain reservations through the standard reservation system of the Placer County Parks Division. The County Parks Reservation System would work to ensure that event traffic in combination with day use traffic would not exceed parking capacity. To that end, event reservations may include exclusion of events during times of peak day use, restrictions on the number and type of vehicles attending events, or other suitable measures. Any large events that would exceed the capacity of the on-site restrooms would need to supply portable toilets, and large events that exceed 200 individuals on-site at any given time or exceed parking capacity would be required to obtain a Temporary Event Permit from the County Community Development Resources Agency. Size, timing, duration, and other variables related to these large events are not known at this time, therefore, consistent with other County Park operations, these would undergo separate environmental review as part of the permit application process.

Vehicle access to the Park would be expanded in phases as funding becomes available. Prior to allowing expanded vehicle access for each phase, the corresponding road and parking improvements would be completed as described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1
Summary of Park Access Phasing

Permitted Access	Corresponding Improvements
PHASE 1	
► Trail and emergency access system would be completed throughout the Park and opened for daily public use via existing Mears entrance ► Daily public vehicle access would be restricted to existing Mears entrance ► Didion Ranch parking area would be expanded from 55 parking spaces to up to 82 parking spaces (i.e., up to 25 additional paved stalls and 12 additional truck and trailer spaces) including relocating the adjacent helistop. ► Garden Bar entrance would continue to be used by County employees, tenants, contractors, consultants, utility providers, maintenance trucks, fire and law enforcement personnel without additional improvements ► Development of existing ranch house may proceed during Phase 1 ► Occasional classroom sized groups would be permitted to access site through Garden Bar entrance on appointment basis (gates would be opened and closed behind groups) ► A handicap-placard-only parking area may be constructed near the emergency access bridge. Park use would be regulated through the Placer County Parks Division reservation system.	► Prior to allowance of classroom sized groups, a new public access gate and approximately 200 feet of connecting road to existing access road would be constructed at the intersection of Garden Bar Road near the existing access road (as applicable per the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Spears family). ► Prior to allowance of classroom sized groups, a 48 inch high 12.5-gauge woven wire field fence would be constructed along both sides of access road between Garden Bar Road and Park entrance (as applicable per the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Spears family). ► Prior to allowance of classroom sized groups, two cattle guards would be installed at each end of the access road between Garden Bar Road and the Park entrance (as applicable per the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Spears family). ► Up to 25 additional paved parking stalls and up to 12 additional equestrian parking stalls may be developed at the existing Mears entrance (Placer County 2003).
PHASE 2	
In addition to Phase 1 Access: ► Daily public automobile access would be allowed to the new parking area at western end of property via Garden Bar Road. ► Equestrian trailers would be excluded from the western parking area and from entering the Park via Garden Bar Road. Equestrians would continue to enter the Park via Mears entrance. ► Reservation-based events consistent with passive recreation and education with 200 attendees or less at one time would be allowed by County Parks Division reservation. ► Use of ranch house for educational and/or meeting purposes would remain regulated by County Parks Division reservation system and/or use agreements.	In addition to Phase 1 Improvements: ► New parking area would be constructed at western end of property to include 50 stall paved parking lot and gravel overflow area. ► Widen Garden Bar Road from Mt. Pleasant Road to access road to 18 feet of hard surface with 2-foot shoulders where feasible subject to County review and approval1. ► Vertical curves along Garden Bar Road would be improved in accordance with traffic safety report recommendations subject to County review and approval. ► Signing and striping improvements along Garden Bar Road would be made in accordance with traffic safety report recommendations subject to County review and approval. ► Improve the access road from Garden Bar Road to the western parking area to 24 feet wide all weather surface with 2 foot shoulders where feasible subject to County review and approval 1. ► Install a gate between the western parking area and the ranch house to prevent unrestricted vehicle access beyond parking area into remainder of property.

PHASE 3	
In addition to Phase 1 and 2 Access: ► Daily public access for equestrian trailers would be allowed to the western parking area via Garden Bar Road.	In addition to Phase 1 and 2 improvements: ► A gravel equestrian staging area would be constructed adjacent to the new paved parking area to allow parking for up to 20 horse trailers. ► Widen Garden Bar Road from Mt. Pleasant Road to the access road to 20 feet of hard surfacing with 2-foot shoulders where feasible subject to County review and approval1. ► Horizontal curves along Garden Bar Road would be improved in accordance with traffic safety report recommendations subject to County review of improvement plans.
[1] In areas along Garden Bar Road and the access road from Garden Bar Road to the Park entrance where the County determines that status trees, significant rock outcroppings, and other valuable natural features within the proposed widening corridor should be preserved, or where adequate road right-of-way does not currently exist and is not obtainable through market value based willing seller negotiations, alternatives such as turnouts, striping, and/or signage may be considered and approved in lieu of full width widening for those discreet areas.	

Based on current usage patterns and estimated increase in usage corresponding to expanded amenities, it is anticipated that the project could generate as many as 128 weekday and 230 weekend vehicle round trips per day.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project would occur between north Auburn and the City of Lincoln in Placer County, in the Sierra Nevada foothills approximately 40 miles northeast of Sacramento. The approximately 1,200-acre Park consists of the properties formerly known as Spears Ranch (979 acres) and Didion Ranch (221 acres). The project area is situated along Coon Creek and is south of the Bear River. Garden Bar Road is located to the west; Mt. Vernon and Mt. Pleasant Roads are to the south; Bell and Hubbard Roads are to the east; and private property is located to the north.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Four alternatives—the No Project Alternative, the Single-Track Trails Alternative, the Dispersed Recreation Alternative, and the Reduced Access Alternative —are evaluated in Chapter 15.0, "Other CEQA Sections." Table 15-1 in Chapter 15.0 provides a comparison of the alternatives; brief descriptions of each alternative are provided below.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE (ALTERNATIVE 1)

The No Project Alternative assumes that the proposed trail system and other recreational facilities would not be constructed. Existing trails within the Didion Ranch portion of the Park would continue to be used for recreation, and the Spears Ranch portion of the Park would not be open to the public. The project area would continue to be managed by the County according to the goals set forth in the Placer Legacy Program. This alternative would not help meet the demand for recreational facilities in Placer County, specifically hiking, biking, equestrian trail riding, and nature/cultural interpretation and education. Because no trails or related facilities would be constructed under this alternative, the impacts associated with the proposed project on biological resources; cultural resources; visual resources, transportation and circulation; air quality; noise; soils, geology, and seismicity; hydrology and water quality; public services and utilities; and hazardous materials and hazards would not occur. The No Project Alternative would also have little to no impact on land use and agriculture; population, employment, and housing; and mineral resources. This alternative would not have the beneficial effect on recreation that would result from implementing the proposed project.

SINGLE-TRACK TRAILS ALTERNATIVE (ALTERNATIVE 2)

For the Single-Use Trails Alternative, the proposed natural-surface trails and recreational facilities would be constructed as described for the proposed project; however, the trails would be designed as narrower hiking trails, not multiple-use trails. There would be no equestrian facilities (e.g., watering troughs, tie rails) within the Spears Ranch portion of the property, and the parking area constructed on the Spears Ranch portion of the property would be smaller and would not include larger spaces for horse trailers. Public access would be provided for automobiles via Garden Bar Road and Mears Drive; however, no horse trailers would be allowed access to the Spears Ranch portion of the Park. The existing trails in the Didion Ranch portion would continue to be multiple-use. Improvements would be made to Garden Bar Road to allow access by automobiles, but no additional road improvements would be made to accommodate horse trailers. Garden Bar Road would continue to be used by County staff for maintenance and for access by emergency vehicles. Impacts of the Single-Track Trails Alternative are described below by resource topic.

