Colusa-Sacramento River
State Recreation Area

Final General Plan and
Program Environmental Impact Report

CHAPTER

4

CHAPTER 4: THE PLAN

The General Plan establishes a unique long-range purpose and a vision for Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area which supports the Department's mission, system-wide goals and the Park's classification. The goals and guidelines in this plan provide guidance on how to achieve the Department's approved purpose, vision and management intent for these zones and the Park as a whole. They were developed to address known planning issues while providing a strong foundation for resource protection, visitor management and interpretation of the Park. The goals and guidelines also provide a framework for subsequent planning and development for the Park's various elements. Specific management zones described in the plan are used to clarify the management intent and desired visitor experiences for various areas of the property. This section presents both Park-wide and Management Zone goals and guidelines.

The terms, "*goals*" and "*guidelines*" are defined in the California State Parks Planning Handbook:

Goals: General, overall, and ultimate purpose, aim or intent toward which management will direct effort. Goals are not necessarily measurable except in terms of the achievement of component objectives that are involved in the attainment of the goal.

Guidelines: General set of parameters that provide direction for accomplishing goals. These are strategies used to achieve the goal. There are many ways to meet the Plan Goals which are not included in the guidelines below, because they are required by law and policies, or are not currently foreseeable or feasible. These guidelines describe site-specific strategies which are expected to help meet the goals. Where application of the guidelines does not help meet the goals, they should be reconsidered. The goals take precedence over the guidelines.

Goals and guidelines are supplemented by, and must not conflict with, numerous policies and regulations which guide the management of every California State Park unit. Policies and laws take precedence over the Plan goals. Park management is guided by the State Constitution, state and federal laws and regulations, proclamations, executive orders, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The department has adopted a series of policies that are housed within the Department Operations Manual (DOM). Policies that are helpful for CEQA analysis of this Plan are listed in the relevant sections of the Plan.

Under CEQA, the department is a lead agency. Because the Department also has stewardship, or trustee, responsibilities, there are actions to protect both cultural and natural resources in this general plan, as well as projects that are allowable under this general plan.

The State Park and Recreation Commission has also adopted policies for promoting physical activity, managing primitive roads, undergrounding utilities and riding bicycles in park units (http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/843/files/CommissionPolicies10-21-11.pdf).

A. PURPOSE AND VISION

The purpose and vision of a state park serve as the framework for future management decisions. They are related, yet distinct, planning concepts that provide a context and direction for future planning efforts. These concepts are described in more detail in Chapter 3.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE. The purpose statement describes the unique role that the Park will play in meeting the California State Parks mission. The Declaration of Purpose for the Park is as follows:

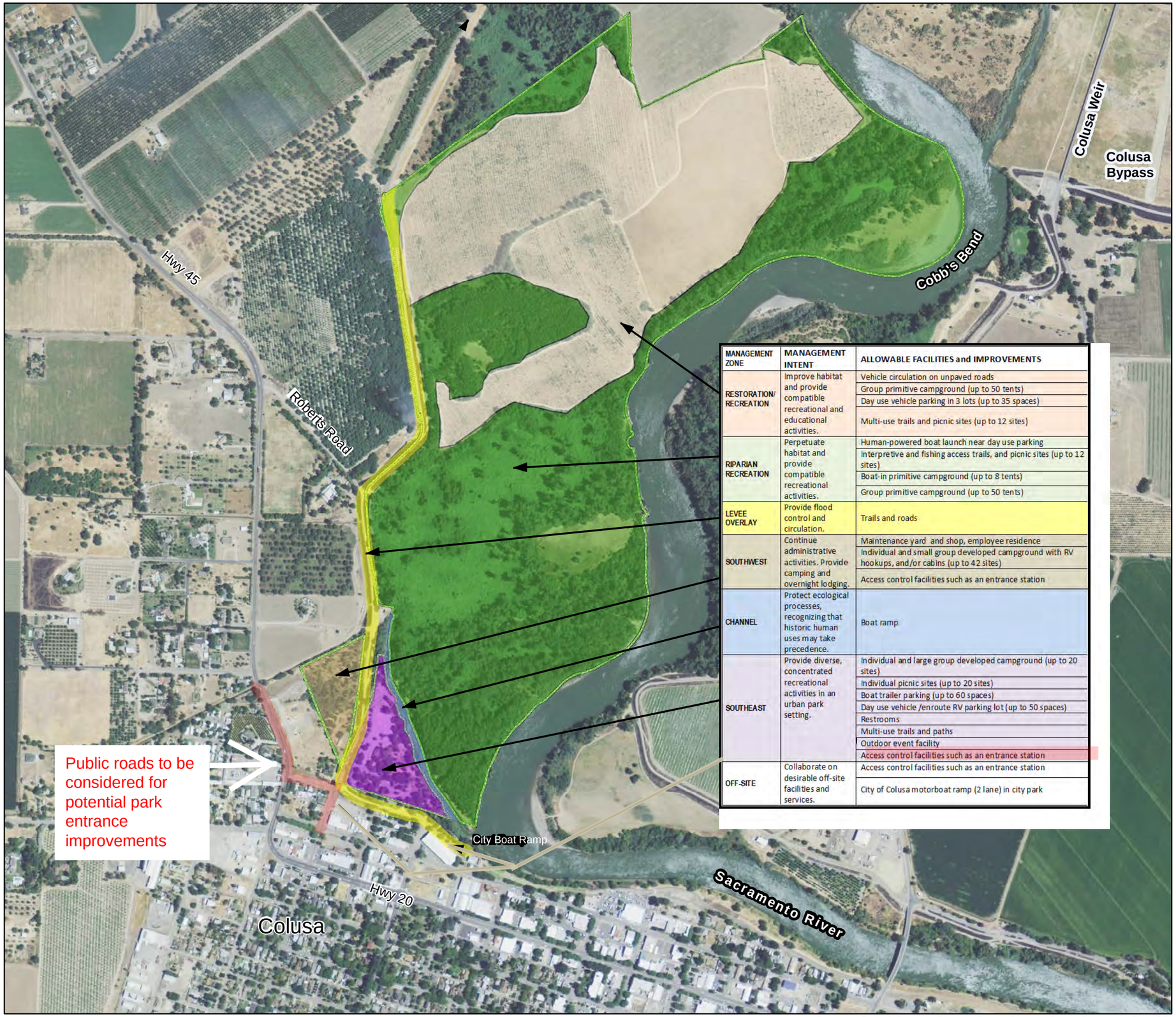
> *The purpose of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area is to make the passive and active recreational opportunities which are offered by the Sacramento River and its river bank available to all people; and to protect and enhance the riparian and riverine environment while accommodating changing hydrologic conditions and the successional processes which occur in the Colusa Subreach.*

VISION STATEMENT. The Vision Statement for the Park is a description of what the Park should ultimately look like, and how it should function, in the future. The Vision Statement is as follows:

> *The Park provides high quality recreational experiences consistent with the dynamic riverine environment of the Colusa Subreach of the Sacramento River. River access is provided to all visitors who enjoy activities such as boating, floating, fishing and beach activities. The Park and its recreational facilities encourage active, healthy lifestyles by offering walking, biking and paddling opportunities and other outdoor activities. The Park also offers passive recreational opportunities such as picnicking, camping and wildlife viewing.*
>
> *The Park holds precious remnants of the historically-extensive Great Valley Riparian Forest and wetlands which are ecologically important to the watershed, the state, and the international Pacific Flyway. The Park's floodway resources are protected and its biodiversity is enhanced over time. The river channel, riparian forest and grasslands are managed as a dynamic interconnected system driven by natural successional forces to the extent compatible with surrounding land uses and river flow management objectives. Park facilities accommodate flooding where prudent and minimize disturbance to habitat values.*
>
> *Partnerships engage Californians in experiencing and learning about the dynamic nature of the Sacramento River watershed and the Great Valley landscape it nourishes, and the State's role in managing its abundant biodiversity, its water supply and its flooding potential. The Park's facilities and programs enhance regional recreational activities by offering year-round overnight accommodations, boat launching and landing facilities, event space, regional recreation information and long-distance bicycling infrastructure. The history and pre-history of the region are illustrated through living history programs, personal interpretation and various media, both on- and off-site.*

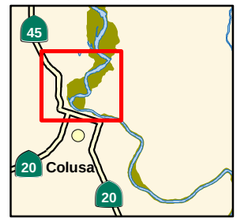
COLUSA-
SACRAMENTO RIVER
STATE RECREATION AREA
DRAFT GENERAL PLAN

FIG 4.1: PREFERRED PLAN



MANAGEMENT ZONE	MANAGEMENT INTENT	ALLOWABLE FACILITIES and IMPROVEMENTS
RESTORATION/ RECREATION	Improve habitat and provide compatible recreational and educational activities.	Vehicle circulation on unpaved roads
		Group primitive campground (up to 50 tents)
		Day use vehicle parking in 3 lots (up to 35 spaces)
		Multi-use trails and picnic sites (up to 12 sites)
RIPARIAN RECREATION	Perpetuate habitat and provide compatible recreational activities.	Human-powered boat launch near day use parking
		Interpretive and fishing access trails, and picnic sites (up to 12 sites)
		Boat-in primitive campground (up to 8 tents)
		Group primitive campground (up to 50 tents)
LEVEE OVERLAY	Provide flood control and circulation.	Trails and roads
SOUTHWEST	Continue administrative activities. Provide camping and overnight lodging.	Maintenance yard and shop, employee residence
		Individual and small group developed campground with RV hookups, and/or cabins (up to 42 sites)
		Access control facilities such as an entrance station
CHANNEL	Protect ecological processes, recognizing that historic human uses may take precedence.	Boat ramp
SOUTHEAST	Provide diverse, concentrated recreational activities in an urban park setting.	Individual and large group developed campground (up to 20 sites)
		Individual picnic sites (up to 20 sites)
		Boat trailer parking (up to 60 spaces)
		Day use vehicle /enroute RV parking lot (up to 50 spaces)
		Restrooms
		Multi-use trails and paths
		Outdoor event facility
		Access control facilities such as an entrance station
OFF-SITE	Collaborate on desirable off-site facilities and services.	Access control facilities such as an entrance station
		City of Colusa motorboat ramp (2 lane) in city park

Map Location, showing Sacramento River Conservation Area



Data Sources:
1) Levees - Sacramento River GIS.
2) Image: April, 2008, 1 ft. DWR Sacramento River Flood Control Project.

Original Scale
1:9,600
1 inch = 800 feet
Feet

0 400 800 1,200

NOTES:
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

GENERAL PLAN SECTION

Date: 03/12/2015

Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation

DRAFT

Document Path: J:\StatewidePlanning\GeneralPlanning\Colusa SacramentoRiver SRA\ALTERNATIVES\Colusa-Sac_MB10_ParkwideHighRecreationUseAlternative_2014_08_18.mxd

B. MANAGEMENT ZONES

The purpose and vision statements above apply to the entire Park. This Plan also recognizes the diversity of resources within different areas of the Park unit. One tool that has been used to address area-specific management in other State Parks is establishment of management zones (MZs). The concept of management zones is used as a guide to categorize land use and resource management in areas of a Park unit that have common characteristics and would be managed similarly, differentiating them from areas where other management approaches are more appropriate. This section describes six MZs prepared for the Park, and a category for off-site facilities. More information, as well as MZ goals and guidelines are listed after the Parkwide Goals and Guidelines.

The location and extent of these Management Zones are illustrated on Figure 4.1.

RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE (RESMZ)

Description: Encompasses DWR's restoration project planted in 2009.
Size: About 137 acres
Hydrology: Flooding averaging every 1-4 years up to 18 feet from river bed
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Riparian Woodland Forest (Valley Oak Forest, Mixed Riparian Forest, Cottonwood Forest), Grassland Meadow

RIPARIAN / RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE (RIPMZ)

Description: Encompasses the mature, dynamic biotic communities north of the CHANNEL.
Size: About 205 acres
Hydrology: Flooding averaging every 1-4 years up to 28 feet from river bed
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Barren/Gravel/Sand, Naturalized Riparian Wetland, Riparian Wash Scrub, Riparian Woodland Forest, Grassland Meadow

LEVEE OVERLAY MANAGEMENT ZONE (LOMZ)

Description: Encompasses the levee crown, slopes and toe buffer area.
Size: Defined by CCR Title 23.
Hydrology: Defines the floodway.
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: California Naturalized Annual/Perennial Grassland, Urban

SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE (SWMZ)

Description: Encompasses the maintenance yard and former borrow pit outside the Sacramento River floodway.
Size: About 6 Acres
Hydrology: FEMA FIRM Zone X
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Riparian Woodland Forest

CHANNEL MANAGEMENT ZONE (CHMZ)

Description: Encompasses the bed and banks of the former river channel.
Size: Defined by State Lands Commission.
Hydrology: Flooding almost every year up to 28 feet from channel bed
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Water, Riparian Woodland Forest, Barren/Gravel/ Sand

SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT ZONE (SEMZ)

Description: Encompasses the former City landfill and accreted land on the south bank of the former river channel.
Size: About 11 acres
Hydrology: Flooding averaging every 4 years up to 8 feet above land surface
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Urban.

OFF-SITE FACILITIES (OFF)

Description: Potential City ROW, acquisitions and/or partnerships
Size: To be determined
Hydrology: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone X (same as the City of Colusa)
Vegetation and Habitat Communities: Urban

C. PARK-WIDE GOALS AND GUIDELINES

The Park-wide goals and guidelines are organized into eight categories:

- Natural Resources Management (NRM)
- Cultural Resources Management (CRM)
- Recreational and Community Activities (RCA)
- Visitor Facility Planning (VF)
- Infrastructure (INF)
- Visitor Management (VM)
- Park Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Interpretation and Education (I&E)

The subjects are logically arranged to build on one another. Healthy natural resources (NRM) drew people (CRM) to the river's edge. The continuing desire to participate in activities (RCA) leads to development of suitable facilities (VF) and necessary infrastructure (INF). Proper management of these visitors (VM), as well as management of infrastructure and facilities (O&M), improve the visitor experience and protect the resources. Interpretation and education (I&E) helps people understand and interact appropriately with Park resources, as well as participate in resource conservation efforts. These subjects cannot be managed independently, as holistic management is necessary for successful implementation of the Park Vision.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)

Wise stewardship of the Park's natural resources is crucial to retain and sustain its biological, historical, aesthetic, educational, and recreational values. Physical features and patterns form a dynamic natural resources system with complex, interdependent relationships. These relationships have been dramatically altered by human influences, so natural resources management attempts to reconcile human needs and desires with perpetuation of natural resource values. The river beyond the Park's borders is, and will continue to be, utilized for navigation, recreation, agricultural and urban water supply, as well as wildlife habitat.

The physical and hydrological patterns of the Sacramento River watershed are the most obvious influence on the Park's natural resources. For example, the natural dynamics of intermittent flooding, meander migration, erosion and sediment deposition help to maintain a healthy riparian ecosystem that provides crucial habitat for resident and migratory birds, fish and wildlife species. Water quality can be affected by every landowner, resident, visitor and business upstream. Fishery resources depend, in part, on society's commitment to ensuring healthy oceans and rivers, with adequate habitat and passage for anadromous species. Water levels, including the length and depth of flood inundation, depend in part, on agencies' water supply and flood management decisions, primarily driven by agricultural irrigation patterns throughout California. Invasive species can spread along the river from farmland, cities and public lands. Scenic resources can be disrupted by careless placement of structures and site modifications. All these human influences require that Department staff work closely with others to manage the watershed, monitor the Park for threats, and respond to changes.

Not only does the watershed affect the Park, but Park management affects the watershed. The health of the Park's vegetation and habitat communities can affect land use and habitat quality in the watershed. Park land is an important part of the Sacramento River floodway which protects valley communities and farms from inundation, so floodway capacity must be maintained. Recreation uses can degrade water and habitat quality without careful management.

Maintaining recreational facilities within the floodway and river meander belt presents constant challenges. Planners must find the appropriate balance between protecting resource values and providing recreational access and opportunities along the river. State and federal law, the State Park classification system (described in Chapter 3), and State Park policies provide guidance in this regard.

DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources includes the following policies relevant to management of this SRA. These policies may be found at: http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/22374/files/dom%200300%20natural%20resources.pdf

- 0304.4 Active Management
- 0304.5.2 Public Use of Motor Vehicles
- 0305 Air Resources
- 0306.1 Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
- 0306.2 Watershed Management Policy
- 0306.3 Stream Management Policy
- 0306.4 Watershed and Stream Protection Policy
- 0306.6 Flood Management Policy
- 0306.7 Wetlands Management Policy
- 0306.9.1 Water Quality and Quantity Policy
- 0307.1 General Geologic Policy
- 0307.3.1.1 Siting Facilities to Avoid Natural Hazards Policy
- 0308.1 Soil Protection Policy
- 0310.1.1 Plant Management Policy
- 0310.2.1 Natural Succession Policy
- 0310.3.1 Vegetation Management Planning for Developed Areas

- 0310.5.1 Protection of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Their Habitats Policy
- 0310.5.3 Park Projects and Plant Species of Concern Policy
- 0310.6 Plant Protection Policy
- 0310.6.1.1 Emergency Tree Felling Policy
- 0310.7.1 Exotic Plant Landscaping Policy
- 0310.7.2 Removal of Established Populations of Exotic Plants
- 0311.2 General Animal Management Policy
- 0311.4.1 General Habitat Management Policy
- 0311.5.1.1 General Animal Protection Policy
- 0311.5.2.1 Special Animal Policy
- 0311.5.2.3 Park Projects and Animals of Special Concern
- 0311.5.3.1 Animal Feeding Policy
- 0311.5.3.2.1 Animal-Proof Food Storage and Garbage Management Policy
- 0311.5.7.3 Cats
- 0311.5.7.4 Dogs
- 0311.6 Aquatic Resources and Fishery Management
- 0311.6.1.1 Anadromous Fish Policy
- 0312.2.1 Scenic Protection Policy
- 0312.3.1 Lightscape Protection Policy
- 0312.4.1 Soundscape Protection Policy
- 0312.5.1 Odor Policy
- 0319.1 General Natural Resources Interpretation and Education Policy
- 0320.1 Cooperation Policy

The Department's Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) are discussed in Chapter 5. They require, that among many other things, Best Management Practices be implemented during construction, including the development of erosion control plans for projects involving excavation or other ground surface disturbances that would increase the potential for generating dust or sediment-carrying runoff. The Department's Trails Manual provides guidance on trail construction and maintenance to eliminate or minimize environmental impacts.

Climate change is also affecting commonly recognized patterns in unexpected ways. The Department must use not only the best available scientific data about past and current conditions, but future climate projections to guide resources management. This primarily requires an acknowledgement that the Park's natural resources are subject to constant change, and that change may be desirable. Goals and guidelines will help park managers adapt to this change while managing physical and biotic resources in a way that preserves watershed resources values.

Overall NRM Goal: Perpetuate the Park's natural resource values as an integral and important part of the dynamic Sacramento River Conservation Area and its Colusa Subreach.

GOAL NRM 1. Promote natural watershed dynamics in the evolving hydrological and geomorphologic conditions of the Sacramento River floodway.

GUIDELINE A. Encourage, design and implement projects to allow a more natural Sacramento River meander process, consistent with the CDFW/USFWS/CSP

MOU (Appendix D). Limit installation of projects that would require bank revetment.

GUIDELINE B. Document the effect of river course changes and erosion on bank swallow habitat. Participate in the Bank Swallow Technical Advisory Committee. With other agencies, implement recommendations in the Bank Swallow Conservation Strategy for the Sacramento River Watershed, California.

GOAL NRM 2. Protect the Sacramento River's water quality.

GUIDELINE A. Establish, maintain, and preserve riparian vegetation buffers along waterways.

GUIDELINE B. Assure that storm water run-off does not carry pollutants to the river by establishing and implementing procedures to manage chemical spills.

GUIDELINE C. Remove trash and portable facilities such as toilets before expected flood events.

GUIDELINE D. Design, maintain, and monitor condition of trails and roadways so as to minimize erosion.

GUIDELINE E. Provide real-time water quality information that is useful and readily available to visitors. Post information about how visitors can help protect water quality such as boating regulations and best practices. Provide current fish consumption guidelines and water quality warnings.

GOAL NRM 3. Maintain, perpetuate and enhance the Park's native vegetation communities and habitat values, including wetland, valley oak woodland, and other successional riparian woodland plant communities within the floodway, consistent with the State Recreation Area classification.

GUIDELINE A. Support the dynamic hydrological, physical, and biological processes and conditions in the floodway that enable continued succession of plant community types. For example, instead of attempting to protect large trees, allow erosion and deposition to prevail. Instead of attempting to preserve open wetlands, allow siltation and colonization by native plants. Instead of attempting to preserve open meadows, allow native tree species to spread.

GUIDELINE B. Prioritize the use of locally native species in future plantings. "Locally native species" are those that are indigenous to the middle reach of the Sacramento River. Non-native, non-invasive plantings (such as lawn) are acceptable where they do not conflict with habitat values. Non-native plants that conflict with habitat values shall be removed.

GUIDELINE C. Implement adaptive management strategies, as described in the Visitor Management Section, to recover habitat values, if it is determined that project impacts or human use is reducing biotic resource values.

GUIDELINE D. Impacts to riparian habitat will be avoided. If not avoidable, impacts shall be minimized to the extent possible, then mitigated at a ratio approved by the regulatory agencies. Retain mature native trees where they shade waterways.

GOAL NRM 4. Collaborate with watershed stakeholders to identify and implement joint efforts to perpetuate natural resource values.

GUIDELINE A. Inventory, monitor and share the condition of the Park's resources with signatories of the SRCA MOA (Appendix E). Conduct scientific research with

the intent of gaining a better understanding of methods for conserving sensitive species and ecosystems.

GUIDELINE B. Preserve and enhance habitat corridors through the Park to maintain or increase their usage by native species. Consult with adjacent landowners to help guide preservation and enhancement of existing habitat corridors. When planning new facilities and uses, avoid placement in habitat corridors where they can be shown to impact established native animal movement patterns, unless no other option exists.

GUIDELINE C. Collaborate on appropriate methods to meet SRCA natural resources management goals.

GOAL NRM 5. Perpetuate special-status plant, terrestrial wildlife, and aquatic species.

GUIDELINE A. Monitor the distribution, extent, and condition of special-status species populations within the Park as visitor use increases.

GUIDELINE B. Implement adaptive management strategies if impacts to special status species are noted, as described in the Visitor Management section.

GUIDELINE C. Implement all measures necessary to avoid or minimize impacts to special-status species from maintenance activities, facility development, and visitor use, such as seasonal road closures or directing visitors away from rookeries.

GUIDELINE D. Educate Park visitors regarding special-status species protection and management activities.

GOAL NRM 6. Preserve the scenic natural landscape character of the Sacramento River and its riparian corridor for future generations.

GUIDELINE A. Limit artificial lighting to avoid brightening the dark night sky. Restrict night lighting to the more developed areas of the park (e.g. buildings and parking lots) and provide lighting fixtures that focus the light downward. Light levels should be as low as possible, while being consistent with public safety standards.

GUIDELINE B. Set facilities back from the river bank or screen them.

GUIDELINE C. Avoid or minimize negative aesthetic impacts of grading and bank protection measures through terracing, planting, using natural materials (e.g. aesthetically-pleasing rock), etc.

GUIDELINE D. Remove or screen existing elements that have negative aesthetic qualities. Visually screen parking lots, roads, operations facilities, and storage areas from primary public use areas. Use vegetation, rocks, elevation change, and other methods that either use or mimic natural elements to minimize negative visual impacts from these facilities.

GOAL NRM 7. Reduce the presence of invasive non-native plant species, and feral and other problematic non-native animals, particularly those that have a negative effect on the populations of special-status species.

GUIDELINE A. Control or eliminate federally listed noxious weeds, noxious weeds listed on California Invasive Plant Council's list, and other invasive weeds that can result in degradation of native vegetation communities and habitat values in the Park.

GUIDELINE B. Monitor the presence of feral and other potentially problematic, non-native animals such as domestic cats and rats. Develop and implement control

methods to reduce the numbers of non-native and feral animals if they are expected to have a significant adverse effect on populations of sensitive species.

GUIDELINE C. Inform Park visitors about the negative effects of releasing and/or feeding animals in the Park. Include this information in interpretive programs at the Park.

GOAL NRM 8. Manage noise generating activities in the Park to minimize negative impacts to recreation users, native animals and adjacent properties.

GUIDELINE A. Design roadways and parking areas to minimize vehicle noise impacts in activity areas, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques.

GUIDELINE B. Post and distribute noise restrictions for Park visitors, contractors and event organizers. Include the appropriate levels of sound from radios and other human-made devices especially during night and early morning hours, recommended quiet zones, event guidelines and maintenance activities.

GOAL NRM 9. Minimize detrimental wildlife interactions with visitors and neighbors.

GUIDELINE A. Provide and/or post educational materials regarding potential wildlife hazards, such as ticks, raccoons and bears, and safe practices.

GUIDELINE B. Meet and confer with neighbors, upon request, to discuss the impact of resident wildlife on adjacent agricultural crops.

GUIDELINE C. Manage Park waste in a way that avoids changes in wildlife behavior, such as using animal-resistant waste containers.

GUIDELINE D. Allow leashed dogs in all campgrounds, in the SOUTHEAST MZ, in the parking areas and on primitive roads. If they can be shown to pose a threat to sensitive resources, establish limits such as seasonal restrictions, which eliminate impacts.

GOAL NRM 10. Balance natural resources protection with recreation demand on a regional basis, while acknowledging the dynamic nature of the river system.

GUIDELINE A. Concentrate facilities and programs in the Park in accordance with the Colusa Subreach Recreation Access Plan (2007), to reduce trespass or inappropriate activities (such as illegal encampments) that could impact natural resources on other riverside lands.

GUIDELINE B. Conduct or review recent hydrologic analyses before locating new facilities in the floodway. Construct new infrastructure and facilities in areas less likely to impact natural processes. Where facilities outside the SOUTHEAST MZ must be located in high flood hazard zones, such as for fishing and boating access, consider low-impact improvements such as natural surface trails and roads. Consider partnering with other landowners, such as the City of Colusa, to provide recreational facilities, such as a boat launching facility, outside the Park.

GUIDELINE C. When major erosion or deposition occurs, reassess the viability and potential impacts of facility design and locations on watershed resources, and relocate or redesign facilities as needed. Identify critical Park property and facilities to be protected or restored when feasible, and clarify when and how protection measures will be implemented or maintained.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM)

The Sacramento River nourished human settlements over millennia, while re-sorting and burying evidence of ancient cultures under multiple layers of sediment. Recorded and unrecorded cultural resources within the Park and in the surrounding areas comprise the cultural heritage of the region. While evidence of ancient human occupation of the Park has not been recorded, there is significant evidence nearby. Because no comprehensive archaeological survey has been conducted, the extent and significance of cultural resources (includes prehistoric and historic resources) in the Park is not fully understood at this time. The former Colusa city dump is the only cultural resource recorded in the Park today. Due to the region's well-documented history and pre-history, cultural resources interpretation within the Park's natural setting is appropriate.

Cultural resources will be managed according to state and federal law, as well as the department's Cultural Resource Management directives, including:

- Governor Executive Order B-10-11 Government-to-Government Consultation
- DN 2007-05 Native American Consultation Policy and Implementation Procedures
- DN 2004-02 Cultural Resource Review and Related Procedures
- DN 1994-13 Application and Permit to conduct Archeological Investigations/Collections
- DOM 0317.1.3.7 Materials Gathered by California Native Americans

Overall CRM Goal: Protect cultural resources while improving visitor appreciation of the past.

GOAL CRM 1. Protect physical paleontological, prehistoric and historic resources.

GUIDELINE A. Before modifying the maintenance shop, evaluate it for California Register eligibility.

GOAL CRM 2. Increase public knowledge and appreciation of native peoples, early settlement and other appropriate cultural resources topics and artifacts.

GUIDELINE A. See the Interpretation & Education Goals and Guidelines for more information.

RECREATIONAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES (RCA)

The Park is an important recreational and community resource for Colusa, the surrounding region and the State, as it provides public access to California's largest river. A variety of high quality recreational and community opportunities is needed to inspire Californians to engage in healthy outdoor activities. Because of the State Recreation Area classification, establishing or maintaining public access and high-quality use of the Park is one of the primary considerations in developing this Plan. The Park offers recreational opportunities which, at times, will attract a large number of visitors seeking boating, fishing, and other outdoor recreational pursuits.

Policies that guide recreational uses include:

- DOM 0317.1.1 Visitor Recreational Uses Policy
- DOM 0317.1.3.1 Fishing
- DOM 0317.1.3.2 Hunting

Appropriate activities (subject to management limitations) include, but are not limited to those described below.

River access and bank fishing. Popular activities along the Sacramento River include fishing and beach activities. Bank fishing occurs at a number of locations throughout the Park; however, river access is currently difficult due to erosion and siltation patterns. As fish spawning and rearing habitat is improved in the Sacramento River watershed, fish populations can be expected to rebound, creating more opportunities for fishing. For visitors without boat access, sufficient fishing access along the riverbank is crucial to encourage and enhance safe fishing activity for all visitors.

Boating. The Park is recognized for providing access to high-quality boating, including boat fishing and boat hunting along the Sacramento River. The Park currently has one boat ramp for both motorized and human-powered boat launching, as well as a number of undeveloped areas, such as gravel bars, that provide additional launching/landing opportunities. Due to a severe shortage of functional boat ramps in the area, recreational boating opportunities and law enforcement access to the river will be improved by new or expanded facilities at the Park.

Picnicking and informal play. Picnicking is one of the most popular recreation activities in California, and may be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities. The Park's lawn area has been a popular place for family picnics, individuals eating lunch, childhood games such as hide-and-seek, social events such as weddings, and much more for over 60 years. Expanding and renovating picnic facilities, and adding other amenities, can better serve the public.

Overnight camping and lodging. High quality camping and overnight lodging opportunities are limited in the Park and in the region. Both developed and more primitive camping opportunities are needed, especially more developed campsites protected from flooding and more rustic group campsite capacity.