This alternative would include narrower trails and no equestrian facilities because the equestrian use would not be included as a use of the Spears Ranch portion of the Park. Therefore, this alternative would have less of an impact than the proposed project on soils, geology, and seismicity; hydrology and water quality; biological resources; visual resources; transportation and circulation; air quality; hazards and hazardous materials; and noise. This alternative would have similar impacts to the proposed project on land use and agriculture; population, employment, and housing; mineral resources; cultural resources; and public services and utilities. This alternative would provide less recreational benefit than the proposed project, because the trails would not be provided for bicycle or equestrian use.

DISPERSED RECREATION ALTERNATIVE (ALTERNATIVE 3)

For the Dispersed Recreation Alternative, no recreational facilities would be constructed; however, the proposed Park would be open to the public. The Park would be multiple-use under this alternative and hiking, biking, and equestrian use would be allowed, but recreation would be dispersed throughout the Park and would not follow any constructed trails; volunteer trails would be expected to develop. Under this alternative, a gravel parking area would be provided on the Spears Ranch portion of the Park and the paved parking area would continue to be available on the Didion Ranch portion of the Park. No motorized access would be provided beyond designated parking areas. Access to the Park would be provided for automobiles and horse trailers via Garden Bar Road and Mears Drive.

This alternative would include fewer recreational facilities than the proposed project because no trails or other recreational facilities would be constructed. Therefore, it would have fewer construction-related impacts, which would result in less of an impact on air quality, public services, and transportation and circulation. This alternative would have similar impacts on land use and agriculture; population, employment, and housing; mineral resources; visual resources; and hazards and hazardous materials. Operation of this alternative would have more of an impact on cultural resources; geology, soils, and seismicity; hydrology and water quality; and biological resources than the proposed project.

REDUCED ACCESS ALTERNATIVE (ALTERNATIVE 4)

Under the Reduced Access Alternative, the proposed natural-surface multiple-use trails and related recreational amenities would be constructed as described for the proposed project; however, no public access to the Park would be provide via Garden Bar Road. Automobile, equestrian, and bus access would continue to be provided via Mears Drive and the existing Didion Ranch parking area would be expanded to accommodate increased use. If access is only provided via Mears Drive, the Didion Ranch parking area would need to be expanded beyond the proposed expansion under the proposed project to accommodate the increase in use. Garden Bar Road would continue to be used by County staff for maintenance and for emergency vehicle access. Impacts of the Reduced Access Alternative are described below by resource topic.

This alternative would not include construction associated with improvements to Garden Bar Road. Therefore, this alternative would have less of an impact than the proposed project on soils, geology, and seismicity; hydrology and water quality; biological resources; visual resources; air quality; hazards and hazardous materials; and noise. This alternative would have similar impacts to the proposed project on land use and agricultural resources; population, employment, and housing; mineral resources; cultural resources; transportation and circulation; and public services and utilities. This alternative would provide less recreational benefit than the proposed project, because the less public access and parking would be provided for the Park.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Information in Table 2-2, "Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures," has been organized to correspond with the environmental issues discussed in Chapters 4.0 through 14.0 of this document. The summary table is arranged in four columns: environmental impacts; level of significance without mitigation; mitigation measures; and level of significance with implementation of mitigation measures. Environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed project are included in this table. For a full discussion of all impacts and mitigation measures, refer to Chapters 4.0 through 14.0 of this document.