Wildlife and nature observation. Public interest in wildlife and nature observation, including bird watching and photography, is expected to increase substantially as the wildlife population increases in response to Colusa Subreach habitat improvements.

Community, educational and cultural activities. The Park is an important open space resource for the surrounding community, providing areas for recreation, community gatherings and special events since 1954. Recreational development of the Park supports Colusa's Riverfront and Downtown Gateway redevelopment goal of drawing visitors within the region, as well as Interstate 5 and Highway 20 travelers.

Trail-related activities. Popular trail-related activities that are suitable in the Park include, but are not limited to, hiking and walking, bicycling and running, wildlife and nature observation and dog walking. Opportunities for these activities should be expanded, while managing conflicts among users.

Overall RCA Goal: Provide opportunities for a wide variety of recreational and community activities associated and compatible with the unique resources of the Sacramento River and its riparian corridor.

GOAL RCA 1. Increase recreational access to the Sacramento River.

GUIDELINE A. Work with local jurisdictions to identify, sign, and improve river access from the County's proposed long-distance bikeway.

GUIDELINE B. Provide pedestrian and bicycle routes to the river bank and beaches.

GUIDELINE C. Develop parking areas close to the river, where feasible and consistent with other goals.

GUIDELINE D. Actively disseminate information regarding safe water-based recreation at appropriate river access points, including current water quality warnings.

GUIDELINE E. Provide nature observation overlooks at viewpoints, especially where access to the water is infeasible.

GUIDELINE F. Encourage responsible commercial fishing guide operations.

GOAL RCA 2. Expand and improve bank fishing access along the Sacramento River.

GUIDELINE A. Provide a park map with fishing access points, and information on types of game fish available.

GUIDELINE B. Provide current fishing regulations and guidelines for safe fish consumption.

GOAL RCA 3. Expand boat launching capacity along the river for motor- and human-powered boating activity.

GUIDELINE A. Collaborate with the City of Colusa on development of a boat launching facility, including a boat ramp, parking, access control facilities, a restroom, fish cleaning area, and picnic sites.

GUIDELINE B. Develop separate human-powered boat launch facilities at appropriate locations. Where feasible, provide convenient access to facilities such as restrooms, camping, drinking water and picnic sites.

GUIDELINE C. Provide parking, including boat trailer parking, near new boat launching facilities, where feasible.

GUIDELINE D. Consider providing boating support equipment and services, such as boat rentals, lifejacket loans, tours and training.

GUIDELINE E. Post information for boat-in visitors regarding camping rules, available services and best practices for waste disposal.

GOAL RCA 4. Connect the Park to other public lands and private recreation facilities along the Sacramento River Boating Trail.

GUIDELINE A. Coordinate with federal and state agencies, and local jurisdictions, to develop and promote the Sacramento River Boating Trail to better connect the Park to other public lands along the Sacramento River and its tributaries.

GUIDELINE B. Provide informational and interpretive signage at the proposed boat launch areas, while preserving the aesthetic qualities of the river corridor. Public information may include safety guidelines, rules of use, and nearby boat landing opportunities. Information on the waterways and associated resources may also be included.

GUIDELINE C. Confer with nearby property owners to determine the appropriate placement of signage and facilities (e.g., camping areas).

GUIDELINE D. Explore opportunities for a concessionaire that would serve boating trail users.

GOAL RCA 5. Provide picnicking opportunities for individuals, families and groups. Include diverse opportunities for solitude and socializing, with informal play spaces where appropriate.

GUIDELINE A. Design new and expanded picnic facilities to accommodate a range of users, including small and extended families, small and large groups.

GUIDELINE B. Design diverse picnic facilities to suit a variety of recreational preferences, from primitive to highly-developed.

GUIDELINE C. Select picnic areas based, in part, on environmental opportunities and constraints, such as views, shade, noise and flooding.

GUIDELINE D. Develop sufficient support facilities such as restrooms and parking, to offer high quality recreation, minimize user conflicts, and reduce potential natural resources and neighborhood impacts.

GUIDELINE E. Limit installation of non-native shade trees and lawn areas that provide for informal play to the Core Area.

GOAL RCA 6. Provide an expanded range of camping opportunities.

GUIDELINE A. Replace camping facilities removed during boat launch facility development, with no net loss of camping opportunities.

GUIDELINE B. Develop an RV campground which includes both family and small group campsites. Include tables and grill/stoves, utility hook-ups, and restrooms with showers where feasible.

GUIDELINE C. Provide wintertime RV camping opportunities that will not be impacted by seasonal flood events, to serve regional hunting and wildlife observation visitors.

GUIDELINE D. Develop an environmental boat-in campground.

GUIDELINE E. Develop primitive campgrounds for group tent camping. Consider space for 20-50 tents, parking, and portable joint use facilities such as tables, grill/stoves and chemical toilets. This campground could also serve as a rustic group picnic and environmental education site.

GUIDELINE F. Designate an en-route camping area for self-contained RVs.

GOAL RCA 7. Provide opportunities for more diverse overnight accommodations in, or near the Park, if feasible.

GUIDELINE A. Partner with local, state and federal agencies to expand the quantity and diversity of lodging opportunities for regional recreation visitors.

GUIDELINE B. Develop partnerships with nearby landowners and/or businesses, such as receiving a park pass when paying for nearby lodging.

GUIDELINE C. Consider a concession contract to provide camping and overnight lodging, such as cabins or rental RVs, in or adjacent to the Park.

GOAL RCA 8. Provide high quality wildlife observation opportunities while protecting wildlife habitat values.

GUIDELINE A. Locate and design trails to provide access to high-quality wildlife-viewing areas, at a distance that minimizes wildlife disturbance.

GUIDELINE B. Facilitate high-quality wildlife viewing opportunities through the use of appurtenances, such as platforms.

GUIDELINE C. Provide amenities, such as interpretive displays and published bird lists that enhance wildlife viewing opportunities. Include information on how to minimize disturbance to wildlife.

GUIDELINE D. Collaborate with wildlife agencies to promote regional wildlife observation opportunities.

GOAL RCA 9. Provide opportunities for community engagement and healthy outdoor activities.

GUIDELINE A. Provide group picnic and special event areas. Consider a range of amenities and provide adequate utilities to support diverse public uses.

GUIDELINE B. Provide multi-purpose facilities that are adaptable to a range of events, such as campsites that can be used for group picnicking, parking or events depending on the demand.

GUIDELINE C. Provide recreation programs that meet the Park Vision and engage young people in healthy outdoor activities.

VISITOR FACILITY PLANNING (VF)

Adequate facilities are necessary to provide safe, enjoyable and high quality recreational and educational experiences and activities as described above. The following facilities are allowable under this plan:

- Paved and unpaved roads, bicycle paths and trails
- Two primitive group campgrounds (up to 50 tents each)
- Unpaved day use parking (up to 35 spaces)
- Paved day use, boat trailer, and en-route parking (up to 110 spaces)
- Two boat launches
- Boat-in primitive campground (up to 8 tents)
- Maintenance yard and staff residence
- Individual and small group developed campground with RV hookups and/or cabins (up to 42 sites)
- Individual and large group developed campground (up to 20 sites)
- Picnic sites (up to 44 sites)
- Restrooms
- Outdoor event center
- Vehicle entrance improvements and entrance station (potentially off-site)
- Boat launching facility (off-site)

Conceptual studies (Appendix L) showing potential locations and sizes of facilities being considered within the Park are based on a range of factors including location of existing recreational uses, resource constraints, administrative and operational constraints, site access, etc. These studies illustrate one possible solution, which undergoes programmatic level environmental review with this Plan. Site-specific design and environmental review of topics not covered in Chapter 5 will be required at the time a particular project is proposed using the "tiered" environmental review process (refer to the California Environmental Quality Act section of Chapter 1). Other solutions may be considered that meet the General Plan goals and guidelines using the tiered process.

Facility planning involves numerous considerations. Some important considerations in visitor facility planning are discussed below.

Phasing. The General Plan provides long-term guidance for facility development in the Park. Phasing facility construction over many years is generally necessary due to funding limitations. Funding may come from many sources, such as the Department's Capital Outlay Program, various State and federal grants, and private sources. The schedule should remain flexible so the Department can take advantage of funding sources as they become available. Many factors are likely to arise which are currently unknown or difficult to anticipate. The following describes a potential development schedule; with foreseeable triggers or enablers to development.

> ***Trigger****:* an event, condition, or action that prompts facility development
> ***Enabler:*** an event or action that allows facility development

Table 4.1 Potential facility development schedule

FACILITIES	PHASE	NON-FUNDING TRIGGERS (T) OR ENABLERS (E)	MGMT ZONE
• City boat ramp • entrance kiosk • Circulation improvements	1	E: Obtain environmental permits	OFF, SEMZ
• boat ramp parking • restroom and fish cleaning facility • replacement campground	2	E: Completion of city boat ramp	SEMZ
• outdoor event center • picnic sites	3	E: Completion of city boat ramp	SEMZ
• entrance station • road and bikeway improvements	4	T: Traffic congestion at the 10th Street entrance T: Colusa County or City's implementation of their bikeway plans T: SWMZ, RESMZ or RIPMZ visitor facilities	OFF, LEVEE
• primitive group campgrounds • day use parking • human-powered boat launch • boat-in campground	5	E: Relocation of entrance station	RESMZ, RIPMZ
• RV campground and/or cabins	6	E: Boat ramp parking expansion E: Relocation of entrance station E: Conversion of Robert's Road on levee to a controlled access road.	SWMZ, OFF
• trails and picnic sites	any	T: Increase in demand	parkwide

Floodway facility design. Much of the Park lies within a dynamic river floodway that frequently subjects facilities to natural river events and forces, including meandering, erosion, flooding and siltation. These phenomena cannot be avoided when planning for and designing new facilities, because the river is the key feature of the Park. The Management Zone section summarizes potential facilities and flood potential of each zone.

Sustainable design principles. The buildings and sites at which we live, work and play, protect us from nature's extremes: cold, heat, wind, rain, and snow. But these facilities and landscapes affect and shape our environment too. Constructing and operating parks requires energy, water and materials, and creates waste. Where and how they are built affects the ecosystems around us in many ways. Projects create new micro-environments that present new opportunities and challenges. Thoughtful planning can help our parks and our world become more sustainable. The California Governor's office provides sustainable design policy guidance for all State projects.

A widely used definition of sustainable development is *"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".*
Elements of sustainable facility design include:

- Energy. Designing and operating projects to use energy efficiently, and in some cases to generate power of their own using solar, wind, hydro, and biomass.
- Water conservation. Designing and operating projects that use water efficiently.
- Materials. Using materials that, in comparison to competing brands and other means of construction, have a reduced effect on the environment throughout their life cycle. Elements to consider include recycled content, low toxicity, energy efficiency, biodegradability, and durability.
- Waste. Reducing waste from construction, remodeling, and demolition activities and providing for efficient waste disposal, reuse and/or recycling.
- Indoor environment. Designing and operating buildings that are healthy for their occupants.

Noise and air pollution. The Department must consider potential effects of facilities development on the environment, including adverse impacts on local and regional air quality and the noise environment at the Park. Goals and guidelines for protection of other natural resources are provided under the Natural Resources Management section.

- During the project environmental review process, the department will consult with applicable air pollution control districts (APCDs) and/or air quality management districts (AQMDs) prior to any major facility development projects at the Park, and implement all rules and regulations as required by these agencies.
- Conduct noise studies for facility development or improvements that may exceed state noise standards at nearby sensitive uses because of noise generated by construction activities, stationary sources, and traffic noise. Implement recommendations from applicable noise studies to reduce noise levels to within acceptable standards.

Road and trail circulation system.

External vehicle circulation. Existing community connectivity is inadequate, as discussed in Chapter 2, Transportation and Circulation Section. In addition, new recreational facilities, as well as redevelopment of both the neighborhood and the Park will require vehicle circulation changes. Cooperation from the City and County of Colusa and CalTrans is necessary to develop a user-friendly circulation network. A Transportation Study (Appendix K) clarifies that increased traffic due to proposed changes within the Park is not expected to exceed city road or CalTrans highway standards.

Access control. Controlling vehicle access to the Park increases public safety and security of Park assets and resources, as well as enhancing appropriate fee collection. The existing access control structures, such as gates and an entrance station, are insufficient. Increasing access will require new roads and access control structures. See Chapter 3, Park Entrance Section, for a full discussion of the challenges, design goals and options.

Internal Vehicle circulation. Roads are linear facilities which form a circulation network providing recreational and maintenance access to a destination. Once visitors arrive at the Park, it is equally important to facilitate safe and efficient vehicular circulation between Park amenities. Roads also host popular activities such as bicycling, walking and sight-seeing. Circulation networks that serve multiple modes of transportation increase access and activities for a variety of user groups. Circulation networks should be designed for safety, convenience, and connectivity adequate for the expected volume.
Creating loop roads facilitates patrolling and may also bring nearby residents to the area more often, which can deter illegal and destructive behavior. Departmental Notice 2015-01 describes the process for designating existing transportation routes within the park.

Parking. The Park currently has sufficient day use parking to accommodate visitors except during peak boat fishing season. The SOUTHEAST MZ is expected to experience the most seasonal parking demand variation to accommodate regional boat fishing, due to the City's proposed boat launching facility (see Chapter 3 Facilities and Infrastructure Development section for more information). The boat launching facility is within easy walking distance to street parking outside the Park, to accommodate overflow parking.
With redevelopment and facility expansion, parking needs will change. The Plan allows:

- Unpaved vehicle parking (up to 35 spaces) in the RESTORATION RECREATION MZ. This parking would primarily serve day use visitors interested in nature observation, hiking, bicycling, fishing and non-motorized boating. Up to 10 spaces would occasionally serve the overnight primitive group camps.
- Paved regular vehicle and boat trailer parking (up to 110 spaces) in the SOUTHEAST MZ. This constitutes about a 30% increase. This parking would primarily serve day use visitors interested in picnicking, bicycling, fishing, motorized boating and participating in outdoor events. Up to 20 spaces would occasionally serve as en-route overnight parking for self-contained RVs.
- Paved regular vehicle parking (up to 20 spaces) in the SOUTHEAST MZ, one parking space within each campsite.
- Paved regular vehicle parking (up to 42 spaces) in the SOUTHWEST MZ, one parking space within each campsite or adjacent to each cabin.

Bicycle and pedestrian circulation. Walkways, paths and trails serve a wide range of recreational, fitness and transportation activities which contribute to community health. They provide paths to fishing and wildlife observation opportunities, accommodate dog walking activity and healthy exercise, and connect neighborhoods and towns. Thoughtfully designed trails can accommodate multiple modes of transportation, including walking, hiking, running, and cycling. As trail development in the region progresses and as population grows, it is anticipated that the Park will experience an increased demand for multi-use trails, particularly along the Sacramento River corridor. The riparian forest provides cooling shade and lower temperatures which draw health-conscious visitors interested in walking, hiking, running and cycling. Issues that must be considered

include the types of trail systems proposed, impacts to vegetation and wildlife, and the need for directional signage and maps as appropriate. The Department's Trails Handbook will guide trail design, construction, management, and maintenance.

Universal Access. The Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as California Government Code § 4450-4461, and California Civil Code § 54-55.3 require that people with disabilities be afforded full and equal access to the programs, services and activities offered in California State Parks. In compliance with these laws the Department is obligated to remove physical and programmatic barriers that prevent people with disabilities from full and equal participation. Technical standards for providing access to recreational opportunities include the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design, the California Building Code, the California State Parks Accessibility Guidelines and the Department's policies, such as DOM 2600. Currently there are few access compliant facilities at the Park, since most facilities were constructed before these laws and policies were adopted.

Aesthetics. Landscapes are dynamic and have multi-dimensional characteristics. Light, visual patterns, textures, temperature, scent, sound, expanding vistas, and focused views blend together to create the park's distinctive aesthetic qualities. The Park's intrinsic natural features also contribute to its aesthetic values, and must be considered when planning facility changes and improvements.

Signage. By informing visitors of their location, directional signage and maps can orient Park visitors, increase their ability to find recreational activities, and assist them to avoid trespassing on private lands. Regulatory signs inform visitors of Park rules, while informational signage improves understanding of Park resources and available activities.

Overall VF Goal: Develop safe, sustainable visitor facilities and convenient circulation within the Park and from nearby neighborhoods which are complementary to the Park's natural and physical environment, and accommodate all users.

GOAL VF 1. Facilities and infrastructure located in the floodway shall be designed to embrace natural river processes.

GUIDELINE A. Incorporate site and facility design features to minimize potential damage from flood events, such as post-and-beam or pole construction. Consider flood frequency and depth, expected speed of water currents and proximity to the river bank, erosive potential and siltation patterns, soil structure and saturation, and other factors.

GUIDELINE B. Site facilities and infrastructure where they will not compromise natural river meander, except on the former city dump and proposed boat launching facility where protection measures are appropriate.

GOAL VF 2. Incorporate sustainability principles into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance of park facilities.

GUIDELINE A. Use sustainable design strategies to minimize impacts of park development and operation. Use natural, renewable, indigenous, and recyclable materials when feasible. Design to facilitate maintenance and management practices that avoid the use of environmentally-damaging, waste-producing, or hazardous materials.

GUIDELINE B. Consult the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards for ways to reduce energy use and

maximize the use of energy-efficient products and materials on new and existing buildings. These standards have been developed to promote environmentally healthy design, construction, and maintenance practices.

GOAL VF 3. Establish one all-weather vehicle access point to facilitate fee payment, information exchange and security.

GUIDELINE A. Collaborate with the City and County of Colusa to construct a new entrance station to control vehicle access to all Park property. Establishment of the new entrance will be triggered by one or more of the following:

1. When traffic congestion at the existing 10th Street entrance substantially impacts safe and efficient access
2. When visitor facilities are opened in the SOUTHWEST MZ
3. When regular vehicle access to the RIPARIAN RECREATION and RESTORATION/RECREATION MZs is allowed
4. When the City and County of Colusa implement their planned long-distance bicycle route through the Park.

GUIDELINE B. Use the 12th and Levee Street intersection right-of-way for this facility, or other locations outside the floodway and potentially outside the Park boundary. Design a new Park entrance to:

1. increase visitor contact and fee collection at one entrance station protected from flooding
2. better serve the City's planned boat launching facility
3. improve access to the northern area of the park
4. be cost effective to permit, construct and maintain
5. minimize large vehicle traffic on narrow levee crown roads, and minimize levee widening to accommodate traffic
6. accommodate year-round access to facilities in the SOUTHWEST MZ
7. improve pedestrian connections between the park and town
8. enhance visitor safety, security and resource protection
9. allow efficient staffing and enhance fiscal sustainability
10. maintain access for levee maintenance, flood fighting, irrigation pump maintenance, emergency vehicles and farm equipment
11. consider the City's transportation system, land use and redevelopment plans
12. accommodate the City and County's long-distance bikeway
13. comply with DWR, CVFPP and USACE's detailed guidelines and restrictions regarding facilities and roadways on and near the levee, and in the floodway

GUIDELINE C. Before visitor facilities are opened in the SOUTHWEST MZ, collaborate with the City and County of Colusa, and DWR, to convert the Roberts Road right-of-way on the levee to a Park road and bicycle route. Install vehicle control structures, such as gates, where needed to restrict vehicles.

GOAL VF 4. Increase the visibility of Park entrances.

GUIDELINE A. Install Park entrance signs at all entrance points consistent with Departmental design standards and Park design guidelines. Collaborate with the City and County of Colusa to install park entrance signage for visitors arriving in vehicles, by bicycle and on foot.

GUIDELINE B. Work with CalTrans to install directional signage along highways that direct visitors to Park entrances. Investigate more visible locations, such as along Highways 45 and 20, Main Street, and major bikeways.

GOAL VF 5. Provide for safe, convenient and adequate multi-modal access to and from the Park and the proposed boat launching facility.

GUIDELINE A. Coordinate with the City and County of Colusa, and CalTrans, to improve roadways serving the Park, including providing input on development projects that could affect visitor access to the Park.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate traffic management with the City and County of Colusa, and CalTrans, when high traffic levels are expected, such as special events.

GUIDELINE C. Encourage alternate modes of transportation to the Park, such as the use of bicycles and walking. Coordinate with the City and County of Colusa to provide safe and convenient pedestrian access to the Park.

GUIDELINE D. Accommodate bus access to serve events and organized groups. Provide bus parking, with appropriately sized turnarounds, where needed to support group activities.

GOAL VF 6. Provide for convenient and adequate vehicular access within the Park.

GUIDELINE A. Provide exit-only roadways for use during peak traffic times in the Park, such as north on Roberts Road and/or south to 10th Street if congestion in excess of local traffic standards is expected.

GOAL VF 7. Provide for the safety of Park visitors while circulating within the Park.

GUIDELINE A. Install gates and signage to deter visitors from entering flooded areas, areas in imminent danger of flooding, and areas with soils too saturated to allow traffic.

GUIDELINE B. Design roadways, intersections, walkways and trail crossings to minimize conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists. Separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic in high-use areas such as the SOUTHEAST MZ.

GOAL VF 8. Provide a sustainable Park road system in the Sacramento River floodway.

GUIDELINE A. Design roadways to minimize potential damage from flood events. Consider flood frequency and depth, expected speed of water currents and proximity to the river bank, erosive potential and siltation patterns, soil structure and saturation.

GUIDELINE B. Install paved roadways in areas subject to longer than a 3 year recurrence flooding interval, and unpaved roads in areas subject to flood intervals of, or more frequent than, 3 years.

GOAL VF 9. Provide automobile and boat trailer parking spaces near points of interest.

GUIDELINE A. Incorporate sufficient parking capacity serving a range of vehicle types, into proposed facility development plans, particularly at boat launch areas.

GOAL VF 10. Provide an interconnected trail network.

GUIDELINE A. Construct new and expand existing trails and trailheads. Link existing and proposed day-use areas and other facilities together.

GUIDELINE B. Evaluate the suitability of existing trails for multiple uses, considering public safety and environmental factors.

GUIDELINE C. Coordinate with the City and County of Colusa and interested organizations to connect Park trails, public roads and the planned regional bicycle trails system, where appropriate. Install signage to connect the Park to the Highway 20 Farms and Forest Heritage/Cross-California Ecological Corridor.

GUIDELINE D. Locate trails to minimize impacts on sensitive resources, both during construction and use.

GOAL VF 11. Minimize potential conflicts between fitness trail activities, other trail users and natural resource values.

GUIDELINE A. Separate multi-use and interpretive trails (e.g. the Nature Trail).

GUIDELINE B. Provide signage, maps and other cues to clearly identify appropriate trail uses, rules, and etiquette.

GOAL VF 12. Remove existing barriers to provide unobstructed access for persons with sight or mobility challenges.

GUIDELINE A. Set priorities based on the department's Transition Plan for Accessibility.

GUIDELINE B. Remove barriers from facilities that are not scheduled to be replaced in the foreseeable future, with priority given to those facilities that have the greatest effect on accessibility to the programs of camping, picnicking, fishing, boating and hiking as funding allows.

GUIDELINE C. Relocate facilities if site conditions make barrier removal costly, unsafe or impact the visual character of the Park.

GUIDELINE D. Collaborate with partners such as the City and County of Colusa to improve barrier-free access from off-site sidewalks, trails, and parking to Park facilities.

GOAL VF 13. Design structures and sites to complement the Park's riverine and agricultural setting.

GUIDELINE A. Develop and implement design guidelines for park facilities and signage to share similarities in style and/or materials, to create "a sense of place" and visual continuity, and to reflect and preserve positive aesthetic values. The design style should reinforce the colors, shapes, scale, and materials of the surrounding riverine and agricultural landscape and complement the park's natural setting.

GUIDELINE B. Integrate positive aesthetic features into the design of new park facilities. Preserve and showcase scenic views, use locally-prevalent building materials and colors. Take advantage of (or screen) ephemeral conditions (e.g. weather, wind, sunlight and shade, etc.), as appropriate.

GUIDELINE C. Redesign, organize, consolidate, screen, or remove unnecessary, repetitive, or unsightly elements at park entrances.

GOAL VF 14. Develop a system of signage that directs, orients, and educates visitors within the Park.

GUIDELINE A. Install flood-resistant Park maps, including "you are here" identifiers. Integrate information regarding Park rules and public safety, including the risk of wildfire and flood, into directional and informational signage at trailheads and restrooms.

GUIDELINE B. Clearly delineate Park boundaries, through the use of signage and/or fencing, to direct visitors, where allowed by the CVFPB.

GUIDELINE C. Install river view/access signs that direct visitors to appropriate locations for safe access and high-quality views along the Sacramento River. Implement uniform design standards if they are developed for the Sacramento River corridor.

GUIDELINE D. Identify all Park entrances with California State Parks signage. Consider the information needs of visitors who arrive by vehicle, bicycle, on foot and by boat.

INFRASTRUCTURE (INF)

Infrastructure consists of utility, administrative and maintenance systems that serve Park facilities and activities. Issues include:

Site utilities. Irrigation systems, site lighting, wastewater and storm water infrastructure, waste and recycling collection, and green waste management systems are generally managed by Park maintenance staff.

Utility and service providers. Utilities and services provided by other agencies or businesses deliver potable water, electricity, telephone, gas and internet connections to a Park service connection, where Park infrastructure delivers it to facilities where it is needed. The park contracts with service providers to dispose of solid and hazardous waste that is collected by Park maintenance staff.

Facilities. Adequate administrative and maintenance facilities for Park staff are essential to providing high-quality visitor experiences. These facilities provide places to store equipment and supplies, perform recordkeeping tasks, and communicate with others. The current maintenance yard is not proposed for relocation. Administrative functions now occur in the entrance station.

Overall INF Goal: Provide sustainable Park infrastructure, including utilities, and administrative and maintenance facilities.

GOAL INF 1. Ensure long-term sustainable, environmentally compatible and energy-efficient utilities that reduce waste, pollution and environmental degradation of land, air and water resources.

GUIDELINE A. Upgrade existing sewage treatment systems when replacing or expanding facilities in the SOUTHEAST MZ, to protect water quality.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate with the City of Colusa to extend water, sewage and electrical utilities, and road infrastructure, to the Park when needed for facility expansion.

GUIDELINE C. When renovating facilities in the SOUTHEAST MZ, renovate the existing domestic water distribution system to meet current health and safety codes, including the use of backflow prevention devices.

GUIDELINE D. Install or upgrade irrigation systems to more efficiently water plants that require irrigation, such as active play lawn areas.

GUIDELINE E. Design surface drainage with infiltration or detention swales where feasible, to reduce sedimentation in underground drainage systems.

GOAL INF 2. Provide solid waste management systems that protect the environment.

GUIDELINE A. Provide convenient recycling containers at trailheads, campgrounds and picnic areas to minimize landfill waste.

GUIDELINE B. Provide visitor information about waste management topics, including the Park history as the town's landfill, and proper disposal of dog waste in the floodway.

GUIDELINE C. Provide animal-resistant waste receptacles to minimize negative wildlife interactions.

GUIDELINE D. Remove or secure waste receptacles when floods threaten the Park, to reduce trash and pollution in the river.

GOAL INF 3. Minimize damage to flood-prone infrastructure.

GUIDELINE A. Conduct or review recent hydrologic and soils analyses before locating infrastructure in the floodway, endeavoring to construct new infrastructure in areas less likely to be damaged by natural processes.

GUIDELINE B. Design infrastructure to minimize potential damage from flood events. Consider flood frequency and depth, expected speed of water currents and proximity to the river bank, erosive potential and siltation patterns, soil structure and saturation.

GOAL INF 4. Minimize visual impacts of existing and new infrastructure.

GUIDELINE A. Place electrical utilities underground when renovating, expanding or constructing new facilities, where allowed by the CVFPB and building codes.

GOAL INF 5. Establish a centralized location for administrative facilities that promotes efficient management of the Park's resources.

GUIDELINE A. Relocate administrative functions outside the floodway to minimize flood evacuation and potential damage. This could occur at a new entrance station or in a remodeled maintenance facility.

VISITOR MANAGEMENT (VM)

The Park has a small land base, with regular flooding and sensitive habitat on much of the property. Comprehensive management is necessary to maximize recreational, community and educational opportunities while avoiding conflicts that damage resources and detract from the high quality experience that visitors expect. Visitor management strategies can help maximize opportunities for high quality experiences all year, especially in a small park. Topics include:

Hunting and Firearms. Hunting is a popular recreation activity in the region and there are many public and private hunting grounds. Access to some hunting grounds is only available by boat, and some hunting is performed from a boat. While hunting in the Park is not permitted, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5003, the Park can serve as a base camp for hunters. Base camps can provide accommodations, information, access, services and supplies that assist hunters desiring to recreate in the region.

Visitor Capacity. General plan goals and guidelines for Natural Resources Management present the desired future conditions against which park managers can measure visitor use and take the appropriate actions to avoid or reduce negative impacts. California State Parks' methodology to analyze visitor capacity issues is intended to satisfy the requirements of the PRC Section 5019.5, which states:

> *"Before any park or recreational area development plan is made, the department shall cause to be made a land carrying capacity survey of the proposed park or recreational area, including in such survey such factors as soil, moisture, and natural cover."*

In terms of park and recreation planning, carrying capacity means that cumulative net losses will not be permitted to occur in any of the Park's resource values (natural, cultural, recreational or aesthetic) because of human use (facilities or activities). However, seemingly insignificant effects

can permanently impact resource values over time. The great variety of factors involved in natural resource damage, and the complexity of interactions among the factors makes establishing a definitive carrying capacity number difficult. Visitation quantities, individual or group usage, time, and types and patterns of recreational use may all contribute to resource system impacts. To aid in minimizing impacts, adaptive management strategies may be used to monitor resources health, establish capacity limits and land use, implement actions, and inform program elements and project design.

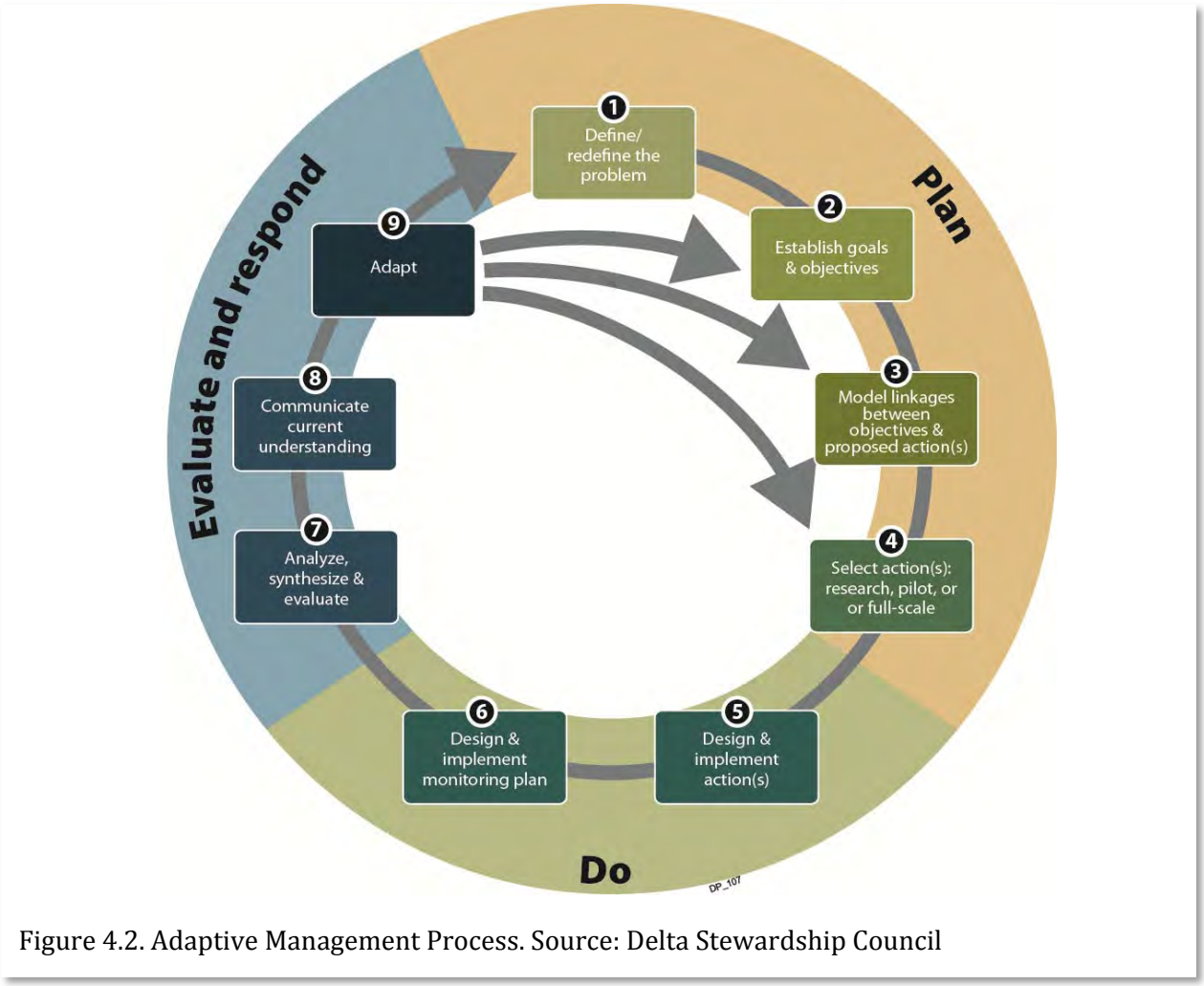


Figure 4.2. Adaptive Management Process. Source: Delta Stewardship Council

Adaptive management improves management in a changing and uncertain world. Figure 4.2 identifies the important steps of the adaptive management process.

- Step 1 has been fulfilled in Chapters 1 and 2 of this Plan
- Steps 2-4 has been fulfilled in Chapter 4
- Step 5 is implementation of the Plan, which begins upon adoption by the State Park and Recreation Commission

- Step 6 is managed by park staff to measure progress of the Plan goals. Table 4.1 lists Potential Indicators which can be used or adapted over time to measure conditions in the Park against Plan goals.
- Steps 7 and 8 are undertaken by park staff to evaluate the conditions being measured.
- In Step 9, a change in management actions is implemented to meet the Plan goals. Potential Actions are described in Table 4.1, however these are only examples. The adaptive management process means actions are formulated based on the evaluation performed in Steps 7 and 8.
- The adaptive management steps are repeated as conditions change to bring the Park closer to meeting the goals, and ultimately the Vision, in this Plan.

Management actions could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Site management such as, but not limited to, facility design, barriers, site hardening, area/facility closures, redirection of visitors to suitable sites
- Regulation such as, but not limited to, the number of people, the location or time of visits, permitted activities or allowable equipment
- Enforcement of regulations such as, but not limited to, patrols, notification, citation
- Interpretation such as, but not limited to, information signs and exhibits, interpretive programs, brochures and fliers, public meetings, meetings with user groups
- Altering access such as, but not limited to, parking away from sensitive resources

Following the implementation of management actions, monitoring would again be conducted to determine if the desired outcome is being achieved. If it is, then the Park is being operated within its carrying capacity. If the desired outcome is not being achieved, then alternative management actions would be formulated and carried out until the desired outcome is achieved.

The desired outcome described in the goals can be measured using environmental quality and visitor experience indicators. Indicators that are observable by staff during day-to-day Park operations are preferred because they can occur continuously with minimal administrative burden. Qualitative standards are also preferred if quantitative monitoring and analyses are time- and resource-consuming, but may not produce actionable information. In all cases, however, the indicators should be good predictors of the desired outcome. Thus, for some desired outcomes, such as sustainable populations of special-status species, the indicator monitoring processes may require field surveys, undertaken by trained staff using methods prescribed or recommended by regulatory agencies. Table 4.2 illustrates some of the indicators and potential actions the department may take to meet the General Plan goals. In accordance with adaptive management principles, these indicators and actions will be updated by Park staff based on field observations, new scientific knowledge and collaboration with Park partners.

Table 4.2. Potential Adaptive Management Strategies for Visitor Use.		
Recreational and Community Activities *and* **Visitor Management Overall Goals:** Provide opportunities for a wide variety of recreational and community activities associated and compatible with the unique resources of the Sacramento River and its riparian corridor. Manage visitor use to provide an enjoyable, safe and high-quality experience now and for future generations.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Visitor Facilities	Visitors complain about lack of necessary facilities or overcrowding. Visitors are turned away.	Collaborate with City of Colusa and others to provide facilities. Improve facilities to alleviate overcrowding. Limit access during peak times.
Trails	Conflicts such as accidents occur between users on multi-use paths.	Encourage formation of trail user groups. Limit use of certain trails during peak times, such as implementing even-day/odd-day use.
Neighborhood Impacts	Neighbors complain about noise, dust, trespass or other nuisances caused by Park visitors.	Establish time and decibel limits for amplified sound. Manage natural surface and gravel roads to reduce dust, such as watering, speed limits and gravel replenishment. Increase signage, fencing and vehicle control.
Increased Opportunities	General Plan cannot be fully implemented with existing staff and budgetary constraints.	Seek additional funding. Supplement Park operations with seasonal and/or temporary assistance from concessionaires and/or operating partners.
Natural Resource Management Overall Goal: Perpetuate the Park's natural resource values as an integral and important part of the dynamic Sacramento River Conservation Area and its Colusa Subreach.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Scenic and Aesthetic	Trash is often evident on beaches.	Increase visitor contact, visitor education and trash collection.
Geology and Soils	Erosion is occurring along existing trails or adjacent areas as evidenced by exposed tree roots and ruts.	If erosion is caused by visitor use, limit intensity, duration, or type of use accordingly. Consider trail closure, relocation and/or removal.
Hydrology	Sediment is evident in wetlands. Pollutants are evident in wetlands, such as oil slicks and toilet paper.	If sedimentation is caused by visitor use, limit type of use and/or relocate facilities. Direct drainage from vehicle parking and roads through capture and treatment infrastructure such as biofiltration swales, infiltration basins and/or filters. Identify and cite noncompliant vessel operators. Install portable toilets in heavily used locations.
Vegetation	Damage to native plants, such as broken trunks, fire damage or tire tracks in unauthorized areas, is evident. Reduced occurrences of special- status species are documented.	Construct vehicle barriers such as gates, rock boundaries and seasonal fences along roads. Increase visitor contact and control by constructing a new entrance station. Consider visitor limits on intensity, duration, or type of use. Restrict campfires to particular locations, equipment and/or low fire danger periods.
Wildlife	Wildlife is disturbed. Reduced occurrences of special-status species are documented.	Close group camps, roads and/or trails during sensitive wildlife breeding/ nesting seasons. Consider other visitor limits on intensity, duration, or

		type of use.
Cultural Resource Management Overall Goal: Protect cultural resources while improving visitor appreciation of the past.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Archaeology	Cultural resources are exposed by visitors.	Limit visitor use or activities in sensitive areas. Commence data recovery efforts or cover the resources.
Interpretation and Education Overall Goal: Connect visitors to the natural and cultural resources of the park and adjacent lands, and inspire them to protect those resources and recreate safely.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Resource Protection	Natural and cultural resources are damaged or degraded by visitor activities. Visitors display disrespect toward Park resources.	Increase interpretive opportunities and public education to assist with protection of resources. Increase interpretive materials and programs in the Park and in local schools. Provide multi-lingual materials and programs.
Information	Visitors complain about lack of Park information.	Increase interpretive materials, signage and programs in the Park and on the internet. Provide multi-lingual materials and programs.
Visitor Facility Planning and Infrastructure Overall Goals: Develop safe, sustainable visitor facilities and convenient circulation within the Park and from nearby neighborhoods for all users that are complementary to the Park's natural and physical environment. Provide sustainable Park infrastructure, including utilities, and administrative and maintenance facilities.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Water and Energy Conservation	Water and energy usage increases. Lights and faucets are left on.	Install motion-sensing lighting and low-flow fixtures. Increase controls on shower facilities.
Park Access and Circulation	Traffic accidents occur within or adjacent to the Park.	Improve the Park road and trail system. Prepare and implement a traffic management plan. Work with appropriate transportation agencies (City and County of Colusa, Caltrans) to improve circulation on nearby highways and streets.
Operations and Maintenance Overall Goal: Operate and maintain the Park to efficiently meet visitor needs, perpetuate the physical and biotic resources, and minimize negative impacts beyond the Park's border.		
TOPIC	**POTENTIAL INDICATORS**	**POTENTIAL ACTIONS**
Visitor Safety	Muddy or rutted roads snare visitors. Existing staff cannot respond adequately to safety issues and overcrowded conditions.	Close muddy or rutted roads temporarily. Re-grade or relocate roads. Add staff housing on site. Increase staff as appropriate.
Agreements	Recreation activities managed by others do not conform to the Park vision and goals.	Renegotiate or terminate agreements.

Overall VM Goal: Manage visitor use to provide an enjoyable, safe and high-quality experience now and for future generations.

GOAL VM 1. Provide an enjoyable and safe experience for all visitors.

GUIDELINE A. Provide prospective visitors with current road conditions in the floodway.

GUIDELINE B. Close flooded areas until floodwaters recede, roads and trails become passable and hazards are mitigated.

GUIDELINE C. Provide timely trail access barrier information as conditions change in the floodway.

GUIDELINE D. Maintain a trailhead and/or web-based system to notify visitors of access barriers.

GOAL VM 2. Establish and maintain visitor use patterns that are compatible with available resources.

GUIDELINE A. Establish and implement an adaptive management process for managing visitor capacity in support of the General Plan's purpose, vision, management intent and goals. The adaptive management process should be tailored to address visitor capacity within each planning zone.

GOAL VM 3. Promote and encourage diverse trail activities while minimizing potential conflicts.

GUIDELINE A. Promote "share-the-trail" guidelines among trail users if conflicts regularly occur.

GUIDELINE B. Collaborate with local schools and fitness clubs, City and County of Colusa, retailers and employers to promote and publicize trail activities and events.

GUIDELINE C. Allow the current school fitness programs that occur in the Park to continue. Designate a running route from 10th Street and the levee into the RIPARIAN RECREATION and RESTORATION/RECREATION MZs.

GOAL VM 4. Promote and manage the Park as a base camp for hunters, while providing a safe and comfortable environment for all visitors.

GUIDELINE A. Prepare and distribute management guidelines for firearms and dogs in camp, at boat launches and in parking lots.

GUIDELINE B. Establish and enforce game management policies if hunting creates unattractive nuisances in the Park, such as objectionable odors or excessive flies. Consult with CDFW on best management practices.

GUIDELINE C. Provide visitor education on hunting practices to minimize visitor conflicts and concerns.

GOAL VM 5. Promote large and small special events that provide resource-related education, and celebrate the region's diverse cultural heritage and tourism resources, and meet the purpose and Vision of the Park.

GUIDELINE A. Collaborate with the City and County of Colusa to host events such as farmers' markets and health fairs to improve public health.

GUIDELINE B. Collaborate with state and federal wildlife and water resources agencies to provide resource-related educational events such as watershed and birding festivals.

GUIDELINE C. Collaborate with local businesses, tribal organizations, and state and federal wildlife agencies to provide cultural events such as hunting and fishing

tournaments and fairs, local art and food festivals, Native American cultural celebrations, boat shows, and cycling tours.

GUIDELINE D. Schedule, monitor and manage site and visitor activities to minimize adverse impacts from special events, including disturbance to natural resources.

GUIDELINE E. Work cooperatively with the City and County of Colusa and CalTrans to provide safe access to and from the Park during special events.

GOAL VM 6. Ensure that Park programs and events organized by others and open to the public meet the department's accessibility policies.

GUIDELINE A. Collaborate with partners to provide barrier-free programming in the Park. Share the department's latest Accessibility Guidelines with program and event planners and managers.

GOAL VM 7. Manage facilities to minimize smoke, dust and other emissions that affect air quality.

GUIDELINE A. Establish appropriate campfire and grilling restrictions, through coordination with the local APCD/AQMD, if air quality impacts are identified.

GUIDELINE B. Maintain a vegetation buffer between adjacent residences and activities that may emit aerial pollutants, such cooking and generating electricity. Organize events to avoid localized, off-site air quality impacts.

PARK OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The proposed General Plan entails major changes to Park facilities. As a result, there is the need to reconsider existing Park operations. This component of the plan characterizes broad-level goals and guidelines for day-to-day operations of the Park. It does not address specific changes to staffing and organization, which should be adjusted as necessary for successful implementation of the Plan. DOM 1400 Park Operations and regular Departmental Notices provide extensive guidance to field personnel. Park-specific topics include:

Park maintenance. Maintenance of Park facilities has the potential to affect the visitor experience. Benefits of properly and regularly maintained facilities include, but are not limited to, an improved aesthetic character of the Park and increased utilization of recreational facilities. Relevant Department policies include: DOM 0700 Pest Control, DOM 0800 Hazardous Materials Management and DOM 1600 Facilities Maintenance.

Energy, water and waste management. Wise use of energy and water, and minimizing waste conserves valuable resources that impact the environment outside the Park's border.

Emergency services and visitor safety. Providing emergency services to the Park, its visitors and this stretch of the Sacramento River requires careful consideration. Fire, flood, injury and boat stranding are some of the more common events that will require emergency intervention by trained personnel. Department policy DOM 1100 Emergency Medical Services provides general guidance.

Regional collaboration and coordination. The Park represents one component of an extensive network of public lands in the region. The network of public lands in the vicinity of the Park includes properties that are part of the Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge and the Sacramento River Wildlife Area. The public will benefit by coordination of efforts to create easy access to and from the Park on roadways and pathways, including two state highways. A regional approach to resource protection, traffic circulation and recreation opportunities will result in efficient management of all public lands and circulation corridors in the area. Planning and implementation efforts must consider the planning processes currently being undertaken by other public agencies.

Agreements, easements, concessions and acquisition. Successful land management will require consideration of existing, and thoughtful execution of future, agreements that can help meet the Plan's purpose, vision, management intent and goals. For example, the City of Colusa is currently operating part of the Park under a 2011-2016 operating agreement. There are currently no concession services at the Park. Concession services could improve recreational opportunities at the Park by providing supplies and services that facilitate high-quality recreational experiences. Relevant Department policies include: DOM 1900 Concessions and Reservations, and DOM 2100 Real Property Acquisition and Management.

Volunteer involvement. Despite its history as a community-developed recreation resource, the Park currently appears to underutilize potential volunteers. Fostering a stronger relationship between the Park and the community can allow more people to experience its unique natural and recreational resources, increase public health and improve land stewardship.

Overall O&M Goal: Operate and maintain the Park to efficiently meet visitor needs, perpetuate the physical and biotic resources, and minimize negative impacts beyond the Park's border.

GOAL O&M 1. Provide unimpeded access to authorized personnel for flood maintenance activities.

GUIDELINE A. Notify the public when floodway maintenance activities are expected to block public access.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate with DWR's Sutter Maintenance Yard staff when planning changes that may affect access, such as required width and height of maintenance equipment that must pass through gates and the entrance station.

GUIDELINE C. Coordinate with DWR's Sutter Maintenance Yard staff and the City and County of Colusa on scheduling maintenance such as roadwork, mowing and levee burning.

GOAL O&M 2. Provide adequate staffing at the Park, Sector and District level to serve the public and achieve the Park purpose and vision. Ensure sufficient staffing to maintain the safety and security of Park employees and resources.

GUIDELINE A. Maintain a regular patrol schedule for all areas of the Park.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and emergency response providers in promoting the safety of Park visitors.

GUIDELINE C. Maintain access for emergency vehicles and vessels, including emergency access during peak recreation periods and events.

GOAL O&M 3. Actively cooperate with local landowners, communities, and public agencies to foster coordinated public lands management through the Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum and other venues, as described in the Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Sacramento River Conservation Area, the 2004 Memorandum of Understanding between CDFW, USFWS and the Department (subject to update every 5 years), and the SRCAF Good Neighbor Policy.

GUIDELINE A. Participate in a task force consisting of representatives from USFWS, CDFW, The Nature Conservancy and others to coordinate recreation planning, habitat management and resource protection efforts, to maximize resource values throughout the Sacramento River corridor.

GUIDELINE B. Explore opportunities for joint-use facilities and cost-sharing agreements to increase public benefits and services such as environmental education and regional recreation opportunities.

GOAL O&M 4. Improve the recognition of Park resources, as well as recreational and interpretive opportunities in the local and regional community.

GUIDELINE A. Encourage local community members and leaders to provide input into Park planning and environmental review processes.

GUIDELINE B. Implement visitor survey programs to solicit suggestions on techniques to improve management of the Park.

GUIDELINE C. Develop a public outreach program that focuses on dissemination of information regarding the Park, including maps and special events.

GOAL O&M 5. Provide opportunities for volunteers to participate in Park-wide programs.

GUIDELINE A. Develop a Volunteer-in-Parks program for interpretive program involvement, as well as park improvement opportunities.

GUIDELINE B. Establish regularly scheduled Park clean-up days where the public can participate, especially after peak-period special events.

GOAL O&M 6. Ensure that all proposed operating agreements or other legal arrangements are consistent with the General Plan. Incorporate concession services at the Park when and where they can increase visitor services that encourage healthy, active lifestyles; appreciation of natural and cultural resources; and/or sustainable resources management.

GUIDELINE A. Review all existing agreements to assess consistency with the General Plan and guide decisions on whether to renew, modify or let agreements expire.

GUIDELINE B. Prepare and monitor measurable objectives for existing and future operating and concession agreements.

GUIDELINE C. Explore opportunities for concession services as part of facility development proposals.

GUIDELINE D. Consider use of short-term concession services during peak recreation periods and special events.

GOAL O&M 7. Expand recreational and educational opportunities, resolve conflicts, improve access and protect natural resources through acquisition of properties or easements, if offered by willing sellers.

GUIDELINE A. Consider acquiring the Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company pumping station parcel for facility expansion, if offered.

GUIDELINE B. Assess adjacent properties for their capability to contribute to implementation of the Plan's Purpose and Vision.

GOAL O&M 8. Consider opportunities for mission-appropriate revenue generation when planning new facilities and operating agreements.

GUIDELINE A. Planning for major facilities and agreements shall include preparation of a draft operating budget.

GUIDELINE B. Investigate new paid parking technologies, such as pay-by-phone and automated payment machines, to improve efficient and convenient fee payment.

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION (I&E)

The elements of Interpretive Significance, Mission and Vision represent the broadest level of interpretation planning. Interpretive Significance gives the "what:" it documents the park resources and features that have been identified as important to interpret. Interpretation Mission gives the "who," "where," and "why:" the area being interpreted, who it is interpreted for, and why it is being interpreted. The Interpretation Vision presents the desired scenario to be created.

Park Interpretive Significance. The Park is a popular destination for water recreation, particularly boating and fishing. It is also home to a remnant of the once-widespread riparian corridor along the river. Important recreation topics for interpretation at Colusa-Sacramento River SRA include information on regulations and recommendations for hunting, fishing and boating in and near the park, area fish and game, and safety and resource protection messages for boaters, anglers, and other river recreationists. Natural history topics include the importance of riparian areas, especially riparian woodlands, plant and animal species in and around the river—including migrating species, the dynamic characteristics of the Sacramento River, water quality issues and what is being done to address them, and the riverine system in the Colusa area. Important cultural resource topics include the heritage of camping, hunting, fishing and boating in the area, flood control measures, the farming heritage, Native California Indians in the area, both past and present (Colus/ Cachil DeHe Band of Southern Wintun); the impact of early settlers on the Sacramento Valley in the Colusa area, and the history of how the land became a state park.

Park Interpretation Mission. The mission of interpretation at Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area is to connect visitors to the natural and cultural resources of the park and adjacent lands, and inspire them to protect those resources and recreate safely.

Park Interpretation Vision. High-quality interpretation at the Park inspires visitors to appreciate, protect and enhance the park natural resources, and enjoy recreation in a safe manner.

Themes. Themes are critical for establishing the overall interpretive direction and tone, and they imply desired outcomes for visitors' attitudes and perspectives. The unifying theme provides overall focus to the unit's interpretive development. It must relate to the resources, the mission, and visitors' interests. The most significant park resources and history are presented through the development of primary interpretive themes. Secondary themes offer valuable concepts that are significant to the unit and/or to department-wide interpretation goals, like sidebars or footnotes in a book, but do not necessarily relate to the overall unifying and primary themes. Supporting themes (also known as subthemes) provide a more detailed perspective on a primary or secondary theme. Supporting/sub themes are too specific to be included in a general plan. They are developed in more detailed planning documents, such as an interpretation master plan or project plan. For each

primary and secondary theme below, topics covered by the theme are given. These may be used to develop supporting themes.

Unifying Theme: Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area is a place shaped by the Sacramento River.

Primary Themes

- Recreation: Enjoy the river and surrounding resources as people have for generations, with consideration for safety and protecting resources.
    - Popular recreation activities, e.g. fishing, boating, bird watching, camping
    - The Park's popularity as a basecamp and launching point for hunting from boats
    - Boating safety
    - River safety, including fishing and swimming
    - Respect park resources while recreating.
    - Proper etiquette and safety for transporting and storing hunting weapons and take in the park, to minimize accidents and conflict with other park visitors
    - Following rules for dogs in the park, to minimize effects on wildlife and other visitors
    - Colusa County Boat Club, and Water Festival
    - Fishing, boating, and hunting heritage
- The riverine system: Flooding, sedimentation and river meanders impact and shape the park in both the short and long term.
    - The effects—positive and negative—of flooding, sedimentation and river meanders on the park
    - Gain and loss of land
    - Silting in of recreational resources
    - Flooding's positive effects for riparian areas and wildlife.
- Riparian areas: Riparian habitats, especially riparian woodlands, are important islands of species diversity that have almost vanished along the Sacramento River.
    - Important habitat
    - Diverse plant species
    - Importance to anadromous fish
    - Importance to birds, including migrating birds
    - Diverse mammalian and insect species
    - Sacramento River Conservation Area efforts
    - Negative effects of dogs and feral cats on wildlife
- Water quality: Past and current uses of the Sacramento River watershed have affected the quality of water at Colusa-Sacramento River SRA.
    - Water quality issues
    - Efforts to improve water quality
    - Safe eating guidelines for fish caught in the Sacramento River.
- Native California Indians: The important Colus Indian village of Coru was near the future park site, and today the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun, descendants of the Colus and their neighbors, work to preserve their culture and language at the nearby Colusa Rancheria.

Background information—The Colus Indians, prominent along the Sacramento River, had their main village site, Coru, where the town of Colusa now stands. A satellite village of

Coru, Kats'il, is the site of a modern Rancheria occupied by the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun. The band is working to preserve their culture and language.

- Pre-contact Native California Indian lifestyles, including the people who preceded the Colus
- Contact history
- Modern descendants of the Colus, especially the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun's work to preserve their culture and language

Secondary Themes

- Anadromous fish: Migrating fish face challenges in the Sacramento River.
  - Warming water (related to global climate change)
  - Water quality issues
  - Barriers
  - Water levels (partially related to global climate change)
  - Water diversion
  - Predators
  - Disappearing shelter
  - Decreased gravel bars
- Park history: From city dump to recreation area and wildlife habitat, Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area has grown and changed since 1955.
  - Previous use as city dump
  - Founding of the park as a State Recreation Area
  - Additions to the park and changing uses
- Agricultural heritage: Though the leading crops have changed since its inception in the mid-1800s, agriculture remains the most important industry in the Colusa area.
  - Previous agricultural use of restoration/recreation zone
  - Neighboring agriculture
  - Area agricultural heritage
- Flood control: Measures to control flooding affect the river and surrounding land.
  - History and effects of the Central Valley Project's flood control efforts
  - The Sacramento River Flood Control Project and its system of levees, bypasses and weirs—especially those in and around the park.
- Settlers: Founded at a good location to support land and river transport from Sacramento to the northern mines, the town of Colusa quickly grew.
  - Early Euro-American settlers in the area
  - Founding of the town of Colusa
  - Historic Chinese district next to the current park, and anti-Chinese sentiment
- Irrigation: The Sacramento River is an important source of water for agriculture and municipal water supplies.
  - The Central Valley Project's harnessing of the river for agricultural and municipal water supply
  - Roberts Ditch and the Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company
  - The environmental effects on the Colusa Subreach of water diversion for agriculture and municipal water supplies
- Global climate change: The global problem of climate change is causing local effects at Colusa-Sacramento River SRA.

    - Warming water and its negative effect on cold-water fish populations, such as salmon, striped bass and trout
    - Potential of more drought years
    - Decreased water levels and negative effect on fish populations and recreation opportunities
    - Potential of more severe flooding events
- Sustainability: Sustainable design elements at Colusa-Sacramento River SRA help protect the cultural and natural environment within and outside of the park.
    - Measures to conserve energy
    - Measures to protect resources, and how they protect the resources
    - Things visitors also can do both during and after their visit to conserve energy and reduce negative impacts on the environment

Interpretive Periods. An interpretive period focuses interpretation on a specific time period. Interpretive periods are only designated for parks with significant historic resources, or very rarely for natural resources with a very specific period of importance (for example, fossils from a certain geologic age, or natural disasters such as an earthquake or major flood).

As with themes, there can be primary and secondary interpretive periods. A primary interpretive period covers the years of greatest significance for the park's cultural resources. If there is more than one important period of equal significance, each will have an associated primary interpretive period. Secondary interpretive periods identify historical sidebars—periods of history that are interesting, but not as important to the park as the primary period.

- Primary Interpretive Periods
    - 1955-present: Park history
    - c. 16,000 BP – present Native CA Indian period.
- Secondary Interpretive Periods
    - 1843 (Bidwell and Lassen visit area)-1868 (Incorporation of Colusa): Early settler period
    - 1954 (first annual Water Show of Colusa County Boat Club) to present: Recreation heritage period.

Interpretive Collections. There are currently no interpretive collections. At the time of the writing of this plan there is no onsite storage for interpretive collections, and no interpretive staff or docents to use them. If a storage location is developed and staff members or docents are available to use them in interpretive presentations, then appropriate items might be life vests, animal pelts and bird mounts, reproduction Native California Indian non-sacred items, and vintage fishing tackle.

Recommendations for Future Interpretation Planning Efforts. Because of the park's small size and lack of resources of major statewide significance, an Interpretation Master Plan and Interpretation Action Plan are not necessary. See the California State Parks Interpretation Planning Workbook for more information on the department's interpretation planning structure and plan content. *Interpretation* is a special form of communication that helps people understand, appreciate, and emotionally connect with the rich natural and cultural heritage preserved in parks. It is also used to acquaint and inform people about recreation opportunities, good health and safety practices in the parks, and the reasons behind park rules. Where school-specific opportunities are being discussed, "*education*" is used.

Overall I&E Goal: Connect visitors to the natural and cultural resources of the park and adjacent lands, and inspire them to protect those resources and recreate safely.

GOAL I&E 1. Protect park resources through interpretation.

GUIDELINE A. Interpret the importance of the riparian area and wetlands.

GUIDELINE B. Provide interpretation near areas with sensitive natural resources.

GOAL I&E 2. Increase visitor safety through interpretation.

GUIDELINE A. Interpret boating and swimming safety.

GUIDELINE B. Provide boating and swimming safety interpretation near river access areas, as well as at other key locations in the park.

GUIDELINE C. Interpret safe practices and etiquette of transporting and storing hunting weapons and game in the park.

GOAL I&E 3. Expand self-guided interpretation opportunities.

GUIDELINE A. Place wayside exhibits at strategic points where visitors can immediately connect with significant park resources.

GUIDELINE B. Consider self-guided interpretation along the trail now labeled Nature Trail on park brochure map.

GUIDELINE C. Add wayside exhibits in the riparian area as it is developed for recreation.

GUIDELINE D. Provide boating and swimming safety interpretation at river access points.

GUIDELINE E. Coordinate any new interpretive panels with the park signage system as that is developed and implemented. (See Facilities goals and guidelines for more information.)

GOAL I&E 4. Create educational opportunities for local schools.