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Land Use and Agricultural Resources (Chapter 4.0)			
4-1: Adverse Effect on Agricultural or Timber Resource Operations or Conversion of Important Farmland to Nonagricultural Uses. The proposed project would increase use of the project area by the public where grazing activities currently take place, and the project area is designated as Farmland of Statewide Importance and Farmland of Local Importance. Grazing would continue on the property and is included as a component of the County's vegetation, fuels, and range management plan for the Park. Therefore, the property's agricultural use would be sustained as part of the project.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
4-2: Alteration of Land Use and Potential Conflicts with Existing or Future Land Uses Adjacent to the Project Area. Use of the project area for open space and grazing would be consistent with surrounding land uses; however, outdoor recreation would be a new land use for the project area. The proposed project would add trails and recreational facilities and would increase the use of the project area by the public. Although this change in use would be different from surrounding uses, project facilities are included that would ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses adjacent to the project area.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
4-3: Potential for Conflicts with Land Use or Agricultural Resource Plans, Policies, or Regulations. Construction and operation of outdoor recreational facilities in the project area is not included as a land use under the General Plan's Agriculture land use designation. However, the County determines allowable land uses at a parcel-level according to the zoning code, and outdoor recreational uses are allowed as specified in the open space zoning district. According to the Placer County zoning code, the project would be allowed in the project area with approval of a Conditional Use Permit. Further, the use of the property as a regional park is considered compatible with agricultural uses, would maintain the	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
natural state of the area, and grazing activities would continue to occur after the project is implemented. Therefore, the land uses proposed by the project are consistent with existing plans, policies, and regulations. In addition, the project area is not enrolled in a Williamson Act contract.			
4-4: Roadway Improvements on Garden Bar Road and Potential Conflicts with Existing or Future Land Uses Adjacent to the Project Area. Garden Bar Road would be improved to meet demands of increased traffic related to Park use. Roadway improvements would include widening in certain areas that could impact existing properties, trees, environmentally sensitive areas, and utility poles located along Garden Bar Road. However, design features are included in the project design that would minimize impacts on properties, and other sensitive areas. Road widening would not result in a change in existing land uses adjacent to Garden Bar Road and the impacts would be primarily temporary during construction.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Soils, Geology, and Seismicity (Chapter 5.0)			
5-1: Construction- and Operation-Related Erosion Hazards. Based on soil types and topography, the excavation and grading of soil in the project area could result in erosion during project construction, particularly during periods of strong winds or storm events. In addition, use and maintenance of the Park could result in erosion over time.	PS	**5-1: Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required.** **A: Implement Stormwater BMPs.** Water quality BMPs shall be designed according to the *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks for Construction, for New Development and Redevelopment* (CSQA 2003). Storm drainage from on- and off-site impervious surfaces (including roads) shall be collected and routed through specially designed catch basins, vegetated swales, vaults, infiltration basins, water quality basins, or filters for entrapment of sediment, debris	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		and oils/greases, and other identified pollutants, as approved by the County. BMPs shall be designed at a minimum in accordance with the *Guidance Document for Volume and Flow-Based Sizing of Permanent Post-Construction Best Management Practices for Stormwater Quality Protection* (Placer Regional Stormwater Coordination Group 2005). No water quality facility construction shall be permitted within any identified wetlands area, floodplain, or right-of-way, except as authorized by appropriate regulatory authorities. All BMPs shall be maintained as required to ensure effectiveness. **B: Obtain RWQCB Permit and Implement Construction BMPs.** Projects with ground disturbance exceeding 1 acre that are subject to construction storm water quality permit requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program shall obtain such permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and shall obtain evidence of a state-issued Waste Discharge Identification number or filing of a Notice of Intent and fees prior to start of construction. This project is located within the area covered by the County's municipal stormwater quality permit, pursuant to the NPDES Phase II program. Project-related storm water discharges are subject to all applicable requirements of said permit. BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (minimize, infiltrate, filter, or treat) storm water runoff in accordance with "Attachment 4" of Placer County's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit (State Water Resources Control Board NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004). Construction (temporary) BMPs for the project include, but are not limited to:	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		► Use temporary mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization measures to protect uncovered soils; ► Store materials and equipment to ensure that spills or leaks cannot enter the storm drain system or surface water; ► Use water for dust control; ► Construct sediment control basins; ► Regular sweeping of entry and exit areas to minimize off-site sediment transport; ► Install traps, filters, or other devices at drop inlets to prevent contaminants from entering storm drains; and ► Use barriers, such as straw bales, perimeter silt fences, or placement of hay bales, to minimize the amount of uncontrolled runoff that could enter drains or surface water. **C: Implement Post-Development BMPs.** Post-development (permanent) BMPs for the project include, but are not limited to: ► The project will have an effective system of erosion and sedimentation control, consisting of vegetative and structural measures and management practices, to reduce the damage of erosion and costly clean-up procedures. ► Following trail construction, wattles/fiber rolls and/or gravel-filled bags will remain in place until permanent stabilization measures have proven successful. ► For the duration of the project, storm drainage within ditch systems associated with switchback construction will have stabilized ditch protection. This will consist of filter fabric, mulch, or a 3-inch gravel base. ► Plan development to fit the particular topography, soils, waterways, and natural vegetation of the site, to avoid the creation of erosion problems on the site.	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		► Reduce erosion hazards and runoff volumes and velocity by limiting the length and steepness of slopes. Slopes subject to erosion should not be steeper than 2:1 horizontal to vertical. ► Break up long steep slopes by benching, terracing, or diversion structures. ► Use existing vegetation to control erosion to (a) shield the soil surface from rain, (b) increase infiltration, (c) reduce velocity of runoff and (d) hold soil in place and act as a filter. ► Time the project so that grading and construction occur during the normal dry season to the extent feasible. The County shall also consult with the RWQCB to acquire the appropriate regulatory approvals that may be necessary to obtain Section 401 water quality certification.	
5-2: Risks to People from Naturally Occurring Asbestos. Disturbance of naturally occurring asbestos fibers could create a health hazard. The project area is located in an area that is moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos, and disturbance of soil during construction could expose workers to asbestos.	PS	**9-1: Conduct On-Site Soil Testing and Prepare and Implement an Asbestos Dust Control Plan, If Needed** (Please see description below in Mitigation Measure 9-1.)	LTS
5-3: Risks to People and Structures Caused by Strong Seismic Ground Shaking or Fault Rupture. The project area has the potential to be affected by shock waves resulting from earthquakes in distant areas that display greater seismic activity. In addition, the Bear Mountain Fault is located within 5 miles of the project area. Although all project facilities would be designed and constructed in accordance with the current design requirements for the California Building Code and the project area is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, the project could construct buildings or structures across an active fault.	PS	**5-2: Obtain and Implement Seismic Engineering Design Recommendations.** a. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the applicant shall obtain the services of a qualified, licensed geotechnical engineer to examine for traces of the Bear Mountain fault within the project area. If traces of the Bear Mountain fault cross the project area, a qualified, licensed geotechnical engineer shall develop engineering design recommendations for the project area. The recommendations shall include calculation of seismic shaking hazards using the appropriate computer modeling software, and shall include specific structural design recommendations to minimize potential damage to	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		buildings and structures from seismic events. The recommendations shall also include an examination of the traces of the Bear Mountain fault system within the project area, including surface reconnaissance, and shall make recommendations for building foundation and infrastructure design accordingly. All appropriate design recommendations shall be implemented during the project design and construction phases. b. No structures intended for human occupancy shall be constructed within a 100-foot-wide no building zone over the Bear Mountain fault traces. However, following completion of the seismic study required in (a) above, the no building zone may be modified if recommended by the geotechnical engineer. c. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the County shall obtain the services of a qualified, licensed geotechnical engineer to prepare a comprehensive final geotechnical report for the entire project area with specific design recommendations sufficient to ensure the safety of soil conditions, project structures, and site occupants. The report shall include project design and construction recommendations to address: ► Site preparation and grading, including surface and subsurface prep work, engineered fill materials, fill placement and compaction, trench backfill, and surface drainage; ► Foundation requirements specific to the location of each component of the proposed project; ► Concrete slabs-on-grade, both interior and exterior; ► Retaining and below grade walls; and ► Pavements.	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		The seismic engineering design recommendations shall be incorporated into the project design. The County shall insure adequate field inspection during construction.	
5-4: Risks to People and Structures Caused by Landslides. Although stable slope conditions and drainage patterns may change with site alterations (e.g., cuts, fills) associated with construction of recreation facilities in the Park, field review of the project area identified no areas of shallow slope instability and/or small landslide areas. Therefore, the risk of a landslide is considered low.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
5-5: Limited Ability for Soils to Support Operation of a Wastewater Disposal System. Soils in the project area are identified by USGS as having limitations for the use of septic tanks. However, on-site soil testing for the project has confirmed soils capable of supporting a conventional septic system.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Cultural Resources (Chapter 6.0)			
6-1: Potential for Loss of or Damage to Potentially Significant Cultural Resources. Nine potentially significant cultural resources and one significant cultural resource have been documented within the Spears Ranch portion of the Park. The proposed project has the potential to damage or destroy these cultural resources, either directly by construction or by increased public use.	PS	**6-1: Modify Project Plans to Avoid Potentially Significant Cultural Resources and Actively Monitor Resources for Indirect Effects.** The County will prepare detailed design of trails, roads, and Park facilities to ensure that direct effects associated with project implementation avoids all significant and potentially significant documented cultural resources in the project area. As part of the County's ongoing operational responsibility, usage trends that threaten any potentially significant documented cultural resources will be actively managed to avoid damage. If designing such trails and facilities to avoid potential impacts is not feasible or if management of Park usage indicates potential impacts to significant or potentially significant cultural resources, an approved treatment plan shall be drafted and implemented to mitigate the significant impacts. Such a plan may include one or more of the following elements:	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		► vegetation removal and surface inspection; ► ethnographic studies or Native American consultation, or both; ► subsurface testing; and ► if necessary, data recovery.	
6-2: Potential for Disturbance of Undiscovered Cultural Resources. The project vicinity is known to contain numerous historic and prehistoric resources. In addition, buried traces of historic-era activity and early Native American occupation that remain undocumented may be present within and in the vicinity of proposed trails. Ground-disturbing activities during construction of trails and Park facilities could disturb undiscovered cultural resources.	PS	**6-2: Protect Previously Unknown Cultural Resources.** Given the potential for subsurface deposits, if undocumented resources are encountered during construction, all destructive work in the vicinity of the find shall cease until a qualified professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment. Appropriate measures for treatment may include no action, avoidance of the resource through relocation of Park facilities, subsurface testing, and potentially data recovery. For any such discovery, a memorandum documenting the results of the evaluation shall be provided to the County by the archaeologist, and the County shall forward the memorandum to the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the State Historic Preservation Officer.	LTS
6-3: Potential for Disturbance of Unknown Human Interments. Although no evidence of human interments was found in documentary research or during the archaeological inventory evidence of prehistoric and historic use of the project area has been found. If undiscovered human remains are present, ground-disturbing activities during construction of trails and other Park facilities could adversely affect presently unmarked human interments.	PS	**6-3: Stop Potentially Damaging Work if Human Remains are Uncovered during Construction.** In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractor or the County, or both, shall immediately halt potentially damaging excavation in the area of the burial and notify the County coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist to determine the nature of the remains. The coroner shall examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands, in accordance with Section 7050(b) of the Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		Section 7050[c]). After the coroner's findings are presented, the County, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendant (MLD) shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. Upon the discovery of Native American remains, the procedures above regarding involvement of the County coroner, notification of the NAHC, and identification of a MLD shall be followed. The County shall ensure that the immediate vicinity (according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards and practices) is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD has taken place. The MLD shall have 48 hours after being granted access to the site to complete a site inspection and make recommendations. A range of possible treatments for the remains may be discussed: nondestructive removal and analysis, preservation in place, relinquishment of the remains and associated items to the descendants, or other culturally appropriate treatment. Assembly Bill (AB) 2641 (Chapter 863, Statutes of 2006) suggests that the concerned parties may extend discussions beyond the initial 48 hours to allow for the discovery of additional remains. AB 2641 includes a list of site protection measures and states that the County shall comply with one or more of the following measures: ► Record the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center. ► Utilize an open-space or conservation zoning designation or easement. ► Record a document with the county in which the property is located. The County or its authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance if the NAHC is unable to identify a	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		MLD, or if the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being granted access to the site. The County or its authorized representative may also reinter the remains in a location not subject to further disturbance if it rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner. Adherence to these procedures and other provisions of the California Health and Safety Code and AB 2641 would reduce potential impacts on human remains to a less-than-significant level.	
Visual Resources (Chapter 7.0)			
7-1: Short-Term Changes in Visual Resources Associated with Project Construction. Construction activity, construction equipment, and areas of vegetation removal would be temporarily visible during and immediately after construction of proposed project facilities (e.g., bridges, trails, viewing boardwalk, roads, parking areas). However, these changes in views would be minimal and not visible from most off-site locations. In addition, all views of construction activities would be temporary.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
7-2: Long-Term Changes in Visual Resources Associated within the Proposed Regional Park. The proposed project would introduce new physical elements into the landscape; however, the proposed facilities of the Park (e.g., bridges, trails, viewing boardwalk, restroom, picnic areas, expanded parking area) would be in a remote location, avoiding visually obtrusive effects.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
7-3: Long-Term Changes in Visual Resources Associated with the Improvements to Garden Bar Road. The proposed project would widen Garden Bar Road which would require removal of existing trees. The removal of trees would result in a substantial physical change to the visual environment of the road and would occur within close proximity of viewers, including adjacent residents.	S	**7-1: Revegetate and Restore All Disturbed Areas to Minimize Visual Quality Impacts.** To address the potential degradation of visual quality resulting from tree removal, the County shall revegetate and restore all disturbed areas. Revegetation undertaken between April 1 and October 1 shall include regular watering to ensure adequate initial growth. To the extent feasible, restoration of trees and shrubs shall reduce visual impacts for	SU