GUIDELINE A. Explore service learning and citizen science projects with Colusa Unified School District, especially high school.

GUIDELINE B. Provide lesson plans and/or electronic media for the Nature Trail, at different levels tied to different content standards for different grades.

GUIDELINE C. If personal interpretation is viable, offer guided natural history school programs at the park, aligned with appropriate K-12 content standards.

GUIDELINE D. Ask teachers to periodically review and advise the park on its interpretive programming.

GOAL I&E 5. Attract non-traditional park users and address the demographics of the local community.

GUIDELINE A. Offer bilingual (Spanish/English) interpretation as much as possible.

GUIDELINE B. Use images to convey ideas and keep text to a minimum on wayside exhibits.

GUIDELINE C. Provide intergenerational interpretive opportunities that meet the different needs of children, senior citizens and families.

GOAL I&E 6. Meet the needs and interests of the local community with Park interpretation.

GUIDELINE A. Host interpretive special events that will interest and involve the local community as well as visitors from outside the area.

GUIDELINE B. Collaborate with local schools, tribes, fitness clubs, local agencies, retailers and employers to provide culturally-appropriate interpretive and educational events.

GUIDELINE C. Publicize Park interpretive activities in the local community.

GOAL I&E 7. Use interpretation to provide a broader context for the park and its resources.

GUIDELINE A. Interpret how different cultures have used or developed technologies to shape and exploit area resources, resulting in changes to the environment.

GUIDELINE B. Interpret how the river environment has shaped the cultures of the people who lived in the vicinity of the park.

GUIDELINE C. Interpret specific ways that global climate change may affect park resources (such as declines in some fish populations as waters warm, drought, and more severe flooding events) and measures that visitors can take to reduce climate change.

GUIDELINE D. Interpret sustainable design elements in the park to encourage a sense of connection to the surrounding natural and cultural resources and inspire personal behavior that reduces negative impacts to the environment and promotes energy conservation.

GOAL I&E 8. Work with partners to enhance Park interpretation and education.

GUIDELINE A. Develop interagency interpretive efforts, especially with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's nearby interpretation, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding with that agency and California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and with the other signers of the Sacramento River Conservation Area Memorandum of Agreement.

GUIDELINE B. Consider participating in area cultural and natural history events, such as the California Swan Festival, either by hosting activities at the Park or providing interpretation and Park information at other event venues.

GUIDELINE C. Host hunter safety and etiquette interpretation and/or training by outside entities such as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and nearby sporting goods stores.

GOAL I&E 9. Create strategies to sustain park interpretation and education.

GUIDELINE A. Build on the general plan's goals and guidelines to define and prioritize objectives, strategies and tasks needed to improve and sustain Park interpretation.

GUIDELINE B. Designate a staff person as volunteer coordinator and create a Volunteers in Parks program to provide volunteer interpreters for school programs, public tours, roving interpretation and community outreach. Coordinate interpretive volunteers with park operations and maintenance volunteers (see O&M Goal 6, Guideline A).

GUIDELINE C. Provide some Park interpretation staffing—for special events at a minimum, and ideally for regular school and public programs. Interpretive staff positions could be shared between Colusa-Sacramento River SRA and other district parks.

GUIDELINE D. Add additional facilities to support interpretation. These could potentially include a flexible open-air event center for interpretive special events, school program staging, campfire programs and other interpretive programming, and a large primitive group camp for living history and environmental education overnight programs.

D. MANAGEMENT ZONE GOALS AND GUIDELINES

Previous sections of this chapter provide guidance on issues or topics common to the management of the entire Park. In addition to this, management zones (MZs) for appropriate recreation activities and facilities have been proposed, with zone-specific goals and guidelines. Analysis of the site opportunities and constraints considered the Park's physical, biotic, aesthetic, recreational and cultural resources; as well as existing circulation patterns, surrounding land uses, regional planning influences, and operational factors. This analysis led to designation of six management zones and consideration of off-site facilities to meet needs that are infeasible to be accommodated in the Park.

This section provides management guidance exclusive to the particular resources, issues and facilities of each MZ. The table at the beginning of each MZ section below describes its purpose, special significance, its unique contribution to the overall unit vision, allowable facilities, and management partners. Figure 4.1 illustrates the location of each zone.

RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE (RESMZ)

Management Intent	**Improve habitat for regionally-native plants and animals, improve biological integrity and function, and provide floodway-compatible recreational and educational activities.**
Resource Management	Manage for riparian forest and grassland meadow habitat. Encourage dynamic riverine processes consistent with floodway management.
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy active and passive recreational activities, experience scenic vistas in a natural environment and learn about native habitat and local history. The area will accommodate periods of low level use with opportunities for wildlife observation, quiet and solitude, as well as periods of higher use during scheduled events.
Time of Use	Day and overnight use, closed when flooded
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Enjoying scenic views and nature observation, hiking and other designated trail uses, primitive camping and learning, picnicking
Allowable Facilities	Unpaved trails and roads, primitive group campground for up to 50 tents, portable toilets, up to 12 picnic sites, up to 35 parking spaces. Use only existing unpaved roads until erosion or deposition requires re-routing.
Management Partners	Department of Water Resources (DWR)
GOAL RESMZ 1.	**Perpetuate and improve the dynamic, native vegetation and habitat communities described in the Management Plan for Wetland Habitat at Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area as accepted by the USACE, and the acquisition grant. Meet the department's responsibilities as expressed in the Cooperative Interagency Agreement between the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Water Resources for Mitigation at the Colusa State Recreation Area, 2008. (Appendix C).**
GUIDELINE A.	Actively manage the restoration project, including regular weed control such as spraying, mowing, grazing or prescribed burning to meet restoration goals and create a self-sustaining ecosystem.

GOAL RESMZ 2. **Avoid significant facility and activity impacts to the restoration project and its goals.**

GUIDELINE A. Vegetation management such as mowing in campsites, parking areas, trails and roadways is allowed to minimize fire hazard and maintain public access. Felling and moving hazardous or downed trees and limbs is allowed to minimize public safety hazards, and maintain public access.

GUIDELINE B. Sediment removal and erosion repair activities are allowed to maintain facilities, such as re-grading and/or realigning roads and trails, as well as cleaning off campsites and picnic areas.

GUIDELINE C. Utilize portable restrooms instead of constructed restrooms to minimize the need for utility infrastructure.

GUIDELINE D. Retain all healthy planted vegetation.

GUIDELINE E. Open this zone to vehicle traffic only when facilities such as vehicle barriers and an entrance station, or programs such as regular patrols or security cameras, are in place to protect the natural resources.

GUIDELINE F. Consult with DWR when planning facilities.

RIPARIAN RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE (RIPMZ)

Management Intent	**Perpetuate habitat for regionally-native plants and animals, allow ecological processes to nourish and sculpt the landscape, and provide floodway-compatible recreational activities.**
Resource Management	Manage for riparian forest and grassland meadow habitat. Encourage dynamic riverine processes consistent with floodway management.
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy active and passive recreational activities, experience scenic vistas in a natural environment and learn about native habitat and local history. The area will accommodate periods of low level use with opportunities for wildlife observation, quiet and solitude, as well as periods of higher use during scheduled events.
Time of Use	Day and overnight use, closed when flooded
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Enjoying scenic views and nature observation, hiking and other designated trail uses, primitive camping, learning, human-powered boating, fishing, picnicking
Allowable Facilities	Trails, primitive beach camp for up to 8 tents, portable toilets, up to12 picnic sites, human-powered boat ramp, primitive group campground for up to 50 tents
Management Partners	none

GOAL RIPMZ 1. **Perpetuate the dynamic native vegetation and habitat communities.**

GUIDELINE A. Implement vegetation management techniques such as herbicide applications and/or vegetation removal to improve biodiversity and special status species habitat.

GOAL RIPMZ 2. **Minimize facilities and activities impacts to the native vegetation and habitat communities.**

GUIDELINE A. Design and site facilities to minimize removal of native vegetation. Removal of healthy native trees above 12" DBH will require environmental review.

GUIDELINE B. Felling and moving hazardous or downed trees and limbs are allowed to minimize public safety hazards, and maintain public access.

GUIDELINE C. Sediment removal and erosion repair activities are allowed to maintain facilities, such as re-grading and/or realigning roads and trails, as well as sediment removal on boat launch/landing and picnic areas.

GUIDELINE D. Infrastructure or facility construction and protection should not compromise natural river meander. Support any DWR efforts to remove, or cease maintenance of, existing bank reinforcement that prevents erosion or river meander.

GUIDELINE E. Utilize portable restrooms instead of constructed restrooms to minimize the need for utility infrastructure.

GOAL RIPMZ 3. **Protect public access and sensitive natural resources adjacent to the CHANNEL MZ.**

GUIDELINE A. Maintain the existing dredge access to the Sacramento River for bicycles and pedestrians.

GUIDELINE B. The Department may allow dredging project proponents use of the existing dredge access and spoils area for dredging equipment, spoil management, or maintenance. Upon request, the Department may consider negotiating an access agreement and/or easement with dredging project proponents which include, but are not limited to, provisions for protecting sensitive resources and improving public access to the Sacramento River.

GUIDELINE C. Dredging project proponents desiring access on State Park property shall be responsible for completing all environmental reviews and meeting all permit requirements.

LEVEE OVERLAY MANAGEMENT ZONE (LOMZ)

Management Intent	**Provide for flood control, as well as vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle circulation.**
Resource Management	Manage per DWR Urban Levee Design Criteria
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have the opportunity to drive, walk and bicycle to many destinations along the river.
Time of Use	Normally open
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Enjoying scenic views and wildlife watching, walking, bicycling and other designated trail uses
Allowable Facilities	Trails and roadways
Management Partners	USACE, CVFPB, DWR, City and County of Colusa

GOAL LOMZ 1. **Maintain high-quality flood control, in collaboration with the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and DWR Sutter Maintenance Yard, and in accordance with Title 23 CCR.**

GUIDELINE A. When considering construction of new landscape improvements, refer to the latest edition of the USACE's Engineering and Design: Guidelines for Landscape Planting and Vegetation Management at Levees, Floodwalls, Embankment Dams, and Appurtenant Structures.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate with DWR Sutter Maintenance Yard on facility and infrastructure improvements.

GOAL LOMZ 2. **Integrate the Park's main circulation system into the levee system, while not degrading flood fighting capability and other emergency access.**

GUIDELINE A. Coordinate with flood control agencies and other emergency service providers on circulation improvements. Maintain access for large equipment.

GUIDELINE B. Support the City and County of Colusa's plans to install a bikeway on or adjacent to the Park and the levee.

SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE (SWMZ)

Management Intent	**Continue administrative and maintenance functions. Provide for camping and overnight lodging.**
Resource Management	Maintain per DOM 0310.3 Developed Areas guidelines.
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have the opportunity to stay overnight in RVs and/or cabins. This area may be open year-round and will offer minimal opportunities for quiet and solitude.
Time of Use	Day and overnight use
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Camping and other overnight lodging, maintenance and other park operations.
Allowable Facilities	Access control facilities, maintenance yard and shop, employee residence. Individual and small group developed campground, with or without RV hookups and/or overnight lodging such as cabins (up to 42 sites).
Management Partners	none

GOAL SWMZ 1. **This Plan prioritizes the acquisition of land outside the floodway to provide all season camping; however, if land acquisition is infeasible when the existing campground is impacted by boat ramp parking expansion, a campground shall be allowed in the SWMZ.**

GUIDELINE A. If sufficient land is acquired for an RV campground, a lower intensity of campground or cabin development shall be considered, in order to preserve as much native vegetation as possible.

GUIDELINE B. Perform soils investigations while planning new facilities and infrastructure in the former borrow pit, to assure proper subgrade conditions and guide subgrade preparation.

GUIDELINE C. Improve roadway access for RVs, which is protected from flooding, before opening this area to vehicles. Include access control facilities with fee-collection capability, such as an entrance station.

GOAL SWMZ 2. Preserve and enhance the most significant habitat values.

GUIDELINE A. Preserve and protect existing elderberry shrubs.

GUIDELINE B. Minimize impacts on restored habitats and retain native vegetation to the extent feasible. To compensate for removal of native vegetation, exotic plant species will be removed from riparian habitat within the park unit and replaced with native species at a ratio determined by the US Army Corps of Engineers. If this is not possible, replace native vegetation at an appropriate off-site location or some combination, if only partial native vegetation enhancement can be achieved within the park boundaries.

GUIDELINE C. Utilize native plants for vegetation buffers to increase habitat values.

GOAL SWMZ 3. Improve and expand maintenance and administrative facilities as needed to efficiently serve new or expanded Park facilities and programs.

GUIDELINE A. Retain and/or improve the existing maintenance shop, carport, hazardous materials building and storage building.

GUIDELINE B. Consider providing a caretaker residence and park administration facility.

GOAL SWMZ 4. When installing facilities, eliminate potentially-significant impacts to neighbors, including noise, glare and trespass.

GUIDELINE A. Install electrical connections and restrict the use of generators to reduce noise.

GUIDELINE B. Design the lighting system to minimize off-site glare.

GUIDELINE C. Securely fence the site along private property lines.

CHANNEL MANAGEMENT ZONE (CHMZ)

Management Intent	**Protect ecological processes that nourish and sculpt the landscape while recognizing that historic human uses may take precedence.**
Resource Management	The channel is under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission and the USACE. Their management and regulatory decisions, especially regarding regular dredging proposed by Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company, will affect natural resources management and recreational opportunities in this zone.
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy active and passive recreational activities and experience scenic vistas. This area offers moderate opportunities for quiet and solitude within walking distance of downtown.
Time of Use	Day use
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Enjoying scenic views and nature observation, human-powered boating, learning, fishing
Allowable Facilities	Boat ramp
Management Partners	State Lands Commission, Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company

GOAL CHMZ 1. Encourage preservation of natural resource values.

GUIDELINE A. Avoid channel dredging for navigation only, as the City of Colusa's Boat Launching Facility provides a "practicable alternative" to the existing boat ramp (see DOM 0306.7). Dredging of the current channel to retain access to historic water rights will not be actively opposed by the department.

GUIDELINE B. Coordinate with Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company, the SLC and the USACE regarding dredging options that may affect State Park property. (See RIPMZ 3).

GOAL CHMZ 2. Minimize potential conflicts between day and overnight uses.

GUIDELINE A. When a campground is developed adjacent to the existing boat ramp, restrict the existing ramp to human-powered boats only.

SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT ZONE (SEMZ)

Management Intent	**Provide diverse, concentrated recreational activities in a flexibly managed urban park setting.**
Resource Management	Maintain per DOM 0310.3 Developed Areas guidelines.
Visitor Experiences	Visitors will have access to a wide variety of active recreational and interpretive experiences in an urban park setting. This zone will serve a high level of diverse social, interpretive, and recreational uses with few opportunities for quiet and solitude.
Time of Use	Day and overnight use, closed when flooded
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Enjoying scenic views and nature observation, walking, motor- and human-powered boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, learning and socializing. Events such as weddings and family reunions, fishing tournaments and boat shows, bicycle tour and fun run staging, educational and health fairs.
Allowable Facilities	Trails and roadways, access control facilities, up to 20 individual developed camp sites, restrooms and a fish cleaning station, up to 20 individual picnic sites, and an outdoor event facility. Up to 110 parking spaces, which accommodate at least 50 auto/boat trailers and about 30 regular vehicles to support the proposed City of Colusa boat ramp, and up to 20 en-route RVs.
Management Partners	City of Colusa

GOAL SEMZ 1. Protect permanent facilities and infrastructure in the SOUTHEAST MZ from damage caused by erosion and river meander.

GUIDELINE A. Maintain existing bank reinforcement. Install new bank reinforcement where necessary.

GOAL SEMZ 2. Over time, improve the urban park landscape to be more suited to the climate and soil conditions, while incorporating native plants.

GUIDELINE A. When replacing plants that die or fail to thrive, install more drought-tolerant lawn, tree and other plant species.

GUIDELINE B. Improve irrigation system efficiency through installation of water-efficient spray and drip emitter equipment, and weather-sensitive controllers.

GOAL SEMZ 3. **Design and manage for flexible day use and camping for large and small groups, and individuals.**

GUIDELINE A. Prepare one comprehensive site plan to guide phased development.

GUIDELINE B. Design the campground to accommodate boat trailer parking during peak boating/fishing season.

GUIDELINE C. Reserve DBW grant-funded boat trailer parking for boaters during peak boating/fishing periods. At other times, sufficient parking shall be reserved to accommodate the anticipated number of boaters, and the balance may be utilized for other purposes.

GUIDELINE D. Design to accommodate special events such as bicycle tour camping and RV groups that would utilize both camping and the planned outdoor event facility.

GUIDELINE E. Provide vegetative buffers and/or fences between day and overnight uses.

GUIDELINE F. Notify the City of Colusa when events or visitor use is expected to be greater than parking capacity.

GOAL SEMZ 4. **Protect natural and cultural resources during excavation of the former landfill.**

GUIDELINE A. Perform soils investigations while planning new facilities and infrastructure in the former landfill to assure proper subgrade conditions and guide subgrade preparation.

GUIDELINE B. Monitor excavations for potentially hazardous materials. If suspect materials are discovered, consult a hazardous materials specialist to analyze and provide treatment recommendations.

GUIDELINE C. If landfill materials are uncovered during excavation, consult a cultural resources specialist to document and provide preservation and/or treatment recommendations.

OFF-SITE FACILITIES (OFF)

Management Intent	**Collaborate with partners to provide desirable off-site facilities and services. Consider land acquisition.**
Resource Management	Joint management or management by others
Visitor Experiences	Visitors enjoy a seamless experience with coordinated access to facilities managed by various partners.
Time of Use	As needed
Typical Visitor Activities/ Uses	Obtaining information, camping, paying fees, launching boats
Allowable Facilities	Access control facilities such as an entrance station, boat ramp, overnight accommodations
Management Partners	City and County of Colusa

Appropriate Future Acquisitions. Chapter 2 Planning Influences and Chapter 3 Overnight Accommodations sections discuss the recreation demand assessment and planning that has identified a significant need for camp sites and other rustic overnight accommodations in this region. The 2009 Central Valley Vision Implementation Plan recommended that 13 acres be added to the Park. This would allow additional camping facilities to be built and operated outside the Sacramento River floodway.

The Department Acquisition and Review Team had investigated the purchase of two parcels in 2006, just west of the Park's core area. According to Real Estate Assessment Documents (READ), the "Zumwalt Family Trust" (ID 4124) and the "Zwald Triangle" (ID 4110) parcels were appropriate for facility development to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. Both property owners were willing to sell these to the State in 2006-2008. Since that time, the Department's acquisition program has been curtailed by limited funding, so these acquisitions have never been completed.

The Zwald Triangle parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 015-310-017) is located outside the city limits and is designated "Agricultural Transition" in the Colusa County General Plan. The Zumwalt Family Trust parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 015-080-020) is being considered by the City of Colusa for annexation and is designated Industrial. Because of the land use designation and potential for utilizing city utilities, the Zumwalt parcel is more desirable for overnight accommodations.

Another potential acquisition would be the current site of the Roberts Ditch Irrigation Company pump station (Assessor's Parcel Number 015-070-040). This small parcel is situated on the river side of the levee, so hydrologic analysis would be required to see if it would be suitable for a seasonal equipment rental, trailhead, and/or interpretive facility. State land surrounds this parcel almost entirely.

The state would only acquire these parcels from willing sellers.

GOAL OFF 1. Collaborate with the City of Colusa on boat ramp facilities and services that increase visitor use, health, safety and satisfaction.

GUIDELINE A. Upon completion of the City's boat ramp, negotiate terms of a 20-year operating agreement in accordance with the DBW Boat Launching Facility grant requirements and the General Plan goals and guidelines.

GOAL OFF 2. Seek to acquire property outside the floodway for all season camping.

GUIDELINE A. Prepare an overnight accommodation feasibility study to answer, at a minimum, the following questions:

a. How many campsites and/or rooms are needed, considering existing and future demand?
b. What parcels might be available from willing sellers, at what cost?
c. What operational structure(s) are most feasible?
d. What development cost would be necessary?
e. At what size is revenue-positive operation feasible?

CHAPTER

5

CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

The Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area General Plan (or "the Plan), with all its elements, constitutes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), as required by Public Resources Code Sections 5002.2 and 21000 et. seq. This EIR is for the approval of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area General Plan and the discussion of impacts is commensurate with the level of specificity of the General Plan. Site specific development and resource management projects at the Park will be subject to subsequent project-level CEQA compliance and to the permitting requirements and approval of other agencies, such as the CDFW, State Water Resources Control Board (RWQCB), and others as specific projects are proposed.

The General Plan and EIR constitute the first tier of environmental review. "Tiering" in an EIR prepared as part of a General Plan allows agencies to address broad environmental issues at the general planning stage, followed by more detailed examination of actual development projects (that are consistent with the Plan) in subsequent EIRs or negative declarations. Later EIRs incorporate, by reference, the general discussions from the broader EIR (the General Plan) and concentrate solely on the issues specific to the later projects (Public Resources Code Section 21093; CEQA Guidelines Section 15152). This General Plan does not approve or commit the Department to specific projects, sites, or management plans. These items are subject to consideration and approval at a later date by Department management.

Under CEQA, the Department is a Lead agency. Since the Department also has stewardship, or Trustee, responsibilities, there are actions to protect both cultural and natural resources in this General Plan, as well as projects that are allowable under this General Plan.

B. EIR SUMMARY

ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE PUBLIC AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

As described in Chapter 1, Stakeholder Involvement, park planning requires close coordination with a variety of stakeholders, including agencies, stakeholder groups, Native American parties, and individual members of the public. The Department obtained stakeholder input through the environmental review scoping process, informal meetings and in public workshops in Colusa. In addition, stakeholder input that was received during the Colusa Subreach process led by The Nature Conservancy and SRCAF was considered. Please refer to that section for the detailed list.

In addition, a range of methods were used to gather public input for this Plan, including newsletters distribution, press releases, newspaper articles, emails, and public workshops held on February 28, 2013 and June 19, 2014. A formal Notice of Preparation scoping period was held from mid-June through mid-July 2014. Through these comment opportunities, agencies and members of the public voiced opinions and desires regarding the Plan. The main environmental issues and concerns raised are detailed in Chapter 1, Stakeholder Involvement, and are summarized below:

- Potential land use compatibility impacts
- Provision of adequate recreational opportunities
- Provision of adequate public services
- Appropriate access points
- Potential for traffic congestion and parking availability
- Appropriate cultural interpretive themes
- Relocation of the main entrance station
- Levee road access
- Adequate pedestrian and bicycle paths
- Adequate natural resources protection

Information and input from public meetings, comment letters, and survey submitted by agencies and the public influenced the development of the General Plan.

The General Plan sets the overall goals for park management and provisions for public use. It does not define project-level development specifics or the exact methods for attaining resource protection goals, such as the layout and design of facilities or specific resource management plans and processes.

The objectives of the Environmental Analysis section are to identify any significant environmental impacts of implementing the General Plan and to define actions appropriate to a General Plan level to minimize impacts and policy-level alternatives. Once the General Plan is approved and adopted, the Department can prepare management and facility development plans as required and as staff and funding allow. These would address such issues as vegetation treatment and site development. The management and facility development plans will provide specific information on resources and design considerations, including layout, facilities configuration, capacities, and level of use within designated areas of the Park.

At each level (whether a management or facility development plan), the plan or project will be subject to subsequent environmental review to determine if the discretionary action is consistent with the General Plan and to identify any significant environmental impacts and actions to minimize impacts that would be specific to the project. Actions to minimize impacts generally require resource specialists to evaluate the scope of work, identify the cause of the impacts, and specify measures to avoid or reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Implementation of the General Plan applies management goals and guidelines to the Park that allows the addition of new and improved facilities and increased public use of the Park. If new and improved facilities and increased public uses were to be implemented, the construction, operation, maintenance, and increased public use could be associated with potential environmental impacts.

Under CEQA, in general, DPR has the distinction of being considered a Lead Agency, a Responsible Agency, and a Trustee Agency. A Lead Agency is a public agency that has the primary responsibility for carrying out or approving a project and for implementing CEQA, and a Responsible Agency is a

public agency other than the Lead Agency that has responsibility for carrying out or approving a project and for complying with CEQA. A Trustee Agency is a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California. With this distinction comes the responsibility to ensure that actions that protect sensitive resources are always implemented on every project. Therefore, DPR maintains a list of Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) that are included in project design to reduce impacts to sensitive resources.

Implementation of the goals and guidelines described in Chapter 4, along with the Department's Operation Manual (DOM) policies and Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M), ensures that potential significant impacts remain less than significant or maintains them at a less than significant level.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Introduction, Existing Conditions, Issues and Analyses, and The Plan sections of the General Plan includes proposed park development and operations, and designate appropriate land uses and resource management. Those sections include a project location map, site map, statement of plan objectives, and a description of the plan's technical, economic, and environmental characteristics. The sections constitute the project description. As described above, the Department will use this EIR in its decision-making process regarding General Plan approval and in the approval and development of subsequent project specific proposals. At full implementation, the General Plan will include the following proposals:

- Park-Wide Management Goals and Guidelines. A consistent set of goals and guidelines to be applied to uniform, orderly, and continuous park maintenance, operations, and facility development to maximize program efficiency and effectiveness throughout the Park.
- Management Zones. The General Plan applies management zones to the Park to provide readily identifiable boundaries for specific types of activities, programs, and developments, reducing the potential for the introduction of inappropriate activities into prime resource areas.
- Management Zone Goals and Guidelines. Goals and guidelines to be applied to uniform, orderly, and continuous park maintenance, operations, and facility development to maximize program efficiency and effectiveness within specific portions of the Park.
- Carrying Capacity. The General Plan establishes an adaptive management program to ensure that activities within the Park do not exceed the carrying capacity of the Park. Adaptive management is an on-going, iterative process of determining desired conditions, selecting and monitoring indicators and standards that reflect these desired conditions, and taking management action when the desired conditions are not being realized.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Chapter Two of this Plan entitled "Existing Conditions" describes the existing Park and adjacent land uses, recreation, topography, climate and air quality, geology and soils, hydrology, plants, animals, ecology, paleontology, cultural resources, noise environment, utilities and services, transportation and circulation, and social resources.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

AESTHETICS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant aesthetic resources impact if it would:

- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Aes-1. Potential Aesthetic Quality Impacts from New and Renovated Facilities

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows a number of new facilities and the renovation of existing facilities at the Park, primarily to enhance and support public use of the Park. Potential new and renovated facilities could include campgrounds, picnic sites, restrooms, group interpretive/event facility, entrance station, parking areas, trails, etc. (see Chapter 4, The Plan). Installation of all the potential facilities allowed by The Plan may constitute a potentially significant aesthetic change, with the degree of change dependent on project-specific details to be determined at the time projects were proposed. The aesthetic change would be significant if the site selection, facility scale, or facility design caused substantial degradation of the scenic quality of the Park. Further, if lighting associated with facilities created substantial glare or construction required significant vegetation removal, the impact would be significant.

Areas that are most sensitive to scenic quality degradation are those that would represent a scenic vista or those visible from long-distance and near-distance views, such as those areas visible from the levee (e.g., views of the RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE within the Park, downtown Colusa, and nearby orchards), areas visible from beyond park boundaries, and areas with river views, which are visible from long-distance and near-distance views. For instance, a very minor structure such as a picnic area located in an environmentally non-sensitive area may not result in the same level of impact or require the action to minimize impacts as a structure such as a parking lot placed along the river in the RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE, which is visible from numerous points within the park and from the river.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance aesthetic resources:

- NRM-6A through D (limit artificial lighting, restrict to more developed areas of the park, and direct downward, setbacks from the river bank, minimize negative aesthetic impacts of bank protection measures, remove or screen existing elements);
- RCA-1E (provide nature observation overlooks at viewpoints, especially where access to the water is infeasible);
- RCA-4B (provide informational and interpretive signage at the proposed boat launch areas, while preserving the aesthetic qualities of the river corridor);

- RCA-5C (select picnic areas based, in part, on environmental opportunities and constraints, such as views, shade, noise and flooding);
- VF-13A through C (develop and implement design guidelines, integrate positive aesthetic features into design of new park facilities, resign, organize, consolidate, screen or remove unnecessary, repetitive, or unsightly elements of park entrances);
- INF-4A (place electrical utilities underground when renovating, expanding or constructing new facilities, where allowed by the CVFPB and building codes);
- RIPMZ-2A (design and site facilities to minimize removal of native vegetation); and
- SWMZ-4B (design the lighting system to minimize off-site glare).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0310.3.1 Vegetation Management Planning for Developed Areas
- 0312.2.1 Scenic Protection Policy
- 0312.3.1 Lightscape Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Aesthetics (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential aesthetic quality impacts from new and renovated facilities to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Aes-2. Potential Aesthetic Quality Impacts from Increased Public Use

The implementation of the proposed General Plan would likely result in an increase in public visitation of the Park, if the following were implemented: new trails and bike paths, new public activity destinations, such as campgrounds, picnicking areas, and event center, and more information regarding public activities available at the Park (such as public use area maps and brochures) were disseminated. In addition, the provision of universal access improvements could result in an increase in public use of the Park. Public use would not necessarily result in adverse impacts to aesthetic resources. However, improper use of public access areas could lead to excess trash, disturbed vegetation, and damage to facilities and resources, detracting from the aesthetic quality of the Park. Excess trash, disturbed vegetation, and damage to facilities and resources may constitute a significant effect, if the degradation of aesthetic quality were substantial.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance aesthetic resources:

- VF-4A (install Park entrance signs at all entrance points consistent with design standards);
- VF-14A through D (install Park maps and integrate information regarding Park rules and public safety, delineate park boundaries, through use of signage, to direct visitors to allowed areas, install river view/access signs that direct visitors to appropriate locations for safe access and high-quality views along the Sacramento River, identify all Park entrances with California State Parks signage);
- O&M-2A (maintain regular patrol schedule for all areas of the Park);
- O&M-5B (establish regularly schedule clean-up days with public);
- I&E-1A (interpret the importance of riparian areas and wetlands);
- I&E-1B and 2B (provide interpretation near sensitive areas and river access areas); and

- RESMZ-2D (retain all healthy planted vegetation).