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		affected properties. Revegetation of disturbed areas shall promote restoration of vegetation over time that is as consistent as feasible with the surrounding natural landscape, recognizing constraints of the right-of-way and available space. The County shall prepare a restoration and revegetation plan that implements actions intended to mitigate the impacts on trees and vegetation removed along Garden Bar Road. The plan will be prepared in conjunction with detailed roadway engineering design, so that precise areas of disturbance are known and the revegetation process can be coordinated with roadway implementation. Portions of the revegetation plan may be implemented on adjacent property outside the County road right-of-way by agreements with willing property owners. **12-8: Protect Oak Woodland Habitat.** (Please see description below in Mitigation Measure 12-8.)	
7-4: Increased Light and Glare. The proposed Park would include some security lighting and lighting at the caretaker's residence. However, the lighting in the project area would not change substantially compared to existing lighting.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Transportation and Circulation (Chapter 8.0)			
8-1: Temporary Increase in Traffic during Construction. During construction of the proposed Park, local roadways would experience an increase in traffic from daily commutes by construction workers and delivery trucks. However, this increase in traffic would be temporary and is not expected to be substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of area roadways.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
8-2: Increase in Traffic Impacts Associated with Use of Garden Bar Road. Additional automobiles and trucks with equestrian trailers entering and exiting the proposed Park entrance via Garden Bar Road could cause an increase in traffic impacts in the project area. Garden Bar Road would be improved with the project and the	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Park entrance would be designed for safe ingress and egress of trucks and trailers.			
8-3: Increase in Traffic with Operation of the Park. The proposed Park would add approximately 255 one-way vehicle trips per day (weekday) to 460 one-way vehicle trips per day (weekend) during peak visitation periods, with 25–30 of those one-way trips expected during weekday peak commute hours. This traffic increase would not result in conditions in excess of adopted standards at intersections or on individual roadway segments.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
8-4: Transportation and Circulation—Increase in Traffic related to Reservation-Based Events in the Park. Reservation-based events at the Park could cause an increase in automobile, truck, and bus traffic in addition to regular Park use. Use of Garden Bar Road by buses and/or delivery trucks could impact traffic flow along the road.	PS	**8-1: Implement Traffic Control Measures During Park Reservation-Based Events.** Reservation-based events (involving less than 200 people on-site at a given time) would be regulated by the County Parks Division Reservation System. The Reservation System would include, but not be limited to, applicable restrictions on: ▸ event start and end times so as not to exceed peak usage capacity of Garden Bar Road or coincide with scheduled use of the road by school buses; ▸ regulation of number and types of vehicles so as not to exceed parking capacity (i.e., 50 paved stalls and 20 truck and trailer gravel stalls) in combination with daily use; ▸ the range of vehicle sizes allowed on Garden Bar Road during Phases 1 and 2 to be determined by the County Department of Public Works. Vehicles exceeding the maximum unrestricted size on Garden Bar Road shall be subject to County-imposed traffic controls. The County may also regulate the days and/or times of reservation-based events to avoid peak days or times such as holiday weekends, as necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
8-5: Transportation and Circulation—Adequacy of Parking for Park Visitors. There would be increased demand for parking at the Park and adequate parking would be provided to accommodate Park visitors. Large events that could result in an exceedance of parking capacity would be required to obtain a Temporary Event Permit and undergo separate environmental review.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
8-6: Potential Interference with Emergency Response Routes. The proposed trail system would have several access points to provide adequate access for emergency response vehicles and personnel within the Park.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Air Quality (Chapter 9.0)			
9-1: Short-Term Emission of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors during Construction. Modeled short-term emissions of ozone precursors and fugitive dust from construction of trails and other project facilities would not exceed PCAPCD's significance threshold of 82 lb/day. Thus, emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} associated with project construction would not violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, nor would they expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of pollutants.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
9-2: Long-Term, Regional Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursors Associated with Project Operation. Operational activities associated with the proposed project would not result in emissions of ROG, NO_X, or PM_{10} exceeding PCAPCD's significance threshold of 82 lb/day. Emissions of ROG and NO_X would also not exceed PCAPCD's cumulative threshold of 10 lb/day. Thus, emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors associated with project operation would not violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, or conflict with air quality planning effort.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
9-3: Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Emissions of Toxic Air Contaminants. The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial emissions of TACs during project construction because construction emissions would be temporary and would rapidly dissipate with distance from the source. However, construction workers and surrounding residents could be exposed to dust from asbestos rock and soils during project construction.	PS	**9-1: Conduct On-Site Soil Testing and Prepare and Implement an Asbestos Dust Control Plan, If Needed.** Prior to the start of construction activities, the County shall test the on-site soils for the presence of asbestos. If asbestos is not present in on-site soils, no further measured would be required. If asbestos is determined to be present on-site, the County shall prepare and implement and asbestos dust control plan as described below. The project shall comply with PCAPCD Rule 228 for fugitive dust control. In addition, the County shall prepare an asbestos dust control plan for approval by PCAPCD as required in Section 93105 of the California Health and Safety Code, "Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations." The asbestos dust control plan shall specify measures, such as periodic watering to reduce airborne dust and ceasing construction during high winds to ensure that no visible dust crosses the property line. The County shall submit the plan to the County Planning Department for review and PCAPCD for review and approval before construction of the first project phase. Approval of the plan must be received from PCAPCD before any asbestos-containing rock (serpentinite) can be disturbed. Upon approval of the asbestos dust control plan by PCAPCD, the County shall ensure that construction contractors implement the terms of the plan throughout the construction period.	LTS
9-4: Long-Term (Local) Mobile-Source Emissions of Carbon Monoxide during Project Operation. Long-term operational (local) mobile-source emissions of CO would not violate or contribute substantially to a violation of the CAAQS or NAAQS, nor would they expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
9-5: Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Odors. Construction of the proposed trails and recreational facilities would result in diesel exhaust emissions from on-site construction equipment. However, these emissions would be intermittent and would dissipate rapidly	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
with an increase in distance from the source. The proposed project would not be a major source of odors.			
Noise (Chapter 10.0)			
10-1: Short-Term Construction-Generated Noise Levels Exceeding County Standards. Short-term exterior noise levels at the closest existing noise-sensitive receptor could exceed 68 dBA without feasible noise controls, which would exceed the applicable County nighttime standard of 45 dBA at existing nearby off-site sensitive land uses. However, construction would be limited to daytime hours.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
10-2: Increases in Long-Term (Operational) Noise Levels from Nontransportation Stationary and Area Sources. Area-source noise may result from maintenance activities. However, exterior noise levels at the closest existing noise-sensitive receptor (800 feet) would not exceed 41 dBA. Such noise levels would not exceed any of the applicable County standards for daytime or nighttime noise, nor would they result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels at nearby existing noise-sensitive receptors.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
10-3: Increases in Transportation-Related Noise Levels. Short-term construction of the proposed Park would not result in a noticeable (i.e., 3 dBA or greater) increase in traffic noise levels along area roadways. Noise increases associated with construction traffic would be temporary and would occur during the less noise-sensitive daytime hours. Long-term traffic associated with project operation would not exceed Placer County standards but would result in a noticeable (i.e., 3 dBA or greater) increase in traffic noise levels along area roadways. Short- and long-term traffic-generated noise levels would not exceed applicable Placer County noise standards; however, long-term traffic would increase ambient noise at nearby existing noise-sensitive receptors.	S	**10-1: Restrict General Public Traffic to 6 a.m. to 30 Minutes after Sunset.** The County shall restrict all long-term general public traffic to 6 a.m. to 30 minutes after sunset by ensuring that the Park gates are closed and locked until these times. With implementation of Mitigation Measure 10-1 traffic noise level increases on Garden Bar Road North and Mears Drive would be reduced below a substantial amount (3 dBA or more), as shown in Table 10-12. This would reduce Impact 10-3 to a less-than-significant level.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
10-4: Exposure of Persons to or Generation of Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise Levels. Ground vibration levels generated by on-site construction equipment would not exceed Caltrans's recommended standard of 0.2 in/sec PPV for the prevention of structural damage or FTA's maximum-acceptable vibration standard with respect to human annoyance for residential uses (80 VdB for residential structures). In addition, long-term use and maintenance of the project area would not include the operation of any sources of ground vibration. Thus, the proposed project would not result in the exposure of persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Hydrology and Water Quality (Chapter 11.0)			
11-1: Potential for Short-Term, Construction-Related Soil Erosion and Impairment of Water Quality. Project construction could cause short-term degradation of water quality. Areas where vegetation would be removed and topography altered could be subject to erosion from rain and wind. In addition, accidental spills of construction-related contaminants could occur during construction in the project area. Both of these mechanisms could carry soil and construction-related contaminants to on-site drainages before they are ultimately discharged to Coon Creek.	PS	**11-1: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Drainage Plan.** The Placer County Department of Facility Services shall prepare and submit Grading and Drainage Plans (Plans) and specifications (per the requirements of Section II of the Land Development Manual that are in effect at the time of submittal) for review and approval of work associated with structural design, hydrology associated with the bridges, and grading/drainage associated with the facility development zone. The Plans shall show all conditions affecting those facilities as well as pertinent topographical features. All existing and proposed utilities and easements, on-site and adjacent to those facilities, which may be affected by planned construction, shall be shown on the plans. The County Department shall pay plan check and inspection fees as applicable. All proposed grading, drainage improvements, vegetation, tree impacts, and tree removal associated with the Park access road, parking areas, and bridges shall be shown on the Plans and all work shall conform to provisions of the County Grading Ordinance (Section 15.48, formerly Chapter 29, Placer County Code) and the Placer County Flood Control District's Stormwater Management Manual. No grading, clearing, or tree disturbance shall occur until the Plans are approved and any required temporary construction fencing has been installed and inspected	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		by a member of the Design Review Committee. All cut/fill slopes included in the Plans shall be at 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) maximum unless a soils report supports a steeper slope and Design Review Committee concurs with said recommendation. In addition, a drainage report in conformance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Land Development Manual and the Placer County Storm Water Management Manual that are in effect at the time of submittal, shall be prepared and submitted with the Plans. The report shall be prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer and shall, at a minimum, include: written text addressing existing conditions, the effects of the improvements, all appropriate calculations, a watershed map, increases in downstream flows, proposed on- and off-site improvements and drainage easements to accommodate flows from this project. The report shall identify water quality protection features and methods to be used both during construction and for long-term post-construction water quality protection. Best Management Practice (BMP) measures shall be provided to reduce erosion, water quality degradation, and prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. Although the facility development zone is generally in the southwestern portion of the Park, including the previously disturbed area surrounding the existing ranch house and the proposed parking areas, the exact location of individual facilities could vary within this zone. Therefore, it is not practical to prepare the drainage plan prior to project approval. In addition, routine maintenance shall be performed on Park facilities to reduce erosion to the extent possible and to repair weather-related damage that could contribute to erosion. **5-1: Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 5-1.)	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
11-2: Potential for Long-Term Soil Erosion and Impairment of Water Quality. Use of the proposed trail system and extreme weather events could cause long-term degradation of water quality from soil erosion and creek sedimentation. The introduction of impervious surfaces on-site such as the access road and parking areas has the potential to alter existing absorption rates and increase runoff of surface water into Coon Creek and other drainages on-site.	PS	**11-1: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Drainage Plan.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 11-1.)	LTS