The implementation of the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0312.2.1 Scenic Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Aesthetics (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential aesthetic quality impacts from increased public use to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

AIR QUALITY

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant air quality impact if it would:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
- Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors);
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Air-1. Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of Air Quality Plan

The Park is located within the jurisdiction of the Colusa County Air Pollution Control District (CCAPCD), which administers local, state, and federal air quality management programs for Colusa County. Colusa County is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), specifically the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB). The Colusa County has a national designation for either Unclassified or Attainment for all criteria pollutants. The County has a state designation as "moderately" non-attainment for ozone and non-attainment for PM10. The County is designated either attainment or unclassified for the remaining state standards.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase public use opportunities and related facilities. Facilities that could be constructed under the General Plan include, but are not limited to, a new entrance station, restrooms, roads, trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds. In addition, some structures might be renovated or demolished if not adaptively reused.

Additional traffic associated with an increase of use generally may cause increased emissions of ozone precursors which could conflict or obstruct implementation of the NSVAB's Air Quality Attainment Plan. However, as discussed in the traffic section below, the increase in traffic volume resulting from implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in a significant

impact to the local road network. Therefore, traffic emissions associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan are not expected to be substantial.

Construction activities related to proposed facilities could temporarily exacerbate non-attainment status for ozone and PM10. However, future construction activities will be required to comply with CCAPCD regulations and implement standard construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce potential air quality impacts to less than significant (see Impact Air-2 below).

Policies within DOM Chapter 0305 regarding Air Resources are also relevant to the management of this SRA and implementation of these policies will be required. In addition, implementation of Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) for Air Quality will be required. The implementation of these actions will reduce any potential conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of an air quality plan.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Air-2. Short-Term Increases in Regional Emissions

Emissions produced during site preparation and construction are "short-term" because they occur only during the construction phase. Dust generation is normally the primary concern during initial site preparation. Construction and demolition conducted under the General Plan could generate substantial amounts of fugitive dust. Dust emissions would vary from day to day, depending on the level and type of activity, silt content of the soil, and the prevailing weather. Primary sources of fugitive dust during construction would include excavation, earth movement, grading, and wind erosion from exposed surfaces. While most of the dust associated with the construction of various facilities would occur during the first stages of site preparation, dust would also be generated during installation of infrastructure and heavy vehicle movement over unpaved surfaces. Particularly during the initial stages of a construction project, in the absence of implementing actions to minimize impacts, construction activities may result in significant quantities of dust (more than 82 lbs/day) that results in adverse impacts to local visibility and PM10 concentrations on a temporary and intermittent basis.

Construction activities related to the proposed facilities could temporarily exacerbate non-attainment status for PM10. However, future construction activities will be required to comply with CCAPCD regulations and implement standard construction BMPs, including, but not limited to:

- Water all active construction areas at least twice daily;
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all truck to maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., the minimum required space between the top of the load and the top of the trailer);
- Pave, apply water two times daily, or apply non-toxic soil stabilizers to all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and construction staging areas;
- Sweep daily with water sweepers any unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites;
- Sweep streets daily with water sweepers if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets;
- Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour;

- Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more;
- Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.);
- Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour;
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways; and
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

Policies within DOM Chapter 0305 regarding Air Resources are also relevant to the management of this SRA and implementation of these policies will be required. In addition, implementation of Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) for Air Quality will be required. The implementation of these actions will reduce any potential short-term air quality impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Air-3. Long-Term Increases in Regional Emissions

Long-term increases in regional emissions of criteria pollutants would be associated primarily with motor vehicles trips following implementation of the proposed General Plan. "Criteria" pollutants are those pollutants (or their precursors) for which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). California has established its own ambient air quality standards, which are at least as stringent at the NAAQS. Although the proposed General Plan focuses on improved recreational facilities and habitat restoration, the implementation of the proposed General Plan would potentially result in additional vehicle trips in the area, resulting in the generation of mobile source emissions, including CO, ROG, and NOX. However, the long-term operation of the Park is not expected to result in a substantial increase in traffic relative to the existing traffic load and capacity or exceed, individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard. Thus, the operation of the project would also not result in a net increase in long-term local CO emissions associated with increase in mobile sources. Furthermore, construction of the project is not anticipated to result in the operation of any major stationary emissions source, so implementation of the proposed General Plan would not violate any air quality standard or contribute significantly to an existing or projected air quality violation. As a result, a long-term operational impact from implementation of the proposed General Plan is considered less than significant.

Policies within DOM Chapter 0305 regarding Air Resources are also relevant to the management of this SRA and implementation of these policies will be required. In addition, implementation of Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) for Air Quality will be required. The implementation of these actions will further reduce any potential long-term air quality impacts.

Impact Air-4. Potential Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Air Quality Impacts

One of the primary reasons for air quality regulations and standards is the protection of those members of the population who are the most sensitive to adverse health effects of air pollution, or "sensitive receptors." The term "sensitive receptors" refers both to specific population groups and to the land uses where they could be located for long periods. Commonly identified sensitive population groups are children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill. Commonly

identified sensitive land uses are residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement or convalescent homes, hospitals, and clinics.

The Park is located in a rural environment, surrounded by open space, agriculture, and light industrial, but is also located immediately adjacent to downtown Colusa. However, the prevailing wind blows east, minimizing any exposure to the City. While implementation of the proposed General Plan is not expected to result in long-term increases in mobile, stationary, and area source emissions, construction activities could result in short-term increases in pollutant concentrations at nearby sensitive receptors. Future construction activities will be required to comply with CCAPCD regulations and implement standard construction BMPs.

Policies within DOM Chapter 0305 regarding Air Resources are relevant to the management of this SRA and implementation of these policies will be required. In addition, implementation of Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M) for Air Quality will be required. The implementation of these actions will reduce any potential exposure of sensitive receptors to air quality impacts from construction to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Air-5. Potential Odor Impacts

The occurrence and severity of odor impacts depend on numerous factors, including the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source, wind speed, and direction, and the sensitivity of the receptors. Although offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can still lead to considerable distress among the public and often generate complaints to local government and regulatory agencies.

Construction activities could potentially include the application of architectural coating and asphalt paving materials that could generate localized temporary odors. The use of diesel-powered construction equipment could also generate localized temporary odors. However, no heavy industrial features, wastewater treatment facilities, or other large odor emitters are proposed under the General Plan. In addition, prevailing winds blow to the east away from the City of Colusa. Therefore, the proposed General Plan would not be expected to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people and this impact is considered less than significant.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant biological resources impact if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means; or
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Bio-1. Potential Effects to Native Habitats and Species

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows new land uses, new facilities and improvements to existing facilities, which could result in an effect on native habitats and species.

Minor, short-term, temporary effects on native habitats and species could occur from construction activities associated with proposed facilities (e.g., trails, parking areas, campgrounds, boat launch, and other facilities). Construction effects would be related to heavy equipment and construction activities that could result in soil compaction, dust, vegetation removal, wildlife harassment or mortality, root damage, noise, erosion, and introduction and spread of non-native species. These construction effects could also result in long-term, permanent negative effects on native species and habitats if actions are not taken to reduce impacts. Operational impacts to native habitats and species could include nighttime lighting, trampling, habitat disturbance, and mortality. However, a majority of the proposed facilities are planned within the SOUTHEAST and SOUTHWEST PARCELS, which total only 4% of the Park area, or 17-acres of the 359-acre Park.

A potential long-term impact on native habitats and species could occur from the presence of dogs on roads/trails and in campgrounds, if actions are not taken to reduce impacts. Disturbances by dogs can range from trampling of sensitive habitat, improper disposal of dog waste, spread of non-native species and disease, and harassing or mortality of wildlife. In addition, other users, such as children or bird watchers, may not be comfortable with unfamiliar dogs. Dogs on State Park property are regulated in the Public Resources Code (§ 5008.1, and §5008.2) and the California Code of Regulations (Title 14, § 4312). Leashed dogs are only permitted within the limits of campgrounds, picnic areas, parking areas, roads, structures or other areas posted open to dogs.

Although implementation of the Plan would increase visitor use, the goals and guidelines within the RESTORATION/RECREATION and RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONES include perpetuating and improving the native communities, primarily by protecting natural processes and functions.

Approximately 4.5 acres of riparian forest species were planted in the reclaimed borrow pit in 2001 within the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE. The restoration within the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE was for habitat enhancement, not required mitigation for impacts in other areas. The funding for this restoration project did not impose special requirements for long-term protection of this habitat restoration. In addition, the lack of recruitment (natural establishment of new native plants) indicates that native habitat in this area may not be sustainable in the long term. Destruction, loss, or degradation of sensitive wetland habitats, such as the one acre wetland identified in the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE (see Appendix N), will be avoided in accordance with the measures defined in DOM 0306.7 Wetlands Management Policy.

Implementation of the Plan in the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE allows for a new RV campground in this area, which may result in impacts to the re-vegetated area at the restoration site, if impacts are not minimized.

Possible future facilities that could occur under the proposed General Plan would be subject to the goals and guidelines of The Plan, which would guide how the actions would be implemented. The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance biological resources:

- NRM-1A (encourage more natural river meander process, limit projects requiring bank revetment);
- NRM-2A through D (establish, maintain, and preserve riparian buffers along waterways, stormwater runoff control and chemical spill procedures, remove trash and portable facilities before expected flood events, minimize trail and road erosion);
- NRM-3A through D (support hydrological, physical and biological processes and conditions in the floodway that enable continued succession of plant community types, prioritize the use of locally native species in future planting, implement adaptive management strategies to recover habitat values, avoid impacts to riparian habitat and mitigate if necessary, retain mature native trees);
- NRM-4B (preserve and enhance habitat corridors through the Park to maintain and increase their usage by native species, when planning new facilities avoid placement in habitat corridors);
- NRM-7A through C (reducing presence of invasive non-native plant species, and feral and other problematic non-native animals, control or eliminate noxious weeds, monitor the presence of feral and other problematic animals, and inform Park visitors about releasing and feeding animals);
- NRM-10A (concentrate Park facilities and programs in accordance with the Colusa Subreach Recreation Access Plan to reduce impacts on natural resources);
- INF-2B through D (provide visitor information about waste management and proper disposal of dog waste in the floodway, provide animal-resistant waste receptacles to minimize negative wildlife interactions, remove or secure waste receptacles when floods threaten the Park, to reduce trash and pollution in the river);
- O&M-3A (participate in a task force consisting of representatives from USFWS, CDFW, The Nature Conservancy and others to coordinate recreation planning, habitat management and resource protection efforts, to maximize resource values throughout the Sacramento River corridor);
- I&E-1A(interpret the importance of riparian areas and wetlands);
- RESMZ-1A (actively manage the restoration project, including regular weed control such as spraying, mowing, grazing or burning to meet restoration goals and create a self-sustaining ecosystem);
- RESMZ-2D (retain all healthy planted vegetation);
- RESMZ-2E (open this zone to vehicle traffic only when facilities or programs are in place to protect the natural resources);
- RIPMZ-2A (design and site facilities to minimize removal of native vegetation);
- CHMZ-1A (avoid channel dredging for navigation only, as "practicable alternatives" to the existing boat ramp are available);

- SWMZ 1A (if sufficient land is acquired for an RV campground, a lower intensity of campground or cabin development shall be considered, in order to preserve as much native vegetation as possible);
- SWMZ-2A through C (preserve elderberry shrubs, minimize impacts on restored habitats, retain native vegetation, compensate for removal of native vegetation by removing exotic plant species from riparian habitat and replace with native vegetation, and utilize native plants for vegetation buffers); and
- SEMZ-2A (when replacing plants that die or fail to thrive, install more drought-tolerant lawn, tree and other plant species).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0310.1 Plant Management Goals
- 0310.1.1 Plant Management Policy
- 0310.2 Natural Succession
- 0310.2.1 Natural Succession Policy
- 0310.3 Vegetation Management in Developed Areas
- 0310.3.1 Vegetation Management Planning for Developed Areas
- 0310.4 Revegetation
- 0310.4.1 Genetic Integrity Policy
- 0310.6 Plant Protection Policy
- 0310.6.1 Tree Protection
- 0310.6.1.1 Emergency Tree Felling Policy
- 0310.8 Disposition of Woody Plant Materials and Debris
- 0310.8.1 Woody Plant Materials and Debris Removal Policy
- 0310.8.2 Wood Removal Resource Protection Policy
- 0310.9 Monitoring
- 0311.1 Animal Management Goal
- 0311.2 General Animal Management Policy
- 0311.3 Genetic Diversity Preservation Policy
- 0311.4 Terrestrial Habitat Management
- 0311.4.1 General Habitat Management Policy
- 0311.4.3 Habitat Restoration
- 0311.4.3.1 Habitat Restoration Policy
- 0311.4.4 Habitat Enhancement and Maintaining Human-Created Habitats
- 0311.4.4.1 Habitat Enhancement Policy
- 0311.5.1.1 General Animal Protection Policy
- 0311.5.3.3 Supplemental Feeding
- 0311.5.3.3.1 Supplemental Feeding Policy
- 0311.5.4 Injured, Sick or Dead Animals
- 0311.5.4.1 Injured, Sick, or Dead Animal Policy
- 0311.5.5 Animal Release
- 0311.5.5.1 Animal Reintroduction Policy
- 0311.5.5.2 Augmentation of Diminished Populations Policy
- 0311.5.5.3 Rehabilitated Animal Release Policy

- 0311.5.6 Native Animal Control
- 0311.5.6.1 Native Animal Control Policy
- 0311.6 Aquatic Resources and Fishery Management
- 0311.6.1 Aquatic Habitat and Animal Protection
- 0311.6.1.1 Anadromous Fish Policy
- 0311.6.2 Aquatic Habitat and Animal Restoration
- 0311.6.3 Aquatic Animal Releases-Fish Stocking
- 0311.6.4 Aquatic Animal Control
- 0315.3.1 Habitat Conservation Plan Approval Policy
- 0316.1.1 Off-Site Mitigation Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for General and Natural Resources (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential impacts to native habitats and species to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Bio-2. Potential Effects on Special-Status Species and Sensitive Habitats

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows new land uses, new facilities and improvements to existing facilities, which could result in effects on special-status plant species (i.e., Ferris's milk-vetch, brittlescale, palmate-bracted bird's beak, rose-mallow, and Coulter's goldfields), special-status wildlife species (i.e., valley elderberry longhorn beetle, Swainson's hawk, western-yellow billed cuckoo, bank swallow, nesting birds, western red bat, hoary bat, western small-footed myotis, Chinook salmon-Central Valley winter run, Chinook salmon-Central Valley spring run, Chinook salmon-Central Valley fall/late fall run, Central Valley steelhead, and green sturgeon), and sensitive habitats (i.e., barren/gravel/sand, naturalized riparian wetland, riparian woodland forest, riparian wash scrub, water, and designated critical habitat). It is important to limit impacts to sensitive habitats as they are critical for the viability of special-status species.

Minor, short-term, temporary effects on special-status species and sensitive habitats could occur from construction activities associated with proposed facilities (e.g., trails, parking areas, campgrounds, boat launch, and other facilities). Construction effects would be related to heavy equipment and construction activities that could result in dust, vegetation removal, wildlife harassment or mortality, root damage, erosion, noise, and introduction and spread of non-native species. However, these construction effects could also result in long-term, permanent negative effects on special-status species and sensitive habitats, if actions are not taken to minimize impacts. Operational impacts to native habitats and species could include nighttime lighting, trampling, habitat disturbance, and mortality. However, a majority of the proposed facilities are planned within the SOUTHEAST and SOUTHWEST PARCELS, which total only 4% of the Park area, or 17-acres of the 359-acre Park. The SOUTHEAST MZ contains the least amount of sensitive habitat.

A potential long-term impact on native habitats and species could occur from the presence of dogs on roads/trails and in campgrounds, if actions are not taken to reduce impacts. Disturbances by dogs can range from trampling of sensitive habitat, improper disposal of dog waste, spread of non-native species and disease, and harassing or mortality of wildlife. In addition, other users, such as children or bird watchers, may not be comfortable with dogs that are unknown. Dogs on State Park

property are regulated in the Public Resources Code (§ 5008.1, and §5008.2) and the California Code of Regulations (Title 14, § 4312). Leashed dogs are only permitted within the limits of campgrounds, picnic areas, parking areas, roads, structures or other areas posted open to dogs.

Implementation of the Plan would increase visitor use while protecting natural resources. Implementation of the goals and guidelines within the RESTORATION/RECREATION and RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONES includes perpetuating and improving the native communities, primarily by protecting natural processes and functions.

Future facilities that could occur under the proposed General Plan would be subject to the goals and guidelines of the Plan, which would guide how the actions would be implemented. Within RESTORATION/RECREATION and RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONES, habitat for special-status species would be enhanced. Destruction, loss, or degradation of sensitive wetland habitats, such as the one acre wetland identified in the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE, will be avoided in accordance with the measures defined in DOM 0306.7 Wetlands Management Policy. In addition, the use of locally native species in future plantings would be prioritized Park-wide.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance biological resources:

- NRM-1B (document the effects of river course changes and erosion on bank swallow habitat);
- NRM-4A (Inventory, monitor and share the conditions of the Park's resources, conduct scientific research for conserving sensitive species and ecosystems);
- NRM-5A through D (monitor distribution, extent, and condition of special-status species, implement adaptive management strategies as impacts to special status species are noted, avoid or minimize impacts to special-status species, educate park visitors regarding protection and management activities);
- NRM-9D (allow leashed dogs in certain areas, if they can be shown to pose a threat to sensitive resources, establish limits such as seasonal restrictions, which can eliminate impacts);
- VF-10D (locate trails to minimize impacts on sensitive resources, both during construction and use);
- I&E-1B (provide interpretation near sensitive areas and river access areas);
- RIPMZ-1A (vegetation management to improve biodiversity and special-status species habitat); and
- SWMZ-2A through C (preserve elderberry shrubs, minimize impacts on restored habitats, retain native vegetation to the extent feasible, compensate for removal of native vegetation by removing exotic plant species from riparian habitat and replace with native vegetation, and utilize native plants for vegetation buffers).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0310.5 Plant Species of Concern Including Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Plants
- 0310.5.1 Protection of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Their Habitats Policy
- 0310.5.2 Knowledge of Rare, Threatened, Endangered, and Other Sensitive Plant Localities
- 0310.5.3 Park Projects and Plant Species of Concern Policy

- 0310.5.4 Restoration of Listed Plant Populations
- 0310.5.3.1 Use of Plant Species of Concern Policy
- 0311.5.2 Special Animal Protection and Management
- 0311.5.2.1 Special Animal Policy
- 0311.5.2.2 Knowledge of Special Animal Localities
- 0311.5.2.3 Park Projects and Animals of Special Concern

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for General and Natural Resources (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitats to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Bio-3. Potential Increase in Public Access and Use

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would allow new public uses, facilities and improvements to existing facilities, and would result in increased public access and use of the park. With increased activity associated with public use of the park, non-native invasive species could be transported by visitors onto park land at a greater rate than occurs at present. Seeds of invasive species are likely to be dispersed by such vectors as the boots of hikers and the tires of cars. Invasive plant species can cause: 1) a decline in distribution and density of native plant and wildlife habitats; 2) a decrease in native plant diversity; and 3) a direct modification of the environment, such as transforming a sensitive plant community to a non-native habitat.

Establishment of a viable, non-native species population in ecologically sensitive areas can also lead to alterations in the abundance, diversity, and distribution of wildlife species populations. The potential for increased density and distribution of invasive species is proportionate to the increase in the number of visitors to the park and could constitute a significant impact.

Potentially significant loss of vegetation and wildlife due to recreational activities may be caused by:

- Excessive noise, trampling, or rapid movements by joggers resulting in harassment to wildlife;
- Increased garbage and road-kills that attract predators, resulting in mortality and loss of species diversity;
- Off-trail activity resulting in habitat destruction and/or fragmentation and spread of invasive species; and
- Disturbance by dogs on sensitive species and wildlife.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance biological resources:

- NRM-7A through C (reducing presence of invasive non-native plant species, and feral and other problematic non-native animals, control or eliminate noxious weeds, monitor the presence of feral and other problematic animals, and inform Park visitors about releasing and feeding animals);

- NRM-9C and D (manage park waste in a way that avoids changes in wildlife behavior, allow leashed dogs in certain areas, if they can be shown to pose a threat to sensitive resources, establish limits such as seasonal restrictions, which can eliminate impacts);
- RCA-5D (develop sufficient support facilities such as restrooms and parking, to offer high quality recreation, minimize user conflicts, and reduce potential natural resources and neighborhood impacts);
- RCA-8A (locate and design trails to provide access to high-quality wildlife-viewing areas, at a distance that minimizes wildlife disturbance);
- INF-2B through C (Provide visitor information about waste management topics, provide animal-resistant waste receptacles to minimize negative wildlife interactions);
- VM-2A (establish and implement an adaptive management process for managing visitor capacity in support of the General Plan's purpose, vision, management intent and goals. The adaptive management process should be tailored to address visitor capacity within each planning zone);
- VM-5D (schedule, monitor and manage site and visitor activities to minimize adverse impacts from special events, including disturbance to natural resources);
- O&M-2A (maintain regular patrol of the Park);
- O&M-5B (establish regularly scheduled Park clean-up days where the public can participate, especially after peak-period special events);
- I&E-1A through B (interpret the importance of the riparian area and wetlands, provide interpretation near areas with sensitive natural resources);
- I&E-3A through C (place wayside exhibits at strategic points where visitors can immediately connect with significant park resources, consider self-guided interpretation along the trail, add wayside exhibits in the riparian area as it is developed for recreation);
- I&E-8A through B (develop interagency interpretive efforts, consider participating in area cultural and natural history events); and
- SWMZ-2A through C (preserve elderberry shrubs, minimize impacts on restored habitats, retain native vegetation, compensate for removal of native vegetation by removing exotic plant species from riparian habitat and replace with native vegetation, and utilize native plants for vegetation buffers).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0310.7 Exotic Plant Control
- 0310.7.1 Exotic Plant Landscaping Policy
- 0310.7.2 Removal of Established Populations of Exotic Plants
- 0310.8.3 Transport of Wood Infested With Exotic Pests
- 0311.5.3 Animal Feeding and Human Sources of Food
- 0311.5.3.1 Animal Feeding Policy
- 0311.5.3.2 Animal-Proof Food Storage and Garbage Management
- 0311.5.3.2.1 Animal-Proof Food Storage and Garbage Management Policy
- 0311.5.5.4 Non-native Animal Releases
- 0311.5.5.4 Non-Native Animal Release Policy
- 0311.5.7.1 Non-Native Animal Control Policy
- 0311.5.7.2 Wild Pigs

- 0311.5.7.3 Cats
- 0311.5.7.4 Dogs
- 0311.5.8 Animal Pests/Nuisance Animals
- 0317.1.1 Visitor Recreational Uses Policy
- 0319.1 General Natural Resources Interpretation and Education Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for General and Natural Resources (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential impacts to biological resources from increased public access and use to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

CULTURAL RESOURCES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant cultural resources impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Cul-1. Impacts to Cultural and Historic Resources

The Sacramento River nourished human settlements over millennia, while re-sorting and burying evidence of ancient cultures under multiple layers of sediment. Recorded and unrecorded cultural resources within the Park and in the surrounding areas comprise the cultural heritage of the region. While evidence of ancient human occupation of the Park has not been recorded, there is significant evidence nearby.

One archaeological resource, the Colusa City Dump, CA-COL-286H is recorded as a result of archaeological inventory (White, 2015). Targeted Phase 1.5 extended inventory was completed on the dump site in 2014. This archaeological testing of the dump site indicates that surface deposits to three feet deep were thoroughly crushed and reworked in advance of campground construction. Excavation of a trench on the south margin of the campground found that archaeological evidence of the dump extends to a depth greater than nine feet. Moreover, these trench observations also indicated that the deposits greater than three feet in depth are likely to contain event-specific features representing individual dump actions or temporal palimpsest representing specific sets of events. These dump events may retain sufficient integrity of source and treatment to yield information pertinent to analysis and interpretation of City of Colusa domestic economy and social change during the early 20th century, Depression era, World War II, and post-War eras. Future

development at the site that disturbs the deposits to a depth greater than three feet will require additional archaeological investigation.

The lack of cultural resources on or within 6" of the surface does not preclude buried deposits within the park. During a 2012 interview with Dr. Greg White, the acknowledged cultural resource expert for this area of the Sacramento River, he indicated that this portion of the river has a very active flood history which is well documented and that the park is highly culturally sensitive.

There are no investigations of potential submerged resources in the department's records.

In 2001, Past Forward, Inc. undertook a statewide inventory of potentially historic post-war structures in DPR properties. The subsequent report, Recordation and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures Constructed Between 1942-1965 In and By California State Parks and Beaches (2002), found the buildings in the Park Unit's core area, which include the entrance station/office, restroom, maintenance shop, and landscape not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Places for their historic or architectural significance. As part of the general plan process, DPR conducted a new survey and re-evaluation of the core area in February 2015, including associate landscape features. The research/analysis team confirmed that, due to alterations and post-1976 additions, the core area is not eligible as a historic district; nor does it contain individually significant structures. The team recommended further research of the 1961-1966-built maintenance shop complex be completed in order to confirm its eligibility.

Implementation of the General Plan could result in the addition of new facilities, renovation of existing facilities, maintenance, and other activities requiring ground disturbance. Unidentified or subsurface cultural resources may be affected by proposed facilities construction and maintenance operations. Further, the Park contains potentially significant historic resources, such as the maintenance shop, which may be considered eligible for listing under the NHPA.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance cultural resources:

- CRM-1A (before modifying the maintenance shop, evaluate it for California Register eligibility);
- CRM-2A (increase public knowledge and appreciation of native peoples, early settlement and other appropriate cultural resources topics and artifacts);
- I&E-6B (collaborate with local tribes and organizations to provide culturally appropriate interpretive and educational events); and
- SEMZ-4A (if landfill materials are uncovered during excavation, consult a cultural resources specialist to document and provide preservation and/or treatment recommendations).

The implementation of the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0317.1.3.7 Materials Gathered by California Native Americans

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Cultural Resources (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential impacts to cultural and historic resources to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Cul-2. Paleontological Impacts

No paleontological sites have been recorded within the Park boundaries.

Nevertheless, significant assemblages of fossil remains are possible even in areas designated as having low potential for resources. Therefore, potential impacts to unidentified paleontological resources can be mitigated to less than significant at the program level with the implementation of guidelines.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guideline to protect and enhance cultural resources:

- CRM-1 (protect physical paleontological, prehistoric, and historic resources))

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will be required:

- 0309.1 Site Development Policy
- 0309.2 Paleontological Resources Protection Policy
- 0313.4.1.1 Scientific Investigation and Collection Policy
- 0313.4.1.2 Authorization for Collection
- 0313.4.1.3 General Limitations and Conditions on Scientific Collecting

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Cultural Resources (Appendix M) will be required in future projects in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Cul-3. Disturbance of Human Remains

Human remains or funereal goods are not anticipated to occur within the Park. However, this does not preclude the existence of burials of any kind from being identified in the Park during construction or maintenance activities should development occur as a result of General Plan implementation.

The General Plan does not have any applicable guidelines related to the discovery or disturbance of human remains. However, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Cultural Resources (Appendix M) identifies the requirements if human remains are discovered. The implementation of these requirements will reduce potential impacts to human remains to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant geology and soils impact if it would:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
  - Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42
  - Strong seismic ground shaking
  - Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction
  - Landslides
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;
- Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse;
- Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property; or
- Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Geo-1. Expose to Geologic Hazards

The Colusa-Sacramento River SRA General Plan area is not located near a fault delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map. The area is not subject to many seismic hazards. Future facilities will be subject to conformance with the California Building Code. Therefore, potential seismic impacts are considered less than significant.

Impact Geo-2. Potential Erosion and Unstable Soil Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows the addition of new facilities and increased public use. Construction activities associated with site development involving the removal of vegetation cover, such as excavating, grading, and filling, could temporarily subject bare soils to erosion from rain and wind during construction activities. These construction activities could cause accelerated soil erosion resulting in local impacts such as facilities damages, water quality degradation, or loss of habitat. Over-use by park visitors and the creation of unauthorized trails by park visitors could increase erosion potential.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce erosion and unstable soil impacts:

- NRM-2A (establish, maintain, and preserve riparian buffers along waterways);
- NRM-2D (design, maintain, and monitor conditions of trails and roadways to minimize erosion);

- INF-3A (conduct or review recent hydrologic and soils analyses before locating infrastructure in the floodway, endeavoring to construct new infrastructure in areas less likely to be damaged by natural processes);
- VM-1B (close flooded areas until they become passable);
- I&E-2A and B (increase visitor safety through interpretation, boating and river access);
- RESMZ-2B and RIPMZ-2C (sediment removal and erosion repair activities are allowed to maintain facilities);
- SWMZ-1B (perform soils investigations while planning new facilities and infrastructure in the former borrow pit, to assure proper subgrade conditions and guide subgrade preparation);
- SEMZ-1A (maintain existing bank reinforcement, install new bank reinforcement where necessary); and
- SEMZ-4A (perform soils investigations while planning new facilities and infrastructure in the former landfill to assure proper subgrade conditions and guide subgrade preparation).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0307.1 General Geologic Policy
- 0307.2 Geologic Monitoring
- 0307.3 Geologic Hazards
- 0307.3.1 Siting Facilities in Geologically Hazardous Areas
- 0307.3.1.1 Siting Facilities to Avoid Natural Hazards Policy
- 0308.1 Soil Protection Policy
- 0317.2.4.1 Mineral Exploitation Within Parks Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Geology and Soils (erosion) (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential erosion and unstable soil impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Geo-3. Potential Soils Impacts Related to Septic Systems

Wastewater is currently collected in septic tanks and directed to several leach fields: one in the Maintenance Yard and three in the SOUTHEAST PARCEL. Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows the addition of new facilities, renovation of existing facilities, and increased public use that may generate additional wastewater. Because most of the Park is within the Sacramento River floodway, wastewater may need to be directed off-site in the future to comply with CVFPB guidelines.