11-3: Change in the Quality of Groundwater because of Installation of a Septic System. Operation of two septic systems is proposed as part of the project. There is the potential that installing an on-site septic system could change the quality of the groundwater in the Spears Ranch portion of the Park, if the septic system is not sited properly. Although suitable soils have been identified on-site, the potential still exists for changes in groundwater quality to occur.	PS	**11-2: Implement Groundwater Protection through a Transient Non-community Water System Permit.** A Hidden Falls Regional Park Groundwater Systems Operation Procedure is in place for the existing well serving the restroom and facilities at the Didion Ranch parking area. Pump performance and system leakage inspections are part of the regular maintenance routine under this procedure. One Park staff member is trained and tasked with water sampling at monthly intervals. The County employs qualified plumbers and electricians to correct any system failures. The Placer County Parks Division, which is a division of the Department of Facility Services, operates the well and distribution system serving the public facilities at the existing Didion Ranch parking area under a Transient Non-community Water System Permit administered by the Placer County Environmental Health Division. A separate permit would be obtained to include any additional wells that serve public facilities within Spears Ranch portion of the Park, and the conditions of the permit would be implemented to protect groundwater. The siting of any additional wells shall comply with the Placer County Water Well Construction Ordinance (Placer County Code Subchapter 8, effective July 19, 1990), and California Well Standards, Department of Water Resources Bulletin 74-90, June 1991. A Groundwater Systems Operation Procedure or applicable equivalent would be prepared for any additional wells and adhered to as part of the permit conditions and ongoing operation.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		The objectives of the procedure shall be to ensure that: ► Water sources are not at risk of contamination from either tampering, pollutant discharge into the well head area, or latent groundwater contaminants. ► The responsible management agency has the technical capacity to operate the system to public health standards. The procedure would include the following elements: ► The minimum horizontal distance between any additional wells and any sewer line or storm drain main or lateral shall be 50 feet. The minimum horizontal distance between any additional wells and septic tanks or leach fields shall be 100 feet. ► A Bacteriological and Chemical Monitoring and Reporting Program, approved by the Placer County Environmental Health Division. ► An operations and maintenance program including inspection of the distribution system and well head assembly. ► An emergency operations and repair program. If well-monitoring samples show that groundwater quality is deteriorating, prompt actions shall be initiated to remedy problems, as specified by the Placer County Environmental Health Division and/or Central Valley RWQCB. These actions could include but would not be limited to the use of injection wells or other recharge methods, closing the well and chlorinating the water, decommissioning the well and re-siting, or other water treatment alternatives such as construction of an on- or off-site water treatment plant. Some of these actions may be subject to additional CEQA analysis and other regulatory compliance. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 11-2 would reduce the potentially significant impact related to groundwater quality impairment to a less-than-significant level, because the Groundwater Systems Operation Procedure would enable the project applicant(s) to acquire the data and information necessary to	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		manage the groundwater resource such that adverse impacts do not occur. This would enable detection of any negative changes to groundwater quality or quantity. If necessary, additional strategies to maintain the quality of groundwater at the project site and downgradient would be implemented following additional CEQA review.	
11-4: Change in the Supply and Availability of Groundwater through Withdrawals, Interception, or Loss of Recharge Capacity. While soil compaction from constructed facilities could slightly impede recharge in localized areas, less than 5 acres of the project area would be developed with impervious surfaces. Installation of groundwater wells for uses related to the proposed facilities could increase the demand for groundwater; however, project-related groundwater demand would not be substantial and is similar to yield rates found in private wells in the project vicinity. However, the proposed project-related water needs include water necessary for fire suppression and the 2009 water demand calculation report did not evaluate project requirements related to fire suppression. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**11-3: Calculate Water Demands for Fire Suppression**. If groundwater is to be used for emergency fire suppression water, the County shall amend the April 7, 2009, Water Demand Calculation Report (Placer County 2009) to include fire suppression water requirements. If it is found that fire suppression requirements combined with water demands for other proposed uses is consistent with yields found in nearby private wells (1.3 to 7 gpm) then no further mitigation is required. If fire suppression requirement surpasses yields found in nearby private wells, one of the following shall be done: ► modify proposed uses at each well location to be consistent with available water that would not surpass similar yields of nearby wells; ► utilize Nevada Irrigation District raw irrigation water sources including but not limited to existing canals and ponds, new ponds, and/or irrigation fed underground storage tanks; ► fill storage tanks during off-peak periods when use is limited (i.e. winter and nighttime periods); ► import water needed to meet fire suppression requirements for emergency storage tanks via water trucks so that this water is not being pulled from the wells. **11-2: Implement Groundwater Protection through a Transient Non-community Water System Permit.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 11-2.)	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
11-5: Exposure of People or Structures to Flooding. Constructing Park facilities adjacent to or across Coon Creek could expose people and structures to flooding. Park facilities potentially exposed to flooding would be constructed to weather the flows. No housing would be constructed in the floodplain, and access to the floodplain would be restricted in the event of a flood.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
11-6: Exposure of People or Structures to WWTP Effluent. Proposed Park facilities would allow people to come into contact with Coon Creek and Whiskey Diggins Canal, which receive effluent (indirectly) from the Placer County SMD 1 WWTP. However, the WWTP operates under an NPDES Permit requiring tertiary treatment protective of beneficial uses including contact and noncontact recreation. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Biological Resources (Chapter 12.0)			
12-1: Potential Disturbance of Aquatic Habitats and the Native Fish Community. Several native fish species, including special-status steelhead and fall-/late fall-run chinook salmon, are known to use aquatic habitats in Coon Creek within or immediately downstream of the project area. Implementation of the proposed project could result in temporary and long-term degradation of aquatic habitats, loss of instream cover, and increased injury or mortality of fishes because of increased angling pressure.	PS	**12-1: Implement Measures to Protect Aquatic Habitats and the Native Fish Community.** The County and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on aquatic habitats and the native fish community in the project area: ► All in-water construction activities shall be conducted during months when sensitive fish species are less likely to be present or less susceptible to disturbance (i.e., April 15 - October 15 or as directed by DFG). ► The County shall obtain and implement the conditions of a streambed alteration agreement. DFG shall be consulted regarding potential disturbance to fish habitat, including SRA habitat, as part of the process for obtaining a streambed alteration agreement, pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Affected habitats shall be replaced and/or rehabilitated to the extent feasible and practicable. The acreage of riparian habitat that would be	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		removed shall be replaced or rehabilitated on a "no-net-loss" basis in accordance with DFG regulations and as specified in the streambed alteration agreement. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to DFG. Minimization and compensation measures adopted through the permitting process shall be implemented. ▸ The County shall consult and coordinate with DFG to develop regulations and limits for angling in Coon Creek, restrict angling activities while adult steelhead and salmon are present, and coordinate on enforcement of the area to monitor and regulate fishing activities. **12-2: Replace, Restore, or Enhance Affected Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and Waters of the State.** Prior to construction, the County shall obtain a verified wetland delineation from USACE. Based on the results of the verified delineation, the County shall commit to replace, restore, or enhance on a "no net loss" basis, in accordance with USACE and the Central Valley RWQCB, the acreage of all waters of the United States and wetland habitats that would be affected by implementation of the project. Wetland restoration, enhancement, and/or replacement shall be at a location and by methods agreeable to USACE, DFG, and the Central Valley RWQCB, as determined during the Sections 404, 1602, and 401 permitting processes. The County shall either obtain credits from an approved mitigation bank, at a rate determined by USACE, to replace lost wetland values at a 1:1 ratio, or shall prepare and submit a wetland mitigation and monitoring plan to USACE for the creation of jurisdictional waters at a mitigation ratio no less than 1 acre of created water of the United States, including wetlands, for each acre filled. The mitigation plans shall demonstrate how the USACE criteria for jurisdictional waters will be met through implementation. The wetland mitigation and monitoring plan shall	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		include the following: ► target areas for creation, ► a complete biological assessment of the existing resources on the target areas, ► specific creation and restoration plans for each target area, ► performance standards for success that will illustrate that the compensation ratios are met, and ► a monitoring plan, including schedule and annual report format. The County shall secure the following permits and regulatory approvals, as necessary, and implement all permit conditions before implementation of any construction activities associated with the proposed project. ► Authorization for the fill of jurisdictional waters of the United States shall be secured from USACE through the CWA Section 404 permitting process before any fill is placed in jurisdictional wetlands. Timing of compliance with the specific conditions of the 404 permit shall be in accordance with conditions specified by USACE as part of permit issuance. In its final stage and once approved by USACE, this mitigation plan shall detail proposed wetland restoration, enhancement, and/or replacement activities that would ensure no net loss of jurisdictional wetlands function and services in the project vicinity. As required by Section 404, approval and implementation of the wetland mitigation and monitoring plan shall ensure no net loss of jurisdictional waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands. ► Water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is required as a condition of issuance of the 404 permit. Before construction in any areas containing wetland features, the County shall obtain water quality certification for the	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		project. Any measures required as part of the issuance of water quality certification shall be implemented. **5-1: Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 5-1.) **11-1: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Drainage Plan.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 11-1.)	
12-2: Potential Disturbance of California Red-Legged Frog. Suitable habitat for California red-legged frog exists within the project area. Construction and operation of proposed trails, bridges, septic system, and structures across or adjacent to stock ponds, creeks with backwaters, and freshwater marshes could degrade and possibly result in removal of aquatic habitat or could result in physical injury to red-legged frog.	PS	**12-3: Implement Measures to Protect California Red-Legged Frog.** The County and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on California red-legged frogs: ▸ Before any work in or within 200 feet of aquatic habitat, the County shall determine whether aquatic habitat is occupied by California red-legged frog, in consultation with USFWS. This determination may be supported by a habitat assessment for California red-legged frog prepared according to USFWS guidelines (USFWS 2005) as revised, and focused surveys if recommended by USFWS. If aquatic habitat in the project area is not occupied by California red-legged frog, there would be no impacts on this species and no further mitigation would be required. ▸ If aquatic habitat in the project area is occupied by California red-legged frog, the County shall minimize impacts on California red-legged frog by implementing the following measures: • Worker awareness training shall be provided to construction crews working in California red-legged frog habitat. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of California red-legged frog and its habitat and their importance, general measures that are being	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		implemented to conserve California red-legged frog as such measures relate to the project, and the boundaries within which construction activities shall occur. • Suitable California red-legged frog habitat shall be surveyed 2 weeks before the start of construction activities. If California red-legged frogs, tadpoles, or eggs are found, they may be moved from the project area only with regulatory agency approval. If California red-legged frogs are not identified, construction may proceed. • Exclusionary fencing (i.e., silt fences) shall be installed no more than 200 feet around all areas that are within or adjacent to California red-legged frog habitat. • A USFWS-approved biologist shall be present at active project areas until the removal of California red-legged frog, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance have been completed. After this time, the County shall designate a person to monitor on-site compliance with all minimization measures. • If any work area will be temporally dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than 5 millimeters. Water shall be released downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction and in such a manner as to prevent erosion. Dewatering structures shall be removed upon completion of the project. • Guidelines shall be implemented to protect water quality and prevent erosion, as outlined in the best management practices (BMPs) in Mitigation Measure 11-1, "Obtain Authorization for Construction Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required."	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• The County shall compensate for permanently lost habitat by developing and/or implementing a habitat creation/restoration plan for California red-legged frog. This plan shall, at a minimum, compensate for lost habitat on an acre-for-acre basis, and it shall include verifiable performance criteria and remediation measures developed with USFWS during the Section 7 consultation process.	
12-3: Potential Disturbance of Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog and Northwestern Pond Turtle. Habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle occurs in the project area. Construction of trails across drainages could degrade aquatic habitat or could result in physical injury to yellow-legged frog and pond turtle.	PS	**12-4: Implement Measures to Protect Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog and Northwestern Pond Turtle.** The County and its contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on foothill yellow-legged frogs and northwestern pond turtles: ► Construction of foot bridges and trails across smaller drainages shall occur when the drainages are dry, to the extent feasible. ► Before any work in Coon Creek, the County shall determine, in consultation with DFG, whether aquatic habitat at work sites would support foothill yellow-legged frog and/or northwestern pond turtle habitat. If no aquatic habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog or northwestern pond turtle habitat occurs at a work site, there would be no impacts on these species and no further mitigation is required. ► If aquatic habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog and/or northwestern pond turtle is present at work sites, the County shall minimize impacts on these species by implementing the following measures: • Worker awareness training shall be provided to construction crews working in foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle habitat. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle and their	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		habitats and their importance, general measures that are being implemented to conserve foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle as such measures relate to the project, and the boundaries within which construction activities shall occur. • Suitable foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle aquatic habitat shall be surveyed within 2 weeks before the start of construction activities. If northwestern pond turtles or foothill yellow-legged frogs, tadpoles, or eggs are found, they may be moved from the project area only with DFG approval. If neither northwestern pond turtle nor foothill yellow-legged frog is identified, construction may proceed. • A qualified biologist holding the appropriate permits shall be present at active work sites until the removal of foothill yellow-legged frog and northwestern pond turtle, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance have been completed. After this time, the County shall designate a person to monitor on-site compliance with all minimization measures. • If any work site will be temporally dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than 5 millimeters. Water shall be released downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction and in such a manner as to prevent erosion. Dewatering structures shall be removed upon completion of the project. • Guidelines shall be implemented to protect water quality and prevent erosion, as outlined in the BMPs in Mitigation Measure 11-1, "Obtain Authorization for Construction Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required."	