In May 2014, the City of Colusa began the process to annex the Park property into the incorporated City limits. In the Planning Commission Staff Report for the annexation approval, City staff determined that the City of Colusa has adequate water, wastewater, and sewer capacity to serve the property. The Park will likely connect to the City's systems in the future; however, if connections do not occur, future facilities will be required to be in compliance all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce impacts related to septic systems:

- NRM-10B (conduct or review recent hydrologic analyses before locating new facilities in the floodway);
- VF-1A through B (incorporate site and facility design features to minimize potential flood damage, facilities and infrastructure construction or protection should not compromise natural river meander);
- VF-2A (use sustainable design strategies to minimize impacts); and
- INF-1A through B (upgrade existing sewage treatment systems when replacing or expanding facilities in the SOUTHEAST MZ, coordinate with City of Colusa to extend water, sewage, and electrical utilities, and road infrastructure, to the Park when needed for facility expansion).

The implementation of the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0308.1 Soil Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Geology and Soils (erosion) (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential soils impacts from septic systems to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant greenhouse gas emissions impact if it would:

- Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Climate change refers to any significant change in the measures of climate, such as average temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns over a period of time. Significant changes in global climate patterns have recently been associated with global warming attributed to accumulation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the atmosphere. Various gases in the Earth's atmosphere, classified as atmospheric GHGs, play a critical role in determining the Earth's surface temperature. Solar radiation enters Earth's atmosphere from space, and a portion of the radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface. The Earth emits this radiation back toward space, but the properties of the radiation change from high-frequency solar radiation to lower-frequency infrared radiation.

GHGs, which are transparent to solar radiation, are effective in absorbing infrared radiation. As a result, absorption within the atmosphere of this infrared radiation that otherwise would have escaped the Earth's atmosphere results in atmospheric warming. This phenomenon is known as the greenhouse effect. Among the prominent GHGs contributing to the greenhouse effect are carbon

dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), ozone (O3), water vapor, nitrous oxide (N2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Human-caused emissions of these GHGs, in excess of natural ambient concentrations, are responsible for enhancing the greenhouse effect. Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are attributable in large part to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. In California, the transportation sector is the largest emitter of GHGs, followed by electricity generation. A byproduct of fossil fuel combustion is CO2. Emissions of CO2 are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas methane primarily results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. The most common GHG generated by human activities is CO2, followed by methane and nitrous oxide.

As the name implies, global climate change is a global problem. GHGs are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, which are pollutants of regional and local concern, respectively. California is the 12th to 16th largest emitter of CO2 in the world and produced 492 million gross metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents in 2004.

Carbon dioxide equivalents are a measurement used to account for the fact that different GHGs have different potential to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. This potential, known as the global warming potential of a GHG, is also dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. Expressing GHG emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO2 were being emitted.

Neither CARB nor the CCAPCD has formally adopted a recommended methodology for evaluating GHG emissions under CEQA. The CCAPCD has not adopted any plans or regulations that address climate change or GHG reduction strategies.

Impact GHG-1. Potential GHG Emissions Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would allow construction projects for the provision of public use opportunities and related facilities. The Introduction, Existing Conditions, Issues and Analyses, and The Plan sections of the General Plan includes proposed park development and operations, and designate appropriate land uses and resource management. Those sections include a project location map, site map, statement of plan objectives, and a description of the plan's technical, economic, and environmental characteristics. Facilities that are proposed to be constructed under the General Plan include, but are not limited to, a new entrance station, restrooms, roads, trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds. In addition, some structures might be renovated or demolished if not adaptively reused.

The implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in short-term and long-term emissions from construction, stationary sources, and mobile sources. During the initial stages of a construction project, in the absence of actions to minimize impacts, construction activities may result in significant quantities of dust (more than 82 lbs/day) that results in adverse impacts to local visibility and PM10 concentrations on a temporary and intermittent basis. The long-term operation of the Park is not expected to result in increases in traffic relative to the existing traffic

load and capacity or exceed, individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard. Thus, the operation of the project would also not result in a net increase in long-term local CO emissions associated with increase in mobile sources. Furthermore, construction of the project is not anticipated to result in the operation of any major stationary emissions source, so implementation of the proposed General Plan would not violate any air quality standard or contribute significantly to an existing or projected air quality violation. As a result, a long-term operational impact from implementation of the proposed General Plan is considered less than significant.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guideline to protect and enhance air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- VM-7B (maintain a vegetation buffer between adjacent residences and activities that may emit aerial pollutants))

The required policies presented in the DOM Chapter 0305 regarding Air Resources are also relevant to the management of this SRA and implementation of these policies will be required. In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Air Quality (Appendix M) would be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential greenhouse gas emissions to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in significant hazards and hazardous materials impact if it would:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; or
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Haz-1. Potential Impacts Associated with Hazardous Sites

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows the addition of new facilities and renovation of existing facilities in the SOUTHEAST PARCEL where the former City Dump is located. The *Phase One Environmental Site Assessment* identified potential contamination to soil and groundwater due to historic use of the property as a landfill and due to the long-term industrial nature of surrounding properties and known impacts to surrounding properties, warranting further investigation.

Construction activities in this area could include excavation, grading, and other ground disturbing activities, along with operational uses that may include public use and maintenance activities,

which could result in hazardous materials impacts. As previously discussed, soil samples collected in the landfill area contained lead and common dry cleaning solvent tetracholorethene (PCE). Additional sampling and testing would be required in this area to determine whether thresholds exceed the Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) established by EPA and levels established by the California Department of Health Services guidelines and California Code of Regulations requirements.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential hazardous materials impacts:

- SEMZ-4A (perform soils investigations when planning new facilities and infrastructure); and
- SEMZ-4B (monitor excavations for potentially hazardous materials).

The implementation of the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0308.1 Soil Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential hazards impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Haz-2. Potential Construction Phase and Operational Hazardous Materials Release Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows the addition of new facilities or renovation of existing facilities and public use. Potential construction activities would require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, paints, and solvents. These materials would generally be used for excavation equipment, generators, and other construction equipment and would be contained within vessels engineered for safe storage. Spills during on-site fueling of equipment or upset conditions (i.e., puncture of a fuel tank through operator error or slope instability) could result in a release of hazardous materials into the environment. Storage of large quantities of these materials at construction sites is not anticipated. However, potential release of these materials would be a potentially significant impact.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential hazardous materials impacts:

- NRM-2B (assure that stormwater runoff does not carry pollutants to the river by establishing and implementing procedures to manage chemical spills);
- SEMZ-4A (perform soils investigations when planning new facilities and infrastructure); and
- SEMZ-4B (monitor excavations for potentially hazardous materials).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0314.3 Oil Spills
- 0314.3.1 Oil Spill Response Planning Policy
- 0314.3.2 Reporting Requirements for Oiled Animals
- 0314.3.3 Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential construction phase and operational hazardous materials impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Haz-3. Potential Fire Hazard Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows new and renovated park facilities and public use. Sparks from potential construction and maintenance activities, such as welding and cutting, could ignite dry brush and wood structures. If such a fire occurred and it spread to adjacent areas, damage to Department property and wildlife habitat, and public health and safety risk could occur. Further, unregulated public use activities, such as use of campfires or matches, could result in fire hazards.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential fire hazards:

- O&M-2A through C (maintain regular patrol, coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and emergency providers in promoting safety, maintain access for emergency vehicles and vessels); and
- I&E-1 through 10(advocating public education regarding appropriate visitor use activities).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0313.1.1 Natural Resources Maintenance
- 0313.1.1.1.4 Resource Maintenance Activities and Schedules
- 0313.1.1.1.5 Annual Inspection of Resources
- 0313.2 Fire Management
- 0313.2.1 Wildfire Management
- 0313.2.1.1 Wildfire Management Planning
- 0313.2.1.1.1 Wildlife Management Planning Policy
- 0313.2.1.2 Vegetation Management and Fuel Modification
- 0313.2.1.2.1 Flammable Vegetation/Fuel Modification Policy
- 0313.2.1.3 Closure of Fire-Damaged Areas
- 0313.2.1.4 Reporting
- 0313.2.2 Prescribed Fire Management
- 0313.2.2.1 Prescribed Fire Management Policy
- 0313.2.2.2 Organization and Responsibilities
- 0313.2.2.3 Qualification and Training
- 0313.2.2.4 Prescribed Fire Burn Boss

- 0313.2.2.5 Health and Safety
- 0313.2.2.6 Planning
- 0313.2.2.7 Unit Prescribed Fire Management Plan
- 0313.2.2.8 Project Burn Plan
- 0313.2.2.8.1 Project Burn Plan Preparation Policy
- 0313.2.2.8.2 Project Burn Plan Review, Approval, and Filing
- 0313.2.2.8.3 Adherence to Project Burn Plan
- 0313.2.2.8.4 Alteration of an Approved Project Burn Plan
- 0313.2.2.9 Implementation
- 0313.2.2.9.1 Incident Action Plans

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential fire hazard impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Haz-4. Potential Demolition and Renovation Phase Hazardous Materials Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows reuse and renovation of existing facilities or demolition of existing structures. Assessments for the presence of lead-based paint or asbestos in these structures have not occurred. Based on the age and nature of these structures, existing buildings may contain these substances. Asbestos is a naturally-occurring, fibrous material used as a fireproofing and insulating agent in building construction before such uses were banned by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the 1970s. Similarly, lead-based paint was commonly applied on interior and exterior structural surfaces prior to being banned by the EPA in 1978.

Asbestos is regulated both as a hazardous air pollutant under the Clean Air Act and as a potential worker safety hazard under the authority of Cal-OSHA. Lead-based paint is classified as a hazardous waste if the lead content exceeds 1,000 part per million. Additionally, lead-based paint chips can pose a hazard to workers and adjacent sensitive land uses. Demolition or renovation activities may therefore expose the public and construction workers to these substances.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guideline to avoid and reduce exposure to hazardous materials:

- VF-2A (use sustainable design strategies to minimize impacts of park development and operation. Use natural, renewable, indigenous, and recyclable materials when feasible. Design to facilitate maintenance and management practices that avoid the use of environmentally-damaging, waste-producing, or hazardous materials)

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential demolition and renovation hazardous materials impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant hydrology and water quality impact if it would:

- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements;
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted);
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;
- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality;
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map;
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows;
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or
- Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Hyd-1. Potential Water Quality Impacts

The implementation of the proposed General Plan would require excavation and filling to construct the new facilities, including campgrounds, roads, parking and associated utilities. In addition, some renovation activities may also require excavation and filling. Minor grading may also be required to implement proposed restoration activities. Without restrictions, soil disturbance associated with project development construction activities could cause accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation or the release of other construction-related pollutants (e.g., fuels, oils, lubricants, paints, concrete, etc.) to adjacent ditches and subsequent downstream waterways and/or wetlands. Urban contaminants such as oil, grease, heavy metals, and pesticides and herbicides from the project could also be present in runoff. Sediments and other contaminants could be discharged to the Sacramento River or migrate into groundwater through infiltration, which could violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. However, the Department would prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to project construction and would require its contractors to apply all Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the SWPPP during construction, in accordance with RWQCB requirements under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance water quality:

- NRM-2A through E (establish, maintain, and preserve riparian vegetation buffers along waterways, stormwater runoff control and chemical spill procedures, remove trash and portable facilities before expected flood events, minimize trail and road erosion); and
- INF-2D (remove or secure waste receptacles when flood threaten the Park, to reduce trash and pollution in the river).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0306.1 Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
- 0306.9 Water Quality and Quantity
- 0306.9.1 Water Quality and Quantity Policy
- 0313.5 Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP)
- 0314.2 Natural Resources Damage Resulting From Non-Emergency Activities

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards and Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. In addition, the Department will be required to comply with RWQCB requirements. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential water quality impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Hyd-2. Potential Groundwater Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows for new and renovated facilities, including campground, roads, parking areas, and other facilities, which may result in a slight increase in impervious surface area. As a site for recreation use, increases to impervious surface area is not expected to be substantial. Much of the 359-acre Park is undeveloped, including the RESTORATION/RECREATION and RIPARIAN/RECREATION AREAS, totaling approximately 342 acres, or 96% of the Park. Most of the proposed facilities are proposed within the SOUTHEAST and SOUTHWEST PARCELS, totaling approximately 17 acres, or 4% of the Park area. Further, 11 acres in the SOUTHEAST PARCEL are already primarily developed with existing campgrounds, parking, and the entrance station. Therefore, there is not a significant amount of impervious surface area proposed that would significantly alter groundwater recharge. The proposed General Plan does not include any groundwater pumping or installation of a well to access the water table.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential impacts to groundwater:

- INF-1C (renovate the existing potable water distribution systems to meet current health and safety codes, including use of backflow prevention devices); and
- INF-1D (install or upgrade irrigation systems to efficiently water plants that require irrigation, such as lawn areas).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0306.1 Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
- 0306.7 Wetlands Management Policy
- 0306.9 Water Quality and Quantity
- 0306.9.1 Water Quality and Quantity Policy
- 0308.1 Soil Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential groundwater impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in an increased demand for water due to the increase in facilities and associated increase in public use. As a site for recreation use, the increase in water demand is not expected to be substantial. The SRA is currently served by the City of Colusa. In May 2014, the City of Colusa began the process to annex the Park property into the incorporated City limits. In the Planning Commission Staff Report for the annexation approval, City staff determined that the City has adequate water supply to serve the property. Therefore, implementation of the proposed General Plan is expected to have a less than significant effect on groundwater supplies.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guideline to avoid and reduce potential impacts resulting from increases in water demand:

- INF-1D (install or upgrade irrigation systems to efficiently water plants that require irrigation, such as lawn areas).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0306.1 Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
- 0306.9.1 Water Quality and Quantity Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential groundwater supply impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Hyd-3. Potential Alteration of the Course of Stream or River Impacts

The Sacramento River floodway is managed by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board. The guidelines laid out in the proposed General Plan aim to allow natural river flow and meander which result in continual erosion, deposition, and re-sculpting of the park landscape . Implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in the alteration of the course of a stream or river. However, the construction of proposed facilities would result in slight alterations of the existing

drainage pattern due to the reconstruction and expansion of recreational facilities in the Park. Measures to control erosion and sedimentation would be implemented during construction and operation of the site. Typical measures include the preparation of a SWPPP in accordance with RWQCB requirements under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential alteration impacts to the river:

- NRM-1A (encourage, design, and implement projects that allow a more natural Sacramento River meander; limit projects that would require bank revetment);
- NRM-1B (monitor river course changes and erosion);
- NRM-10B (conduct or review recent hydrologic analyses before locating new facilities in the floodway, construct new infrastructure and facilities in areas less likely to impact natural processes);
- VF-1B(facilities and infrastructure construction or protection should not compromise natural river meander); and
- RIPMZ-2D (Infrastructure or facility construction and protection should not compromise natural river meander).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0306.1 Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
- 0306.2 Watershed Management Policy
- 0306.3 Stream Management Policy
- 0306.4 Watershed and Stream Protection Policy
- 0306.5 Stream Restoration Policy
- 0306.6 Floodplain Management Policy
- 0306.7 Wetlands Management Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential river alteration impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Hyd-4. Potential Stormwater Runoff Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows the addition of new facilities, renovation of existing facilities, maintenance activities, and public use. If implemented, proposed facilities would result in slightly increased impervious surface areas that would increase the amount of stormwater runoff. Stormwater runoff is influenced by rainfall intensity, ground surface permeability, watershed size and shape, and physical barriers. The introduction of impermeable surfaces greatly reduces natural infiltration, allowing for a greater volume of runoff. In addition, paved surfaces and drainage conduits can accelerate the velocity of runoff, concentrating peak flows in downstream areas faster than under natural conditions. Significant increases to runoff and peak flow can overwhelm drainage systems and alter flood elevations in downstream locations. Finally, increased

runoff velocity can promote scouring of existing drainage facilities, reducing system reliability and safety.

The construction and operation of the proposed facilities do not generate a significant increase in runoff. Many of the proposed facilities would not be paved (e.g., primitive campgrounds and associated parking, as well as most trails) or would be located in already developed areas. In addition, restoration efforts would generally result in an improvement to water quality. Existing drainage facilities on the site and throughout the area have sufficient capacity to accommodate stormwater drainage and this capacity would not be exceeded by development of the proposed General Plan. Because potential project-related increases in runoff water would be small and would not exceed the capacity of the existing drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, the impact on the drainage system and on water quality is considered less than significant.

Impact Hyd-5. Potential Exposure of People or Structures to Significant Risk due to Flooding

Most of the Park is subject to regular flooding and the implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in additional recreational facilities that could expose people and structures to risks associated with flooding. However, as is the case now, the site would be closed to visitors in anticipation of and during flood events and, therefore, is not expected to increase the risk of exposure to visitors when compared with existing conditions.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows new and renovated facilities, including campgrounds, picnic areas, restrooms, roads, trails and bike paths, and parking areas, as well as public use in these areas. All of these facilities, with the exception of those proposed west of the levee, would be subject to flooding. However, as with the existing facilities, the expanded and upgraded facilities located within the levee would be subject to seasonal closures and would be constructed in a manner that is compatible with occasional flooding, and would not impede or redirect flows. New facilities and infrastructure are subject to the issuance of an encroachment permit by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board to ensure that the project would not compromise the integrity of the Sacramento River flood control system.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to avoid and reduce potential impacts associated with flooding:

- VF-1A (incorporate site and facility design features to minimize potential flood damage);
- VF-7A (install gates and signage to deter visitors from entering flooded areas);
- INF-3A through B (conduct or review hydrologic and soils analyses before locating infrastructure in floodway, design infrastructure to minimize potential damage from flood events);
- INF-5A (relocate administrative functions outside the floodway to minimize flood evacuation and potential damage);
- VM-1A through D (provide visitors with current road conditions in the floodway, close flooded areas until waters recede, roads and trails become passable, and hazards mitigated, provide timely trail access barrier information as conditions change in the floodway, maintain a trailhead and/or web-based system to notify visitors of access barriers);

- O&M-1A through B (notify the public when floodway maintenance activities are expected to block public access, coordinate with DWR's Sutter Maintenance Yard staff when planning changes that may affect access);
- LOMZ-1A and B (maintain high quality flood control, when considering construction of new landscape improvements, refer to the latest edition of the USACE's, coordinate with DWR Sutter Maintenance Yard on facility and infrastructure improvements);
- SWMZ-1C (improve roadway access for RVs, which is protected from flooding, before opening this area to vehicles); and
- SEMZ-1A (protect permanent facilities and infrastructure in the SOUTHEAST MZ from flood damage).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0306.6 Floodplain Management Policy
- 0307.3.1.1 Siting Facilities to Avoid Natural Hazards Policy
- 0314.1 Natural Resource Damage Resulting from Emergencies
- 0314.1.1 Emergency Preparation

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards and Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required. The implementation of these actions and compliance with permit requirements will reduce potential flooding to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Hyd-6. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow

The Park is not located near a surface water body in which a tsunami could directly or indirectly affect the area. The Park is located on relatively flat topography, has a low risk of seismic ground shaking, and does not contain slopes that could pose hazards associated with mudflows. Therefore, exposure of people or structures to a significant risk involving seiche, tsunami, or mudflow is considered less than significant.

NOISE

THRESHOLDS

An Environmental Noise Assessment was prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. to study the potential noise impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed General Plan (Appendix J). The State of California has established plans and policies designed to limit noise exposure at noise sensitive land uses. These plans and policies are contained in the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G and the California State Parks Planning Handbook. A project would normally result in a significant noise impact if it would:

- Expose persons to or generate noise levels that would exceed applicable noise standards presented conflicting with the California State Parks Planning Handbook. The Planning Handbook requires the description of natural and man-made sounds in the General Plan. An

appropriate goal for the noise level in a State Recreation Area is 60 dBA L_{dn}. Impacts resulting from the generation of noise levels are assessed under the third bullet;

- Expose persons to excessive vibration levels. Groundborne vibration levels due to project construction activities exceeding 0.3 in/sec PPV would have the potential to result in cosmetic damage to normal buildings;
- Substantially permanently increase noise levels at existing sensitive receptors resulting from traffic and on-site operational noise; or
- Result in temporary construction-related noise that would occur outside the allowable hours.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Noi-1. Potential Noise Exposure and Generation Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in temporary, intermittent (e.g. construction, maintenance activities) and permanent increases (e.g., traffic and park activity noise) in ambient noise levels.

Temporary Construction Noise

Noise impacts resulting from construction depend upon the noise generated by various pieces of construction equipment, the timing and duration of noise-generating activities, and the distance between construction noise sources and noise sensitive areas. Construction noise impacts primarily result when construction activities occur during noise-sensitive times of the day (e.g., early morning, evening, or nighttime hours), the construction occurs in areas immediately adjoining noise sensitive land uses, or when construction lasts over extended periods of time. However, many of the proposed facilities would not take extended periods of time to construct (e.g., primitive campgrounds and associated parking, trails).

Construction activities generate considerable amounts of noise, especially during earth moving activities when heavy equipment is used. The highest maximum noise levels generated by project construction would typically range from about 90 to 95 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the noise source. Typical hourly average construction-generated noise levels are about 81 to 88 dBA L_{eq} measured at a distance of 50 feet from the center of the site during busy construction periods (e.g., earth moving equipment, impact tools, etc.). Hourly average noise levels generated by the construction of new park features would range from about 65 to 88 dBA L_{eq} measured at a distance of 50 feet, depending upon the amount of activity at the site. Construction-generated noise levels drop off at a rate of about 6 dBA per doubling of the distance between the source and receptor. Shielding by buildings or terrain often result in lower construction noise levels at distant receptors.

The total duration of construction will vary per specific project that is implemented as part of future park enhancements. Construction phases would include demolition, grading, trail construction, and paving. Noise generated by construction activities would temporarily elevate noise levels at adjacent noise sensitive receptors; however, there are not many sensitive receptors near the Park, primarily residences. Noise-generating construction activities will adhere to the Municipal Code, which restricts noise generating actives during specific hours. Construction

activities will also be required to implement standard construction BMPs related to noise. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Ensure all DPR Standard Project Requirements are met (Appendix M).
- Equip all internal combustion engine driven equipment with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines should be strictly prohibited.
- Utilize "quiet" air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Route all construction traffic to and from the project site via designated truck routes, specifically to Roberts Road and Market Street/SR 20 & 45 which are the primary commercial corridors in the City of Colusa, where possible.
- Designate a "disturbance coordinator" who would be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator will determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and will require that reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem be implemented. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site and include in it the notice sent to neighbors regarding the construction schedule.

The Colusa-Sacramento River SRA General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to reduce potential noise impacts:

- NRM-8A (manage noise generating activities in the Park, design roadways and parking to minimize vehicle noise in activity areas, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques)

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0312.4 Soundscape
- 0312.4.1 Soundscape Protection Policy

In addition, as stated above, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Noise (Appendix M) will be required. The implementation of these actions and adherence to standard construction BMPs will reduce potential construction noise impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Operations

On-site stationary and area noise sources such as RVs with generators, landscaping equipment, parking lot noise associated with vehicles, and noise from park-users, as well as increases in vehicle traffic on area roadways attributable to the proposed project, could result in a slight long-term, permanent increase in the ambient noise levels. Noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Park include residents of the City of Colusa living near the intersection of 12th Street and Levee Street and in the Highstreet Trailer Court, a mobile home community located south of Levee Street between 10th Street and 11th Street; and, several residents of Colusa County living along Roberts Road between Levee Street and Princeton Road (SR 45).

The measured noise levels at the Park perimeter ranged from 50 dBA L_{dn} to 53 dBA L_{dn}. The noise survey did not identify the presence of any intrusive noises that would have a significant adverse effect upon visitors to the Park. The primarily natural soundscape is a benefit to this Park. The noise environment is compatible with the existing and planned uses. This is considered a less than significant impact.

Traffic data provided by *Fehr and Peers* in the Transportation Study (Appendix K) for the proposed project were reviewed to calculate potential project-related traffic noise level increases along roadways serving the Park. The Plan proposes to relocate the entrance to the Park from its current location at 10th Street, potentially to 12th Street, two blocks to the west. Other potential locations are off Levee Street or off Highway 45 between the Levee Street intersection and Roberts Ditch. The most affected receptors are residences located near the intersection of 12th and Levee Streets. The existing noise level at these residences is 52 dBA L_{dn}. With the implementation of the plan, the weekday noise level at these residences is calculated to increase to 53 to 54 dBA L_{dn} and the weekend noise level is calculated to increase to 54 to 55 dBA L_{dn}. The increase would be less than 5 dBA, and noise levels would remain within the range compatible with residences. Noise levels along other area roadways serving the project are anticipated to increase by less than 1 dBA L_{dn} as a result of the implementation of the proposed General Plan. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in a substantial increase in ambient traffic noise at sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Park. The impact is considered less than significant.

In addition, this less than significant impact will further be reduced with the implementation of the following General Plan guidelines:

- NRM-8A (manage noise generating activities in the Park, design roadways and parking to minimize vehicle noise in activity areas, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques); and
- NRM-8B (post and distribute noise restrictions, including appropriate levels of radios and other human-made devices, recommended quiet zones, event guidelines, and maintenance activities).

Planned improvements in the RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE and RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE located in the northern portion of the Park include vehicular circulation on unpaved roads, two primitive group campsites, parking, new multi-use trails, 3 – 8 boat-in campsites, restrooms, picnic sites, and human-powered boat launch. The nearest sensitive receptor is a single residence along Roberts Road near the western edge of the RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE where Roberts Road turns northwest towards its intersection with SR 45. Noise from vehicle circulation and campers in the Park will be buffered by distance and the acoustical shielding provided by the levee. The Park has established Quiet Hours from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. While intermittently audible, activities in these Park areas that would be implemented by the new General Plan would not cause a measurable change in noise levels in the vicinity.

The General Plan proposes converting the public road on the levee to a park road and bikeway. These activities are not expected to cause a quantitative or qualitative change to the soundscape in the area.

In the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE, located on the west side of Roberts Road, the Park Maintenance Yard would remain at its current location. A new individual and small group developed campground with full RV hookups, and/or cabins is planned with up to 40 sites and 2 host sites. Because electrical connections will be provided, no generators will be necessary in the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE. The nearest sensitive receptors are two rural residences located in the County about 350 feet northwest of the boundary of the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE, and a residence located on an industrial parcel about 250 feet to the south of the nearest location where new facilities could be constructed. Noise sources associated with new camp sites include campsite activities including conversations and music. As noted above, the Park Quiet Hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., and no generators will be necessary in this area. Therefore, camping-related noises would be low and intermittent, and would, therefore, not measurably contribute to project generated noise in the SOUTHWEST MANAGEMENT ZONE. Existing restrictions on noise would minimize noise effects resulting in a less than significant impact.

In addition, this less than significant impact will further be reduced with the implementation of General Plan guideline:

- SWMZ-4A (install electrical connections and restrict the use of generators)

The SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT ZONE would also include new individual picnic sites, new multi-use trails and paths, and a new group interpretive/event facility. These facilities, as well as the new motorboat ramp proposed by the City where the channel meets the Sacramento River in the City Park, are located behind the levee that separates the Park from the surrounding area. The nearest sensitive receptors are City of Colusa residents of the Highstreet Trailer Court located between 10th Street and 11th Street, about 50 feet from the Park's southern boundary. Other nearby sensitive receptors include City of Colusa residents located near the intersection of 12th and Levee Streets, about 175 feet from the proposed Park entrance. Uses in this area currently include the Park Headquarters, group and individual camping (14 sites), the picnic area, and parking and circulation. As discussed above, individual RV generators in the enroute parking lot would generate noise levels of up to 60 dBA L_{eq} at a distance of 23 feet. The noise resulting from a single generator at the nearest potential receptors located behind the levee at a distance of 50 feet would be approximately 44 dBA L_{eq}. If multiple generators are operating the noise level could be up to 54 dBA, exceeding the City of Colusa daytime noise limit of 50 dBA L_{eq}. Because generators are used in the existing campground, it is not expected that enroute camping will substantially increase noise levels behind the levee. Other activities in this area of the Park are not anticipated to measurably increase noise levels above existing levels at sensitive receptors due to the attenuation of noise provided by distance and the levee.

The General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to reduce potential noise impacts:

- NRM-8A (manage noise generating activities in the Park, design roadways and parking to minimize vehicle noise in activity areas, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques); and
- NRM-8B (post and distribute noise restriction, including appropriate levels of radios and other human-made devices, recommended quiet zones, event guidelines, and maintenance activities).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0312.4 Soundscape
- 0312.4.1 Soundscape Protection Policy

The implementation of these actions will reduce potential operational noise impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

Impact Noi-2. Potential Groundborne Vibration Impacts

The construction of the proposed facilities may generate perceptible groundborne vibration when heavy equipment or impact tools (e.g., jackhammers, etc.) are used in areas adjoining developed properties. For structural damage, the California Department of Transportation recommends a vibration limit of: 0.5 in/sec peak particle velocity (PPV) for buildings structurally sound and designed to modern engineering standards; 0.3 in/sec PPV for buildings that are found to be structurally sound but where structural damage is a major concern; and a conservative limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV for ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened. No ancient buildings or buildings that are documented to be structurally weakened adjoin the project site. Therefore, groundborne vibration levels exceeding 0.3 in/sec PPV would have the potential to result in a significant vibration impact.

Construction activities would include demolition of existing structures, grading, site preparation work, paving of new roads and parking lots, and new building framing and finishing. Pile driving would not occur as a result of the implementation of the proposed General Plan. Project construction activities such as drilling, the use of jackhammers, rock drills and other high-power or vibratory tools, and rolling stock equipment (e.g., tracked vehicles, compactors, etc.) may generate substantial vibration in the immediate vicinity of the work area. Vibratory rollers typically generate vibration levels of 0.210 in/sec PPV and jackhammers typically generate vibration levels of 0.035 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet. Vibration levels would be below the 0.3 in/sec PPV threshold, ranging from 0.008 to 0.050 in/sec PPV at the nearest receptors 115 feet west of the proposed new vehicle entrance. Vibration generated by construction activities near the common property line of the site would at times be perceptible; however, groundborne vibration from short-term project construction would cause a less than significant impact upon structures and residents in the project vicinity. This is considered a less than significant impact.