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
12-4: Potential Disturbance of Nests of Raptors and Other Birds. Trees and other vegetation in and adjacent to the project area provide potential nest sites for raptors and migratory birds. Removal of trees or other vegetation during construction and maintenance of trails and fuel breaks and for road improvements could destroy or disturb nests, resulting in loss of eggs or young. Use of the Park by reservation-based events may also cause nest failure. Use of trails could cause potential temporary disturbance to golden eagle nest sites.	PS	**12-5: Implement Measures to Protect Raptors and Other Nesting Birds.** The County and its contractors shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on raptors and other nesting birds: ▸ If trees larger than 6 inches dbh must be removed, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented: • Tree removal shall be completed in accordance with the Placer County Tree Ordinance. • For any construction activities that take place between March 1 and August 31 (raptor breeding season), preconstruction or pre-event surveys for active raptor nests shall be conducted no more than 2 weeks prior to the start of the activity. If no active raptor nests are found, no further mitigation is required. If any active raptor nests are identified during surveys, then impacts on active raptor nests shall be avoided by establishing minimum buffers of 500 feet (0.25 mile for golden eagle) until young have fledged or the nest is otherwise no longer active. These buffers may be reduced if a qualified biologist determines that such a reduction would not risk failure of a nest. ▸ If active golden eagle nests are located within 0.25-mile of public trails or roads, the County shall: • Notify DFG of the nest; and • Cooperate with DFG in implementation of measures to protect the nests during nesting.	LTS
12-5: Potential Disturbance of Dens and Individual Ringtails. Trees along riparian portions of the project area such as Coon Creek that are 6 inches or greater dbh and are hollow or have large cavities provide potential den sites for ringtail. Removal of such trees or other vegetation during trail construction and for road improvements could destroy dens, resulting in potential loss of	PS	**12-6: Implement Measures to Protect Ringtail and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat.** The County and its contractor shall implement the following measures to protect Townsend's big-eared bat and ringtail: ▸ A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys to identify bat hibernation roost and maternity sites and potential	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
adults and/or young.		ringtail den sites in suitable habitat within 100 feet of proposed trails (i.e., those areas directly affected by trail construction). For bats, roost habitat surveys should focus on locations of mine tunnels, caves, abandoned buildings, and rock crevices; for ringtail, potential den site surveys should focus on locations of trees 6 inches dbh or greater in riparian areas. ► The County shall avoid locating trails within 100 feet of bat roosts and ringtail dens. If avoidance is not possible, the County shall survey those locations to determine if they are occupied by the target species. If sites are not occupied, they may be sealed or removed in accordance with the following specifications: • Potential Townsend's big-eared bat nursery roosts may be sealed from September through March, before the nursery season. The County shall verify that the potential roost is not occupied immediately before sealing it. • Potential Townsend's big-eared bat hibernation roosts may be sealed from April through October, prior to before the hibernation season. The County shall verify that the potential roost is not occupied immediately before sealing it. • Potential ringtail den sites may be removed only from September through April. The County shall verify that the potential den is not occupied immediately before sealing it.	
12-6: Potential Disturbance of Townsend's Big-Eared Bat Habitat or Individuals. Limited habitat for Townsend's big-eared bats occurs in the project area. Construction of trails, bridges, and structures could result in the disturbance of Townsend's big-eared bat maternity or winter roosts.	PS	**12-6: Implement Measures to Protect Ringtail and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 12-6.)	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
12-7: Potential Loss of Brandegee's Clarkia. Populations of Brandegee's clarkia were documented in the Spears Ranch portion of the Park. Construction of trails, fuel breaks, and road improvements along Garden Bar Road could potentially disturb known populations of Brandegee's clarkia.	PS	**12-7: Implement Measures to Protect Brandegee's Clarkia.** The County and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect Brandegee's clarkia populations: ▸ The locations of known Brandegee's clarkia occurrences in the project area shall be clearly marked for avoidance by construction crews before the commencement of project construction activities. ▸ If construction activities cannot avoid Brandegee's clarkia occurrences, then prior to commencement of construction, the following measures shall be implemented: • Information on Brandegee's clarkia occurrences in the project area shall be recorded on California Native Species Field Survey Forms and submitted to the CNDDB. • Seed from Brandegee's clarkia populations shall be collected and redistributed into suitable habitat by a qualified botanist. Seed shall be distributed over an area twice the size of the affected area. Because Brandegee's clarkia is an annual plant that is tolerant of some disturbance, this measure will allow the perpetuity of populations in the project area and minimize the impact of project activities.	LTS
12-8: Impacts on Waters of the United States and Waters of the State. A preliminary wetland delineation identified approximately 31.5 acres of potentially jurisdictional waters of the United States and waters of the state on the Spears Ranch property and along Garden Bar Road. Although the majority of this area would be avoided and not affected by project implementation, installation of stream crossings and bridges, viewing boardwalks, and trail construction in the project area and road improvements along Garden Bar Road could result in the fill of jurisdictional waters of the United States and waters of the state, including wetlands.	PS	**12-2: Replace, Restore, or Enhance Affected Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and Waters of the State.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 12-2.)	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
12-9: Impacts on Oak Woodland Habitat. The proposed project may result in the removal of trees that are 6 inches dbh or larger from oak woodland habitat. Native oak trees are protected under the Placer County Tree Ordinance and SB 1334.	PS	**12-8: Protect Oak Woodland Habitat.** If removal of native trees larger than 6 inches dbh is required during construction of the proposed project, the County shall compensate for removal of those trees by paying in-lieu fees into the County approved oak woodland preservation fund as stipulated in the Placer County Tree Ordinance and in consultation with a certified arborist.	LTS
Public Services and Utilities (Chapter 13.0)			
13-1: Potential for Damage to Water or Wastewater Facilities. Implementation of the proposed project would require the installation of up to two groundwater wells and a septic system within the Spears Ranch portion of the Park, and the existing groundwater well and septic system could be upgraded or abandoned and replaced as part of the project. The project would not damage any public water or wastewater facilities.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
13-2: Increase in Demand for Police Services. Use of the proposed Park would increase demand for police services in the project area. However, measures would be taken to minimize such demand.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
13-3: Increase in Demand for Fire Services. Construction and use of the Park facilities may increase the risk of wildfire in the Spears Ranch portion of the Park because more people would be allowed into an area that is not currently open to the public. However, the County would implement measures to reduce the potential for a fire within the Park. Therefore, the project is not expected to cause a significant increase in demand for fire services.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
13-4: Increase in Emergency Response Times. The proposed project may cause an increase in demand for emergency services. However, adequate access to the proposed Park would be provided for emergency vehicles. Therefore, current emergency response times are not expected to increase.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
13-5: Temporary Disruption of Utility Service during Construction. Implementation of the proposed project could require the relocation of utility poles that are adjacent to Garden Bar Road. Relocation of utility poles could cause temporary disruptions in service.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
13-6: Increase in Solid Waste and Wastewater Generation. Operation of the Park would increase generation of solid waste and wastewater on the Spears Ranch portion of the Park and would increase the demand for solid waste disposal services. However, solid waste and wastewater generated by the project are expected to be minimal. In addition, the County would contract with Auburn Placer Disposal to provide solid waste disposal service to the Park and the on-site sewage disposal system and/or vault system would be designed to accommodate Park use.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
Hazardous Materials and Hazards (Chapter 14.0)			
14-1: Potential for Fire to Occur during or after Construction. The potential exists for wildfire to occur during or after project construction. However, as part of the project, the County would implement management actions and fire response facilities that would reduce the risk of wildfire.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
14-2: Potential for Release of Hazardous Materials during Construction or Operation. Park construction and maintenance equipment may use small amounts of hazardous materials. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to handling of hazardous materials and worker health and safety; however, accidental spills or other releases of small amounts of hazardous materials could occur during construction or operation of the Park.	PS	**14-1: Implement Measures to Reduce Hazards Associated with Potential Releases of Hazardous Materials.** The County shall ensure that the following measures are implemented before project construction begins: ▸ The County or the County's contractor shall prepare and implement an accidental-spill prevention and response plan for storage and use of hazardous materials during trail construction and maintenance. This plan shall identify measures to prevent accidental spills from leaving the area and methods for responding to and cleaning up spills before	LTS

Table 2-2
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		neighboring properties are exposed to hazardous materials. ▸ The County shall ensure that any employee handling hazardous materials is trained in the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials and is trained to follow all applicable regulations with regard to such hazardous materials. ▸ The primary construction contractor shall identify a staging area where hazardous materials will be stored during construction, in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. **5-1: Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required.** (Please see description above in Mitigation Measure 5-1.)	
14-3: Potential for a Public Safety Hazard from Hunting Activities. Activities allowed in the Park would include hunting of legal game and hunting to control damage to the Park, especially wild pigs. Hunting activities could conflict with other recreational activities occurring in the Park. However, measures would be implemented to protect the visiting public and surrounding residents from hunting activities.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS
14-4: Potential Exposure of People to Hazardous Materials. Although there have been no recorded releases of toxic materials in the project area, the Asbestos Building Material and Lead-Based Paint Survey Report concluded that several on-site buildings likely contain ACMs and LBP. In addition, several remnant mining or prospecting resources are located on-site that could contain hazardous materials.	PS	**14-2: Prepare and Implement a Safety Hazard Plan and Conduct Soil Sampling.** To avoid health risks to construction workers, Placer County shall require the contractor to prepare and implement a site health and safety plan if areas containing hazardous materials are to be disturbed. This plan will outline measures that will be employed to protect construction workers and the public from exposure to hazardous materials during remediation, demolition, and construction activities. The County shall consult with the contractor to determine the measures to be employed at the site, which could include posting notices, limiting access to the site, monitoring the air quality, watering, and	LTS