In addition, this less than significant impact will further be reduced with the implementation of General Plan guidelines:

- NRM-8A (manage noise generating activities in the Park, design roadways and parking to minimize vehicle noise in activity areas, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques); and
- NRM-8B (post and distribute noise restriction, including appropriate levels of radios and other human-made devices, recommended quiet zones, event guidelines, and maintenance activities).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0312.4 Soundscape
- 0312.4.1 Soundscape Protection Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Noise (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential ground vibration impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

PUBLIC SERVICES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant public services impact if it would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
  - Fire protection
  - Police protection

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Pub-1. Potential Fire and Police Protection Services Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan may increase visitation to the park, which, in turn, would result in increased demand for fire and police protection services and increase the possible need for emergency services. Potential protection services impacts could occur if new facilities are not designed properly, and adequate emergency access and fire flow is not provided.

Currently, park security in the core area (i.e., SOUTHEAST and SOUTHWEST PARCELS) is provided by a City of Colusa caretaker/host under a 2011-2016 Operating agreement. Law enforcement in the core area is provided by the Colusa County Sheriff's office. State Park rangers are responsible for the other areas of the Park, although the nearest regular duty station is 60 minutes away. Fire protection is provided by the Sacramento River Fire District. Medical aid is provided by Sierra Sac-Valley Emergency Services Agency. The Colusa Regional Medical Center is two miles away, providing 24/7 emergency services and serving as Colusa County's communication base station for the Sierra Sac-Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency. Existing fire and police protection facilities would be sufficient to serve the Park under the proposed General Plan and no additional facilities would need to be constructed.

The County 2030 General Plan includes policies and actions to ensure that public services are provided at acceptable levels and to ensure that development and growth does not outpace the

provision of public services. In addition, this proposed General Plan includes guidelines for providing adequate staffing at the Park, including:

- O&M-1B (coordinate with DWR's Sutter Yard staff when planning changes that may affect access);
- O&M-2A through C (maintain regular patrol, coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and emergency response providers in promoting safety of the Park, maintain access for emergency vehicles and vessels);
- O&M-6A (review all existing agreements to assess constancy with the General Plan and guide decision on whether to renew, modify, or let agreements expire);
- O&M-7B (prepare and monitor measureable objectives for existing and future operating and concessions agreements);
- RESMZ-2A (vegetation management such as mowing in campsites, parking areas, trails and roadways is allowed to minimize fire hazard and maintain public access); and
- RIPMZ-2B (felling and moving hazardous or downed trees and limbs are allowed to minimize public safety hazards, and maintain public access).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- 0313.2 Fire Management
- 0313.2.1 Wildfire Management
- 0313.2.1.1.1 Wildfire Management Planning Policy
- 0313.2.2.8.1 Project Burn Plan Preparation Policy
- 0314.1.1 Emergency Preparation
- 0320.1 Cooperation Policy

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Hazards and Hydrology (Appendix M) will be required. The implementation of these will reduce potential public services impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

RECREATION

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant recreation impact if it would:

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impact Rec-1. Potential Impacts to Recreational Facilities

The Park would continue to provide outdoor recreational opportunities to the public. The proposed General Plan would allow new and upgraded facilities at the Park, which may increase camping, parking, picnicking, biking, and hiking opportunities in the area. Enhanced facilities proposed under the General Plan would potentially alleviate impacts to existing neighborhood and regional parks.

In addition, the General Plan requires implementation of the following guidelines to protect and enhance recreational resources:

- RCA-1 A through D (increase recreational access to the Sacramento River, work with local jurisdictions to improve river access from bikeway, provide pedestrian and bicycle routes, develop parking areas, disseminate information regarding safe water-based recreation);
- RCA-5 D (develop sufficient support facilities such as restrooms and parking, to offer high quality recreation, minimize user conflicts, and reduce potential natural resources and neighborhood impacts);
- RCA-7 A through D (provide opportunities for more diverse overnight accommodations, partner with agencies to expand lodging opportunities, develop partnerships with nearby landowners);
- RCA-9A through C (provide opportunities for community engagement and healthy outdoor activities, provide group picnic, special event, multi-purpose facilities, and recreation programs);
- O&M-3B (explore opportunities for joint-use facilities and cost-sharing agreements to increase public benefits and services); and
- O&M-4 C (improve the recognition of Park resources, develop a public outreach program that focuses on dissemination of information regarding the Park).

The implementation of the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will also be required:

- DOM 0317.1.1 Visitor Recreational Uses Policy
- DOM 0317.1.3.1 Fishing
- DOM 0317.1.3.2 Hunting

In addition, implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Aesthetics (Appendix M) will be required in future projects. The implementation of these actions will reduce potential recreational impacts to less than significant.

Significance After Action Implementation: Less than Significant

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant traffic/transportation impact if it would:

- Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit;
- Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways;
- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); or
- Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

A Transportation Study for the proposed General Plan was prepared by Fehr & Peers (November 2014, Appendix K). In accordance with CEQA, the lead agency evaluates the effects of a proposed project to determine if they could result in significant adverse impacts on the environment. The standards of significance in this analysis are based upon the current practices of the City of Colusa, documented within the City of Colusa General Plan (2007). Under CEQA, the City of Colusa, County of Colusa, and Caltrans are the local responsible agencies.

Policy CIR-1.1 of the City of Colusa General Plan specifies that the City will strive to achieve at least a LOS C throughout the City. This policy provides exemptions for downtown intersections along SR 20/45 where LOS D is established as the minimum acceptable LOS. The Caltrans Transportation Concept Corridor Reports for SR 20 and SR 45 identify a concept of LOS for the segments located within the study area. Therefore, all four study intersections are located along the SR 20 or SR 45, and LOS D is acceptable at these locations. For the purposes of this analysis, an impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

1. Cause an intersection along SR 20/45 that currently operates (or is projected to operate) at LOS D or better to degrade to LOS E or worse;
2. Increase the average delay by five percent or more at an intersection in Colusa that currently operates (or is projected to operate) at an unacceptable LOS E or F; or
3. Eliminate or adversely affect an existing bikeway, pedestrian facility, or transit facility in a way that would discourage use.

Impact Tra-1. Potential Traffic Circulation Impacts

All study intersections operate on average at LOS A during both peak hours, with the exception of Market Street/10th Street, which operates at an average LOS B during both peak hours. Overall, the existing roadway system within the area that provides access to the Park can be characterized as operating efficiently with low levels of delay. Motorists do not experience substantial vehicle

queues, and conditions are generally free-flow during peak hours. Delays experienced by motorists waiting to turn from side streets onto SR 45 are modest, with motorists making left turns from 12th Street onto SR 45 experiencing the highest delay within the study area (16 seconds during the AM and PM peak hours).

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase the visitation capacity of the Park and improve accommodation of the existing levels of use by allowing new and upgraded facilities. The increased public use would generate additional motor vehicle trips to the Park. The transportation study estimated that the implementation of the proposed project could generate 51 trips during AM peak hour and 58 trips during PM peak hour on a typical weekday.[1] The study determined that all study intersections would continue to operate at an average of LOS B or better and would experience no degradation in level of service from existing conditions. Therefore, impacts to all the study intersections associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan are considered less than significant.

In addition, these less than significant impacts will further be reduced with the implementation of the following General Plan guidelines:

- VF-4B (work with CalTrans to install directional signage along highways that direct Park visitors to Park entrances);
- VF-5A though D (coordinate with the City and County of Colusa, and CalTrans to improve roadways serving the Park, coordinate time traffic management with the City and County of Colusa, and CalTrans, when high traffic levels are expected, encourage alternate modes of transportation to the Park, accommodate bus access to serve events and organized groups);
- VF-6A (provide exit-only roadways for use during peak traffic times);
- VF-8A through B (design roadways to minimize potential damage from flood events, install paved roadways in areas subject to longer than a 3 year recurrence flooding interval);
- VM-1A through B (provide prospective visitors with current road conditions in the floodway, close flooded areas until floodwaters recede, roads and trails become passable and hazards are mitigated);
- VM-5E (work cooperatively with the City and County of Colusa and CalTrans to provide safe access to and from the Park during special events);
- O&M-1A through B (notify the public when floodway maintenance activities are expected to block public access, coordinate with DWR's Sutter Maintenance Yard staff when planning changes that may affect access);
- RESMZ-2A (vegetation management such as mowing and felling or moving hazardous or downed trees is allowed to maintain public access);
- RIPMZ-2B (felling and moving hazardous or downed trees and limbs are allowed to minimize public safety hazards, and maintain public access); and
- SWMZ-1C (improve roadway access for RVs, which is protected from flooding, before opening this area to vehicles).

[1] Although the number of trips associated with the proposed project will likely be higher on the weekend, the higher levels of available transportation system capacity on weekends reduce the likelihood of impacts associated with the proposed project during this time period. Therefore, the trip generation estimates presented in this section are for the weekday AM and PM peak hours.

The implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Traffic (Appendix M) and the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will be required, even further reducing the less than significant impact:

- 0304.5.2 Public Use of Motor Vehicles
- 0320.1 Cooperation Policy

Impact Tra-2. Potential Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Impacts

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would allow access points to the park and internal roads that would serve both motorized and non-motorized traffic. In addition, the potential development of trails adjacent to the existing Roberts Road may adversely affect pedestrian/bicyclist safety. The location and design of the potential secondary pedestrian/bicyclist access points to the park may result in safety hazards for both motorists and pedestrians.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would not eliminate or adversely affect existing bicycle or pedestrian facilities. The proposed facilities include various improvements to bicycle and pedestrian facilities, including the construction of new multi-use trails, construction of an off-street Class I bicycle facility, and implementation of an on-street bicycle route. Conversion of Roberts Road from a public roadway to a park roadway, a proposed project component, would also facilitate the implementation of the planned bikeway along this roadway, which is included in the *City of Colusa Bikeway Master Plan* and *Colusa County Bicycle Plan*. Therefore, impacts to bicycle and pedestrian facilities associated with the implementation of the proposed General Plan are considered less than significant.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would not eliminate or adversely affect existing transit operations or facilities. Therefore, impacts to transit facilities associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan are considered less than significant.

In addition, these less than significant impacts will further be reduced with the implementation of guidelines:

- RCA-1A (work with local jurisdictions to identify, sign, and improve river access from the County's proposed bikeway);
- RCA-1B (provide pedestrian and bicycle trails to the river bank and beaches);
- VF-5D (accommodate bus access to serve events and organized groups);
- VF-7B (design roadways, intersections, sidewalks, and trail crossings to minimize conflicts);
- VF-10A through C (construct new and expand existing trails and trailheads, evaluate the suitability of existing trails for multiple uses, considering public safety and environmental factors, coordinate with City and County of Colusa and organizations to incorporate connections between Park trails, public road, and the planned regional bicycle trails);
- VF-11A through B (separate multi-use and interpretive trails, provide signage, maps and other cues to clearly identify appropriate trail uses, rules, and etiquette);
- VM-1C through D (provide timely trail access barrier information as conditions change in the floodway, Maintain a trailhead and/or web-based system to notify visitors of access barriers); and

- RIPMZ-3A (maintain the existing dredge access road as an unpaved road to the Sacramento River, open to bicycles and pedestrians).

The implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Traffic (Appendix M) and the following policies from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will be required, even further reducing the less than significant impact:

- 0317.1 Visitor Recreational Uses
- 0317.1.1 Visitor Recreational Uses Policy

Impact Tra-3. Potential Design Feature Impacts

The Plan proposes to relocate the entrance to the Park from its current location at 10th Street, potentially to 12th Street, two blocks to the west. Other potential locations are off Levee Street or off Highway 45 between the Levee Street intersection and Roberts Ditch. DPR would also make entry road improvements. The redesign of the vehicular entry to the Park is intended to improve circulation and facilitate access. Implementation of the proposed General Plan is, therefore, not expected to result in an increase in traffic hazards and this impact is considered less than significant.

In addition, this less than significant impact will further be reduced with the implementation of the following General Plan guidelines:

- VF-3A (Collaborate with the City and County of Colusa to construct a new entrance station);
- VF-3B (Design a new Park entrance to:
  - better serve the City of Colusa's planned boat launch facility
  - minimize large vehicle traffic on narrow levee crown roads and/or levee widening
  - improve pedestrian connections between the park and the town
  - enhance visitor safety, security and resource protection
  - maintain access for levee maintenance, flood fighting, irrigation pump maintenance, emergency vehicles and farm equipment
  - consider the City of Colusa's transportation system, land use and redevelopment plans
  - accommodate the City and County of Colusa's long-distance bikeway); and
- VF-3C (Collaborate with the City and County of Colusa and DWR to convert all or part of the Roberts Road right-of-way to a Park road).

The implementation of the Standard Project Requirements for Traffic (Appendix M) and the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will be required, even further reducing the less than significant impact:

- 0320 Cooperation Policy

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant utilities and service systems impact if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements are needed;
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- Not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

IMPACTS AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Impact Util-1. Potential Impacts to Utilities and Service Systems

Implementation of the proposed General Plan may increase visitation to the park, which, in turn, would increase the demand for wastewater treatment, water supply, sewer, solid waste, and stormwater service systems. Full implementation of the General Plan would result in a minimal increase in demand for these services and is not expected that wastewater treatment requirements, treatment provider capacity, landfill capacity, or water supply entitlements would be exceeded. The proposed facilities in the General Plan would not be implemented until sufficient wastewater treatment capacity and landfill has been secured in conformance with applicable state and local regulations.

The SRA is currently served by the City of Colusa. In May 2014, the City of Colusa began the process to annex the Park property into the incorporated City limits. In the Planning Commission Staff Report for the annexation approval, City staff determined that the City of Colusa has adequate water, wastewater, and sewer capacity to serve the property. Therefore, implementation of the proposed General Plan is expected to have a less than significant effect on wastewater treatments, water supply, sewer, solid waste and stormwater management.

In addition, the General Plan includes guidelines for sewer, wastewater, water supply, solid waste and stormwater management, which would further reduce associated impacts to less than significant:

- VF-2A through B (use sustainable design strategies to minimize impacts of park development and operation, consult the LEED standards for ways to reduce energy use and maximize the use of energy-efficient products and materials on new and existing buildings);
- INF-1A through 1E (upgrade existing sewage treatment systems when replacing or expanding facilities in the SOUTHEAST MZ; coordinate with the City of Colusa to extend water, sewage and electrical utilities, and road infrastructure, to the Park when needed for facility expansion; when renovating facilities in the SOUTHEAST MZ, renovate the existing domestic water distribution system to meet current health and safety codes, including the use of backflow prevention devices; install or upgrade irrigation systems to more efficiently water plants that require irrigation; design surface drainage with infiltration or detention swales where feasible);
- INF-2A (provide convenient recycling containers to minimize landfill waste); and
- I&E-7D (interpret sustainable design elements in the park to encourage a sense of connection to the surrounding natural and cultural resources and inspire personal behavior that reduces negative impacts to the environment and promotes energy conservation).

The implementation of the following policy from the DOM Chapter 0300 Natural Resources will be required, even further reducing the less than significant impact:

- 0306.1 Water Resource Planning and Management Policy

F. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

AESTHETICS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant aesthetic impact if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on scenic vista; or
- Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

Neither the California Department of Transportation nor Colusa County have designated scenic highways or roadways within sight of the Park. Similarly, no roadways in the region are classified as a National Scenic Byway. The Sacramento River is not designated as a wild and scenic river under the federal and state Wild and Scenic Rivers Acts.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant agriculture and forest resources impact if it would:

- Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use

Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract;
- Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g));
- Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; or
- Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

A portion of the Park, the RESTORATION PROJECT, is designated as Unique Farmland according to the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (2012). However, 137 acres of the 238 acre-former Ward Tract were revegetated in 2009 and now include 35 acres of native grassland and 102 acres of riparian forest, with three acres set aside for access and parking. Therefore, facilities proposed in the RESTORATION PROJECT would occur in the set-aside acreage as described in The Plan and would not result in the conversion of Unique Farmland. The project lands are not zoned for agricultural use or forest land and are not held under a Williamson Act contract. Potential impacts to riparian forest are discussed in Biological Resources. The General Plan does not involve any land development activities (i.e., residential subdivision, or commercial or industrial land uses) that would directly or indirectly induce changes in the use of surrounding agricultural land. The implementation of the General Plan would not introduce a new type of land use, but rather would be consistent with the existing rural area, which is comprised primarily of agriculture, open space, and recreational uses.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant biological resources impact if it would:

- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The Colusa-Sacramento River SRA is not located within a designated HCP or NCCP plan areas. The goals and guidelines identified in the proposed General Plan are consistent with State policies protecting biological resources and do not conflict with any local policies or ordinances.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant greenhouse gas impact if it would:

- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would allow construction projects for the provision of public use opportunities and related facilities. Facilities that could be constructed under the General Plan include, but are not limited to, a new entrance station, restrooms, roads, trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds. In addition, some structures might be renovated or demolished if not adaptively reused.

Assembly Bill (AB) 32, signed in September 2006, requires the State's global warming emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. After completing a comprehensive review and update process, the ARB approved a 1990 statewide GHG level and 202 limit of 427 MMT CO2E (ARB, 2007).

Senate Bill (SB) 97, signed in August 2007, acknowledges that global climate change (GCC) requires analysis under CEQA. In March 2010, the California Resources Agency (Resources Agency) adopted amendment to the State CEQA Guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions. The adopted amendments give lead agencies the discretion to set quantitative or qualitative thresholds for the assessment and mitigation of GHG and GCC impacts.

SB 375, signed in August 2008, requires the inclusion of sustainable communities' strategies (SCS) in regional transportation plans (RTPs) for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The bill requires the ARB to set regional targets for the purpose of reducing GHG from passenger vehicles for 2020 and 2035.

None of these statewide regulations include requirements that apply specifically to recreational and restoration projects and no local or regional plans to reduce GHG emission are currently in place. Therefore, the project does not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG and no impacts will occur.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in significant hazards and hazardous materials impact if it would:

- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment;
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; or
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, the Cortese or Superfund List. The closest airport is the Colusa County Airport, located approximately 2.5 miles south of the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur. Implementation of the proposed General Plan would not block any adopted emergency response or evacuation plan routes.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant land use and planning impact if it would:

- Physically divide an established community;
- Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or
- Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

The project site is located in Colusa County, adjacent to the City of Colusa, outside the city limits but within the City's sphere of influence (LAFCO, 2012). There are no established communities or housing developments within the Park. The Park would continue the existing on-site land uses while making provisions for new and upgraded facilities. The project would not develop any new roadways, freeways, or arterials, would not develop any lengthy walls or fences, and would not include other physical impediments for the public. Therefore, no impact would occur.

The Park site is designated "Parks and Recreation" and "Designated Floodway" in the Colusa County General Plan (2011) and zoned "Open Space/Public Facilities." Although the Park is located in Colusa County, the site is under the jurisdiction of the State of California, which is exempt from complying with local or county plans, policies, or zoning regulations. The implementation of the General Plan would be compatible with local planning and no impact would occur.

As described in the proposed General Plan, Chapter 2, Existing Conditions, System-Wide Planning, several studies and plans have been prepared for actions in the vicinity of the Park.

The purpose of the proposed General Plan is to develop a general plan for public access and recreation that is compatible with adjacent land uses and with wildlife habitat conservation. The proposed General Plan is part of the *Colusa Subreach Planning*, which is a partnership between TNC and the SRCAF. *Colusa Subreach Planning* developed a strategy for restoration of the riparian ecosystem along the Sacramento River between Princeton and Colusa. The program, funded by the California Bay Delta Authority, is focused on addressing questions and concerns of landowners in the Colusa Subreach regarding wildlife conservation.

There is no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan applicable to the project area.

MINERAL RESOURCES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant impact to mineral resources if it would:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; or

- Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan.

In compliance with the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), the California Geological Survey (CGS) (formerly the California Department of Conservation – Division of Mines and Geology) is the agency responsible for designating the location and significance of key extractable mineral resources. While the Sacramento River and its tributaries represent potentially commercial sand and gravel resources, no key extractive resources have been designated in the immediate project vicinity. The SOUTHWEST PARCEL contains a former borrow pit which was filled over many years under an agreement with the City of Colusa and replanted. Furthermore, the Park would remain mostly undeveloped and would not inhibit the future extraction of mineral resources, if present. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or otherwise affect mineral resources and no impact would occur.

NOISE

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant noise impact if it would:

- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels; or
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

The Park is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private airport. The closest airport is the Colusa County Airport, which is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the project site. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in the exposure of people working or residing to excessive airport noise levels.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant population and housing impact if it would:

- Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure);
- Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; or
- Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

The proposed General Plan would not result in the removal or the construction of homes or businesses. The project would not displace existing homes or people and would not require the construction of replacement housing. The proposed recreational facility improvements and expansion and habitat restoration would provide additional recreation opportunities, but would not directly induce population growth because no new homes or businesses would result from the

implementation of the proposed General Plan. The extension of infrastructure (e.g., utilities, bike paths, access roads, etc.) would not indirectly induce population growth as these extensions would allow for recreational use of the Park and not support residential or commercial uses. Therefore, no population and housing impacts would occur as a result of the proposed General Plan.

PUBLIC SERVICES

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant public services impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
    - Schools
    - Other public facilities

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would not increase the number of students entering local schools as no new housing is proposed. Therefore, no impact to schools would occur with General Plan implementation. Implementation of the proposed General Plan is not anticipated to affect other public facilities beyond those already addressed in this Environmental Analysis.

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

THRESHOLDS

A project would normally result in a significant transportation/traffic impact if it would:

- Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks; or
- Result in inadequate emergency access.

The closest airport is the Colusa County Airport, located approximately 2.5 miles south of the project site. Because the Park is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, the implementation of the proposed General Plan would not have the potential to affect air traffic patterns or result in potential safety hazards associated with airports. In addition, the proposed General Plan does not include a level or type of development that would result in a substantial increase in air traffic levels. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan allows construction and maintenance activities within the Park. Vehicles and equipment would be staged in designated on-site staging areas. These activities would not require the partial blockage or closure of any roadways providing access to and from the site. The implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in inadequate emergency access.

G. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PLAN

OVERVIEW

The purpose of the alternatives analysis in an EIR is to describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project or project location that could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and to evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6[a]).

Additionally, Section 15125.6(b) of the CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen any significant adverse environmental effects of the proposed project, including alternatives that may be more costly or could otherwise impede the project's objectives. The range of alternatives considered must include those that offer substantial environmental advantages over the proposed project and may be feasibly accomplished in a successful manner considering economic, environmental, social, technological, and legal factors.

FACTORS IN SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES

The CEQA Guidelines recommend that an EIR should briefly describe the rational for selecting the alternatives to be discussed, identify any alternatives that were considered by the lead agency but were rejected as infeasible, and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6[c]).

The alternatives addressed in this EIR were selected in consideration of one or more of the following factors:

- The extent to which the alternative would accomplish most of the basic goals and objectives of the project;
- The extent to which the alternative would avoid or lessen any of the identified significant environmental effects of the project;
- The feasibility of the alternative, taking into account site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, General Plan consistency, and consistency with other applicable plans and regulatory limitations;
- The appropriateness of the alternative in contributing to a "reasonable range" of alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice; and
- The requirement of the CEQA Guidelines to consider a "no project" alternative (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6[b]).

Alternatives to the proposed project include:

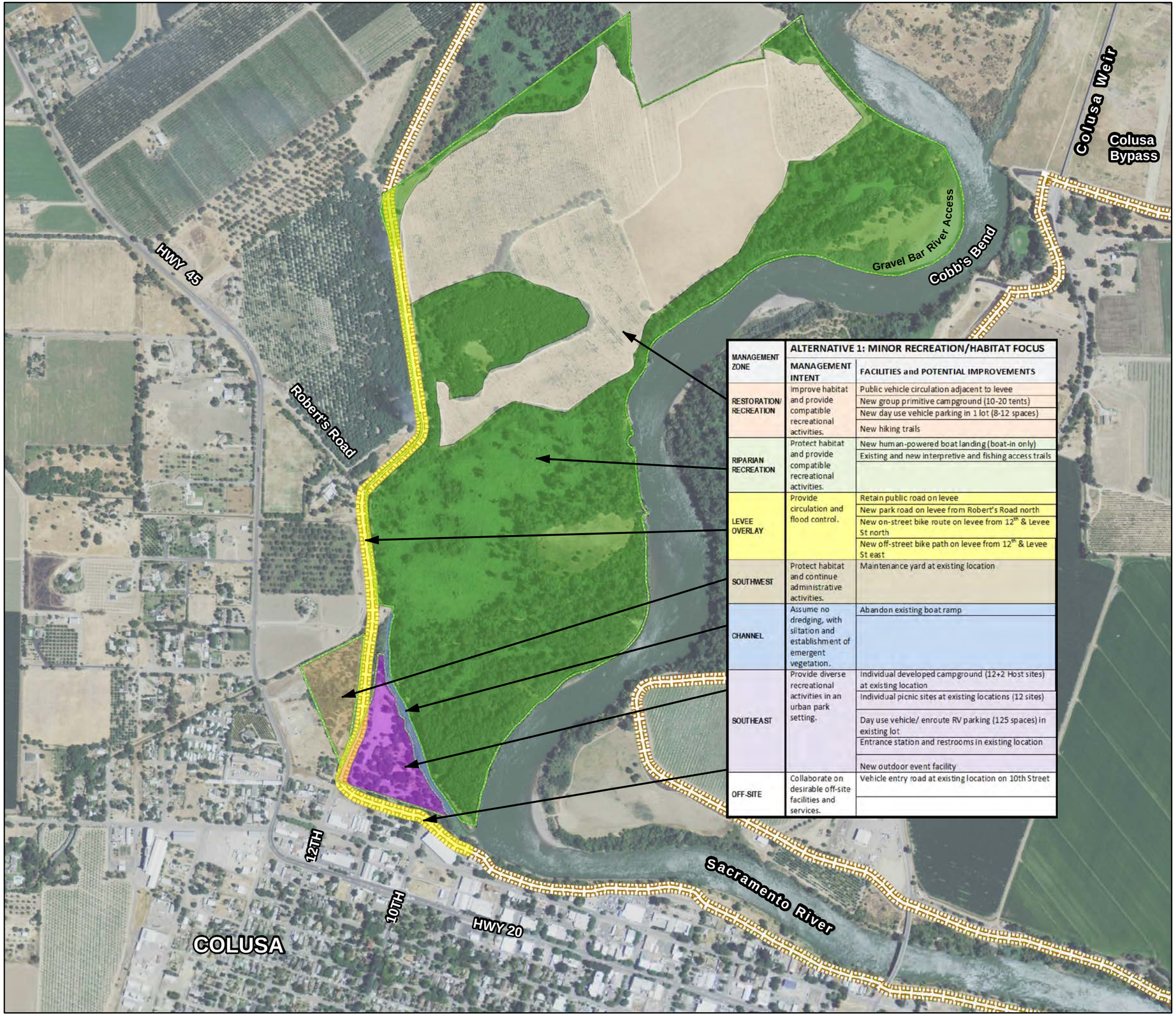
- No Project
- Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus Alternative
- Moderate Recreation Use Alternative

Please refer to Table 5.1. and Figures 5.1 and 5.2 for a detailed description of the alternatives.