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Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		installation of wind fences. Contractors shall be required to comply with state health and safety standards for all demolition work, including compliance with OSHA and Cal/OSHA requirements regarding exposure to ACMs and LBP. For any prospecting or mining resources (Abandoned Mine Lands) that are in close proximity to a project facility, a Phase 2 Limited Soil Sampling (soil sampling) shall be conducted to determine if there are any hazardous materials present on-site. The soil sampling of the tailings shall be conducted during the entitlement process (i.e. conditional use permit). Soil sampling will determine the California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSL) of the testing protocol (CAM 17 metals, a list of 17 metals found typically in hazardous materials and mining sites). The CHHSLs are a list of 54 hazardous chemicals in soil or soil gas that the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) considers to be below thresholds for risks to human health. The soil sampling results shall be reviewed by Placer County Environmental Health Services. If the soil sampling results are above the CHHSLs, then Placer County Environmental Health Services would refer the project to the DTSC. DTSC requires the project proponent to enter their Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) program. The VCA typically requires more soil testing to determine the scope of the contamination area. Furthermore, DTSC may require a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) and/or a removal action workplan (RAW). The PEA is used to discuss the health risks associated with hazardous materials site releases and the RAW is used to specifically detail the areas of the project area to have soil removed and the contaminated soils disposal at an appropriate solid waste facility. Following soils removal, DTSC issues a “No Further Action” letter indicating that the project site is safe. In addition, the contractor shall prepare and implement a site plan that identifies necessary remediation activities appropriate for	

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Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		proposed land uses, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material within the project area. The plan shall include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated soil and building debris removed from the project area. In the event that contaminated groundwater is encountered during site excavation activities, the contractor shall report the contamination to appropriate regulatory agencies, dewater the excavated area, and treat the contaminated groundwater to remove contaminants before discharge into the sanitary sewer system. The contractor shall be required to comply with the plan and with applicable local, state, and federal laws.	
14-5: Increased Risk of Health Hazard from Vector-borne Diseases. There are existing stock ponds on the Spears Ranch portion of the Park and several new fishing ponds could be constructed as part of the project. These ponds could serve as potential habitat for mosquitoes. The project would also increase the number of people in an area that could contain several mosquito-breeding sites and therefore would increase the number of people potentially exposed to vector-borne diseases carried by mosquitoes. However, the County would coordinate with the Vector Control District to ensure these sites are not a hazard to the public.	LTS	No mitigation necessary.	LTS