TABLE 5.1 ALTERNATIVES DESCRIPTION			
Environmental Topic	**Alternative #1:** **Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus**	**Alternative #2:** **Moderate Recreation Use**	**Preferred Plan**
PLANNED FACILITIES **Campgrounds**	• New group primitive campground (10-20 tents) [Restoration Recreation] • Individual developed campground (12+2 Host sites) at existing location [Southeast]	• Individual developed campground (12+2 Host sites) at existing location [Southeast]	• New group primitive campground (up to-50 tents) [Restoration Recreation] • New boat-in primitive campground (up to 8 tents) [Restoration Recreation] • New group primitive campground (up to 50 tents) [Riparian Recreation] • New individual and small group developed campground with RV hookups, and/or cabins (up to 40+2 host sites) [Southwest] • New individual and large group developed campground (up to 20 tents) [Southeast]
Parking	• New day use vehicle parking in 1 lot (8-12 spaces) [Restoration Recreation] • Day use vehicle/ enroute RV parking (125 spaces) in existing lot [Southeast]	• New day use vehicle parking in 2 lots (15-25 spaces) [Restoration Recreation] • Vehicle/boat trailer parking (45-55 spaces) in existing lot [Southeast] • Day use vehicle/enroute RV parking (20-30 spaces) in existing lot [Southeast]	• New day use vehicle parking in 3 lots (up to 35 spaces) [Restoration Recreation] • New boat trailer parking (up to 60 spaces) [Southeast] • New day use vehicle /enroute RV parking lot (up to 50 spaces) [Southeast]
Trails	• New hiking trails [Restoration Recreation] • Existing and new interpretive and fishing access trails [Riparian Recreation] [Southeast]	• New multi-use trails [Restoration Recreation] • Existing and new interpretive and fishing access trails [Riparian Recreation] • New unpaved off-street bicycle trail parallel to, and riverside of, levee from 12th & Levee St north [Levee Overlay] • New multi-use trails and paths connecting to existing parking lot [Southeast]	• New multi-use trails [Restoration Recreation] • Existing and new interpretive and fishing access trails [Riparian Recreation] • New multi-use trail north of channel [Channel] • New multi-use trails and paths [Southeast]
Maintenance Yard	• Maintenance yard at existing location [Southwest]	• Maintenance yard at existing location [Southwest]	• Maintenance yard at existing location [Southwest]
Boat Ramp	• New human-powered boat landing (boat-in only) [Riparian Recreation] • Abandon existing boat ramp [Channel]	• New human-powered boat launch near day use parking [Riparian Recreation] • Existing boat ramp serves human-powered boats only [Channel] • New City of Colusa motorboat ramp (2 lane) in city park [Off Site]	• New human-powered boat launch near day use parking [Riparian Recreation] • Existing boat ramp serves human-powered boats only [Channel] • New City of Colusa motorboat ramp (2 lane) in city park [Off Site]

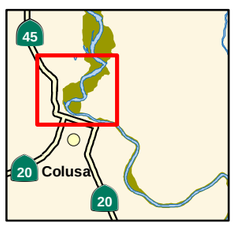
TABLE 5.1 ALTERNATIVES DESCRIPTION			
Environmental Topic	**Alternative #1:** **Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus**	**Alternative #2:** **Moderate Recreation Use**	**Preferred Plan**
Other Facilities	• Public vehicle circulation adjacent to levee [Restoration Recreation] • Retain public road on levee [Levee Overlay] • New park road on levee from Robert's Road north [Levee Overlay] • New on-street bike route on levee from 12th & Levee St north [Levee Overlay] • New off-street bike path on levee from 12th & Levee St east [Levee Overlay] • Individual picnic sites at existing locations (12 sites) [Southeast] • Entrance station and restrooms in existing location [Southeast] • New Interpretive/event facility [Southeast] • Vehicle entry road at existing location on 10th Street [Off Site]	• Public vehicle circulation on existing unpaved road [Restoration Recreation] • New group primitive picnic site/rustic interpretive area [Restoration Recreation] • Close public road on levee [Levee Overlay] • New park road on levee from 12th & Levee St north [Levee Overlay] • New off-street bike path on levee from 12th & Levee St east [Levee Overlay] • Individual picnic sites at existing locations (12 sites) [Southeast] • Restrooms in existing location [Southeast] • New vehicle entry and entrance station on 12th Street at levee [Off Site] • Collaborative interpretive / event center off-site [Off Site] • New caretaker residence [Southwest]	• Public vehicle circulation on existing unpaved roads [Restoration Recreation] • Convert public road on levee to park road from 12th & Levee St north [Levee Overlay] • New on-street bike route on levee from existing boat ramp north [Levee Overlay] • New off-street bike path on levee from existing boat ramp south and east [Levee Overlay] • New individual picnic sites (up to 20 sites) [Southeast] • New restrooms [Southeast] • New group interpretive/event facility [Southeast] • New vehicle entry and entrance station, potentially at 12th and Levee St [Off Site]

COLUSA-
SACRAMENTO RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA DRAFT GENERAL PLAN FIGURE 5.1
MINOR RECREATION USE HABITAT FOCUS ALTERNATIVE



MANAGEMENT ZONE	ALTERNATIVE 1: MINOR RECREATION/HABITAT FOCUS	
	MANAGEMENT INTENT	FACILITIES and POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS
RESTORATION/ RECREATION	Improve habitat and provide compatible recreational activities.	Public vehicle circulation adjacent to levee
		New group primitive campground (10-20 tents)
		New day use vehicle parking in 1 lot (8-12 spaces)
		New hiking trails
RIPARIAN RECREATION	Protect habitat and provide compatible recreational activities.	New human-powered boat landing (boat-in only)
		Existing and new interpretive and fishing access trails
LEVEE OVERLAY	Provide circulation and flood control.	Retain public road on levee
		New park road on levee from Robert's Road north
		New on-street bike route on levee from 12th & Levee St north
		New off-street bike path on levee from 12th & Levee St east
SOUTHWEST	Protect habitat and continue administrative activities.	Maintenance yard at existing location
CHANNEL	Assume no dredging, with siltation and establishment of emergent vegetation.	Abandon existing boat ramp
SOUTHEAST	Provide diverse recreational activities in an urban park setting.	Individual developed campground (12+2 Host sites) at existing location
		Individual picnic sites at existing locations (12 sites)
		Day use vehicle/ enroute RV parking (125 spaces) in existing lot
		Entrance station and restrooms in existing location
		New outdoor event facility
OFF-SITE	Collaborate on desirable off-site facilities and services.	Vehicle entry road at existing location on 10th Street

Map Location, showing Sacramento River Conservation Area



Data Sources:
1) Levees - Sacramento River GIS.
2) Image: NAIP, 2012.

Original Scale
1:9,600
1 inch = 800 feet
Feet

0 400 800 1,200

NOTES:
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

GENERAL PLAN SECTION

Date: 6/2/2014

Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation

DRAFT

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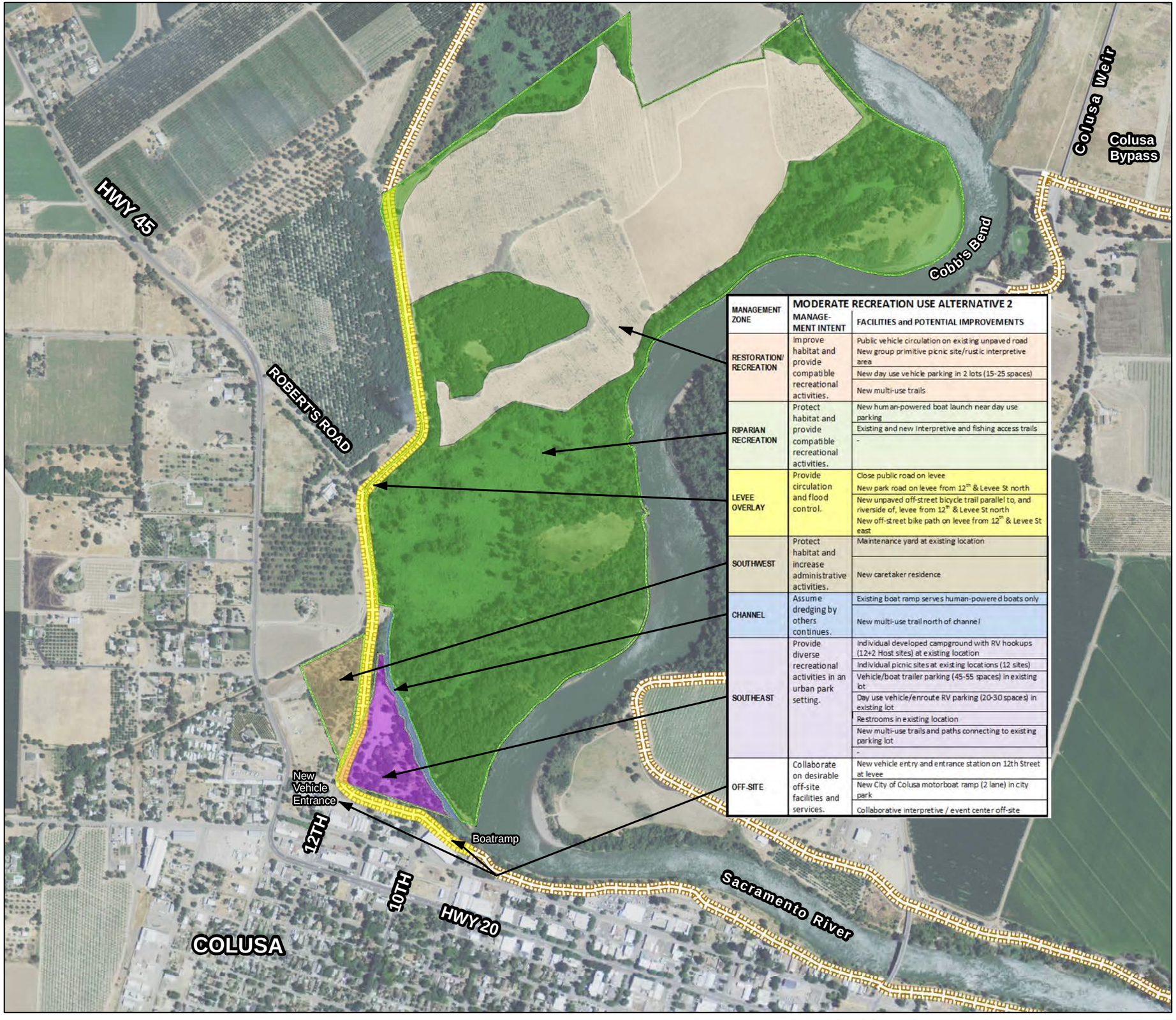
COLUSA-
SACRAMENTO RIVER
STATE RECREATION AREA
DRAFT GENERAL PLAN

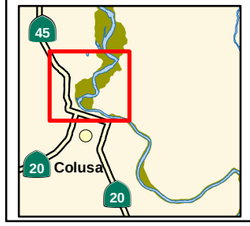
FIGURE 5.2 MODERATE RECREATION USE ALTERNATIVE



MODERATE RECREATION USE ALTERNATIVE 2

MANAGEMENT ZONE	MANAGEMENT INTENT	FACILITIES and POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS
RESTORATION/ RECREATION	Improve habitat and provide compatible recreational activities.	Public vehicle circulation on existing unpaved road New group primitive picnic site/rustic interpretive area
		New day use vehicle parking in 2 lots (15-25 spaces)
		New multi-use trails
RIPARIAN RECREATION	Protect habitat and provide compatible recreational activities.	New human-powered boat launch near day use parking
		Existing and new Interpretive and fishing access trails
		-
LEVEE OVERLAY	Provide circulation and flood control.	Close public road on levee
		New park road on levee from 12th & Levee St north
		New unpaved off-street bicycle trail parallel to, and riverside of, levee from 12th & Levee St north New off-street bike path on levee from 12th & Levee St east
SOUTHWEST	Protect habitat and increase administrative activities.	Maintenance yard at existing location
		New caretaker residence
CHANNEL	Assume dredging by others continues.	Existing boat ramp serves human-powered boats only
		New multi-use trail north of channel
SOUTHEAST	Provide diverse recreational activities in an urban park setting.	Individual developed campground with RV hookups (12+2 Host sites) at existing location
		Individual picnic sites at existing locations (12 sites)
		Vehicle/boat trailer parking (45-55 spaces) in existing lot
		Day use vehicle/enroute RV parking (20-30 spaces) in existing lot
		Restrooms in existing location
		New multi-use trails and paths connecting to existing parking lot
		-
OFF-SITE	Collaborate on desirable off-site facilities and services.	New vehicle entry and entrance station on 12th Street at levee
		New City of Colusa motorboat ramp (2 lane) in city park
		Collaborative interpretive / event center off-site

Map Location, showing Sacramento River Conservation Area



Data Sources:
1) Levees - Sacramento River GIS.
2) Image: NAIP, 2012.

Scale
1:9,600
1 inch = 800 feet

N

NOTES:
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NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

GENERAL PLAN SECTION

Date: 6/2/2014

California Department of Parks & Recreation

DRAFT

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NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

Description of alternative

The No Project Alternative assumes that the existing conditions would continue, as well as what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services. In this case, the No Project Alternative assumes that the General Plan and its policies would not be implemented at the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area. That is, no new facilities (e.g, campgrounds, restrooms, picnic and parking areas, multi-use trails, human-powered boat launch, interpretive displays, etc.) would be constructed at the Park. The property would continue to provide the existing facilities, recreational activities, and public access. This alternative would result in a continued regional deficiency of public access to the river and camping and boat launch opportunities.

Impacts and reasons for rejection

The No Project Alternative would eliminate the potential of creating expanded recreational activities and increased public access along the river in an area where public access is limited to abundant natural and recreational resources. The No Project Alternative would avoid potential impacts related to construction and operation of the potential future park uses and facilities, such as aesthetic resources impacts, potential effects to native habitats and species, potential erosion and water quality effects, and potential increase in vehicular emissions, traffic, and noise. However, as discussed above, the potential impacts of the implementation of the Plan can be reduced to less than significant at the program level with implementation of the guidelines identified in this EIR. Under the No Project Alternative, informal public access to the more remote areas of the Park would continue, potentially resulting in impacts to biological resources and water quality due to the creation of volunteer trails and lack of guidance to visitors. This alternative would not respond to the Department's Mission Statement or the Purpose and Vision set forth for this Unit, related to providing passive and active recreational opportunities and to protect and enhance the riparian and riverine environment. Therefore, this alternative was rejected.

MINOR RECREATION/HABITAT FOCUS ALTERNATIVE

Description of alternative

The Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus Alternative would focus more on habitat protection than providing recreational opportunities. This alternative would allow minimal camping opportunities in the RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE and SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT ZONE, limited new trails in the RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE and RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONES, and the existing boat ramp would be abandoned and a new human-powered boat landing would be allowed in the RIPARIAN/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE. An outdoor event center and parking would be allowed in the existing lot in the SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT ZONE, and 8-12 additional spaces would be allowed in the RESTORATION/RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE. New bike routes would be allowed within the

LEVEE OVERLAY MANAGEMENT ZONE, and the entrance station, restrooms, and picnic areas would remain as existing.

The goals of this alternative would be to provide minimal public access to the Park, and protect and enhance the riparian and riverine habitats. This alternative would include the minimum park administration and operations activities required to support resource protection and restoration activities, and the low level of public use that would be included within the alternative.

Impacts and reasons for rejection

The Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus Alternative would respond to a portion of the Department's Mission Statement by providing for the preservation of the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, but would not address the portion of the mission regarding creation of opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation. As discussed in Chapter 3, Unit Classification, this Unit was classified a State Recreation Area in order to provide "multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs", however this alternative would not allow for the increased campground, picnicking, boating, and fishing opportunities this region needs. Similarly, the alternative would respond to the Unit Purpose and Vision regarding resource protection and enhancement of the Park, but would not fully respond to the Purpose and Vision regarding available public use and diversity of visitor experiences. Further, this alternative would not respond to the statewide and regional recreation demand for uses not regionally available, such as increased boat launch facilities and camping along the river.

The Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus Alternative would avoid some of the potential impacts related to construction and operation of potential future park uses and facilities, such as aesthetic resources impacts, potential effects to native habitats and species, potential erosion and water quality effects, and potential increase in vehicular emissions, traffic, and noise. However, as discussed above, the potential impacts of the implementation of the Plan can be reduced to less than significant at the program level with implementation of the guidelines identified in this EIR.

Under this alternative, the State Recreation Area Classification objectives would not be met as the goals would be focused on habitat preservation and restoration instead of enhancing regional recreational opportunities. Therefore, this alternative was rejected.

MODERATE RECREATION ALTERNATIVE

Description of alternative

The Moderate Recreation Alternative would include similar uses and facilities as those described in Chapter 4, The Plan. However, the overall scope of allowable facilities and development would be greatly reduced and the overall acreage dedicated to expanding recreational opportunities would be reduced as well. Under this alternative, no additional camping would be allowed, only 15-25 new parking spaces would be allowed, the public road on the levee would be closed, and existing picnic areas and restrooms would remain. However, one additional group picnic area, a new vehicle entry and entrance station would be allowed.

The goals of this alternative would be to provide a wide range of public use types, while minimizing the number of facilities within the Park, thereby reducing the potential for incompatibility with sensitive species and habitat and also reducing the management and operational need for the Park.

While similar types of facilities would be included under this alternative as under the Plan, it is expected that this alternative would result in a lower number of park visitors, given the reduced number of public use facilities included. This alternative would include the minimum park administration and operations activities required to support resource protection and restoration activities, and the public use facilities that would be included within the alternative.

Impacts and reasons for rejection

The Moderate Recreation Alternative would respond to the Department's Mission Statement by providing for the preservation of the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities. Similarly, the alternative would respond to State Recreation Area classification, and the Unit Purpose and Vision regarding resource protection and enhancement of the Park and providing for public use and diversity of visitor experiences. This alternative would also respond to the statewide and regional recreation demand for uses not regionally available, such as increased boat launch facilities along the river. However, this alternative would not respond to the significant demand for more diverse camping and overnight lodging, especially in winter, and the need for group campsites.

The Moderate Recreation Alternative would avoid some of the potential impacts related to construction and operation of potential future park uses and facilities, such as aesthetic resources impacts, potential effects to native habitats and species, potential erosion and water quality effects, and potential increase in vehicular emissions, traffic, and noise. However, as discussed above, the potential impacts of the implementation of the Plan can be reduced to less than significant at the program level with implementation of the guidelines identified in this EIR. While the Moderate Use Alternative would respond to the basic goals and objectives of the project and would avoid or reduce some of the potential impacts of the Plan, the Plan would provide greater enhancement of recreational opportunities while avoiding significant resource impacts. Therefore, this alternative was rejected.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(2) requires that an environmentally superior alternative to the proposed project be specified, if one is identified. In general, the environmentally superior alternative is one which minimizes adverse environmental impacts while achieving the basic objectives of the project. The No Project Alternative would be considered environmentally superior because all of the adverse impacts associated with the project would be avoided (construction and operational). However, CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(e)(2) states that if the environmentally superior alternative is the No Project Alternative, "the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives."

Given the nature of the project, which consists of providing passive and active recreational opportunities and to protect and enhance the riparian and riverine environment, few alternatives are available that would meet the project's most basic objectives. An alternative location is not feasible. The Minor Recreation/Habitat Focus and Moderate Recreation would not meet the basic objectives of the project or provide the greatest enhancement of recreational opportunities while avoiding significant resource impacts.

For the reasons presented above, the Proposed Plan meets the project objectives and avoids significant resource impacts, and, therefore, is identified as the environmentally superior alternative.

H. OTHER CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Implementation of the GP would apply management goals and guidelines to the Park that allows the addition of new and improved facilities and new public use of the Park. New and improved facilities and public uses are to be implemented based on the park purpose and vision as well as management zones and park-wide goals and guidelines outlined in this GP. Implementation of the goals and guidelines described in Chapter 4, along with the Department's Operation Manual (DOM) and Standard Project Requirements (Appendix M), ensures that potential significant impacts remain less than significant or maintains them at a less than significant level. Therefore, no unavoidable significant impacts will occur as a result of implementing the proposed GP.

SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would allow construction of new facilities that in turn could result in short-term construction-related impacts, impacts from increased operations and maintenance activities, and impacts associated with public access and use. These potential impacts are identified in the section above entitled "Environmental Impacts and Actions to Minimize Impacts." If the guidelines identified are approved and implemented, the implementation of the General Plan would not result in significant irreversible environmental impacts or commitment of resources. However, commitment of land, resources, and energy for maintenance of the project facilities would be a long-term commitment. Once the project has been developed, it is unlikely that circumstances would arise that could justify the return of the land occupied by the General Plan facilities to its original condition.

Though significant cultural resources have a low probability to occur within the Park, in the event cultural resources are encountered on the park and are physically damaged or materially altered to the degree that the resource no longer conveys any scientific value for which the resource was determined significant (i.e., demolition of a significant historic resource), the loss would be considered an irreversible environmental change.

GROWTH INDUCING IMPACTS

Growth-inducing effects are defined as those effects that could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Growth-inducing effects could result from projects that would remove obstacles to population growth. Increases in population could tax existing community service facilities, requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. The CEQA Guidelines require analysis of the characteristics of projects that may encourage and facilities other activities that could significant affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. The CEQA Guidelines also encourage analysis of housing impact, including the displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

The purpose of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area General Plan is to portray the desired resource conditions of the park and desired visitor experience, and to provide goals and guidelines that will direct future management efforts toward achieving those desires. An important component of this purpose is to protect the natural resources of the park. This purpose and the goals, policies, guidelines, and management zones of the Plan have no potential to directly foster population growth, or result in the construction of additional housing.

Implementation of the General Plan may indirectly foster minimal economic and population growth in the region. By providing increased recreational opportunities, park visitation may create additional tourism and the need for tourist services in the adjacent communities and surrounding region. The proposals in the General Plan may potentially foster economic growth in the region by encouraging an increase in supporting recreation and tourist services, such as recreation equipment, supplies, food, and related facilities. The increase in visitor use may be considered an economic benefit to surrounding communities. The proposed facilities and uses may result in the need for a minimal increase in permanent and seasonal staff, which may necessitate staff housing outside the Park boundaries. These proposals may result in a very small minimal growth impact to the area. However, land use decisions are made by the local City and County government and as such, are not within the jurisdiction of DPR.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative environmental effects are multiple individual effects that, when considered together are considerable or compound or increase other environmental impacts. The individual effects may result from a single project or a number of separate projects and may occur at the same place and point in time or at different locations and over extended periods of time. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time (CEQA Guidelines Section 15355(b)). The purpose of this cumulative analysis is to determine whether potentially significant cumulative environmental impacts would occur from implementation of the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area General Plan in combination with other projects or conditions, and to indicate the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence. The CEQA Guidelines require that EIRs discuss the cumulative impacts of a project when the project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable," meaning that the project's incremental effects are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of the past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impact analysis may be

less detailed than the analysis of the project's individual effects (CEQA Guidelines 15130(b)). The discussions of cumulative impacts should include:

1. Either:
   (A) a list of past, present, and probable future project producing related or cumulative impacts; or
   (B) summary of projections contained in an adopted General Plan or similar document, or in an adopted or certified environmental document, which described or evaluated conditions contributing to cumulative impacts;
2. A discussion of the geographic scope of the area affected by the cumulative effect;
3. A summary of expected environmental effects to be produced by these projects;
4. Reasonable, feasible options for mitigating or avoiding the project's contribution to any significant cumulative effects.

Where a lead agency is examining a project with an incremental effect that is not "cumulatively considerable," a lead agency need not consider that effect significant, but shall briefly describe its basis for concluding that the incremental effect is not cumulative considerable (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15130[a]).

The proposed General Plan would apply management zones to the Park that allows new or improved facilities. The project-level implementation schedule for envisioned facilities at the Park is not known at this time; therefore, a definitive list of specific cumulative projects cannot be prepared.

Generally, cumulative projects would include construction and operation of projects within the City of Colusa and County. This cumulative analysis considered the analyses contained in the certified City of Colusa General Plan Master Environmental Impact Report (2007) and the Colusa County General Plan Environmental Impact Report (2011). Because specific plans and timelines for implementation of facilities that could be developed under the proposed General Plan are not known and many of the projects within the adjacent jurisdictions and County are not fully developed or designed, assessing the expected environmental effects that these projects would produce is speculative.

However, there are two general categories of effects that could be expected. The first and most widespread would be general construction impacts, such as temporary air quality degradation, potential increased erosion resulting from earth movement, noise, and traffic. However, construction impacts would be temporary and local in nature and, thus, unlikely to constitute cumulatively considerable contributions to cumulative significant impacts.

The second category of impacts is related to operational effects to regional air quality and traffic, greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources, aesthetics, cultural resources, hydrology/water quality, hazardous materials, geology and soils, noise, public services, recreation, and utilities and service system.

Implementation of the proposed GP, in conjunction with other regional projects and ongoing regular park maintenance activities, could adversely affect resources within the Park. However, implementation of the Plan guidelines described in this Environmental Analysis would reduce any impacts, including cumulative impacts, to less than significant.

Further, the proposed GP calls for extensive regional coordination and planning, to ensure that development within the Park is consistent with the guidelines and plans of regional agencies, as appropriate, and is consistent with development anticipated within adjacent jurisdictions and vice versa (see System-Wide Planning within Chapter 2). The Department would require examination of any specific facilities and management plans allowed under the GP at the time they are proposed for implementation to determine if further environmental review at a more detailed, project-specific and site-specific level is necessary, including the analysis of potential cumulative effects.

Therefore, the Plan's contribution to regional cumulative impacts are considered less than significant.

CHAPTER

6

CHAPTER 6. REFERENCES, CONTRIBUTORS AND GLOSSARY

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D. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adaptive Use: use of a historic structure for a purpose other than for which it was originally intended.
Aesthetics: refer to the visual, audible, and other sensory factors within the park setting and its surrounding landscapes that, taken together, establish character or sense of place.
Active Fault: a fault that has moved recently and which is likely to move again. For planning purposes, an "active fault" is usually defined as one the shows movement within the last 11,000 years and can be expected to move within the next 100 years.
Alluvium: a general term for all detrital deposits resulting from the operations of modern rivers, thus including the sediments laid down in riverbeds, flood plains, lakes, fans at foot of mountain slopes and estuaries.
Ambient Air Quality: the atmospheric concentration (amount in specified volume of air) of a specific compound as actually experienced at a particular geographic location that may be some distance from the source of the relevant pollutant emissions.
Ambient Noise Level: the composite of noise from all sources near and far.
Archaeological: pertaining to the material remains of past human life, culture, or activities.
Aquifer: the underground layer of water-bearing rock, sand, or gravel through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Such water holding rock layers hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.
Bedrock: the solid rock underlying unconsolidated surface materials.
Best Available Control Technology (BACT): the most stringent emission limit or control technique that has been achieved in practice that is applicable to a particular emission source.
Bikeways: bicycle travel way, encompasses bicycle lanes, bicycle paths, and bicycle routes.
Best Management Practices (BMP): the most current methods, treatments, or actions in regards to environmental mitigation responses.
Biodiversity: biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals, as well as the relative abundance of all the species within a given area.
Buffer: land that protects natural and/or cultural values of a resource or park from adverse effects arising outside the buffer.
California State Parks and Recreation Commission: established in 1927 to advise the Director of Parks and Recreation on the recreational needs of the people of California. In 1928 it gathered support for the first state park bond issue. The Commission schedules public hearings to consider classification or reclassification and the approval of State Parks' general plan (and amendments) for each park unit.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): a state law (PRC §21000 et al.) requiring state and local agencies to take actions on projects with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity may result in a significant adverse effect on the environment, an EIR must be prepared. General Plans require a "program EIR" and park development projects require a project environmental document.
Classification: official designation of units of the State Park System. Classification are established by the State Parks and Recreation Commission at the recommendation of Department staff and are based on the sensitivity and kind of unit's most important resources and what types of use the unit will receive from the public.

Clean Water Act (CWA): enacted in 1972 to create a basic framework for current programs to control water pollution; provide statutory authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
Concession: a contract with persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations for the provision of products, facilities, programs, and management and visitor services that will provide for the enhancement of park visitor use, enjoyment, safety, and convenience. Concession developments, programs, and services must be compatible with a park unit's classification and general plan provisions.
Conservation Easement: acquisition of rights and interests to a property to protect identified conservation or resource values using a reserved interest deed. Easements may apply to entire parcels of land or to specific parts of the property. Most are permanent, although term easements pose restrictions for a limited number of years. Land protected by a conservation easement remains on the tax rolls and is privately owned and managed; landowners who donate conservation easements are generally entitled to tax benefits.
Constraints: (1) the state of being restricted or confined within prescribed bounds (2) one that restricts, limits, or regulates; a check.
Cultural Landscape: a geographic area (including both the cultural and natural resources) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting cultural or aesthetic values. This type is a landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped it.
Cultural Resource: a resource that exists because of human activities. Cultural resources can be prehistoric (dating from before European settlement) or historic (post-European contact).
Cultural Preserve: the sub-classification protects areas of outstanding historic interest in state parks, including such features as sites, buildings, or zones where significant events in the flow of history in California occurred. They need to be large enough to protect resources from potential damage and to permit effective management and interpretation and must also have complete integrity of the resources; no conflicting improvements, such as roads, are permitted. Natural resources values are secondary to historical values in cultural preserves.
Culvert: a drain, ditch, or conduit not incorporated in a closed system that carries drainage water under driveway, roadway, railroad, pedestrian walk or public way. Culverts are often built to channelize streams and as part of flood control systems.
Cumulative Impact: as defined by the state CEQA Guidelines (§15355) two or more individual effects which, when considered together are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.
Degradation: the reduction of environmental quality in an area through a lessening of diversity, the creation of growth anomalies, or the supplanting of native species by nonnative plant and animal species.
Demographic: having to do with a particular characteristic of a segment of the public at large; may be connected to the group's age, the region where the group resides, a particular recreational interest, economic status, etc.
Ecology: the study of the interrelationship of living things to one another and their environment.
Ecosystem: a community consisting of all biological organisms (plant, animals, insects, etc.) in a given area interacting with the physical environment (soil, water, air) to function together as a unit of nature.

Ecotone: a transition area between two adjacent ecological communities, usually exhibiting competition between organisms common to both; often a rich biological area.
Effect/Impact: an environmental change; as defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15358: (1) Direct or primary effects are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place (2) Indirect or secondary effects that are caused by the project and are late in time or farther removed in distance, but still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water quality and other natural systems including ecosystems.
Endangered Species: a species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife make this designation.
Endemic: indigenous to, and restricted to, a particular area.
Enroute camping: camping for a single night on the way to a destination, generally using self-contained recreational vehicles as few services are offered.
Environment: as defined in State CEQA Guidelines §15360, "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historical and aesthetic significance."
Environmental Impact Report (EIR): a report required by CEQA that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects of impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. If a proposed activity may result in a significant adverse effect on the environment, an EIR must be prepared. General plans require the preparation of a "program" EIR appropriate to its level of specificity.
Environmentally Sensitive: an area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their role in an ecosystem. Such areas can be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.
Ethnographic: a multi-format group of materials gathered and organized by an anthropologist, folklorist, or other cultural researcher to document human life and traditions.
Exotic Species: a species occurring in an area outside of its historically known natural range that has been intentionally introduced to, or have inadvertently infiltrated into, the system. Also known as non-native, ornamental, or introduced species. Exotic animals may prey upon native species and compete with them for food and habitat. Exotic plant species can convert native ecosystems into a non-native dominated system that provides little benefit to other species in the ecosystem.
Floodplain: a lowland or relatively flat area adjoining inland or coastal waters that is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (i.e., 100-year flood).
Floodway: the channel of a natural stream or river and portions of the flood plain adjoining the channel, which are necessary to carry and discharge the reasonably-expected floodwater or flood flow of any natural stream or river. Floodways may also be designated by flood control agencies.
Forbs: any herbaceous (non-woody) plant having broad leaves, and therefore excluding grasses and grass-like plants.
Geology: the scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.

General Plan (GP): a general plan is a legal planning document that provides guidelines for the development, management, and operation of a unit of the state park system. A general plan evaluates and defines land uses, resource management, facilities, interpretation, concessions, and operations of a park unit as well as addressing environmental impacts in a programmatic manner. A park unit must have an approved general plan prior to implementing any major development project.
Grade: the degree of rise or descent of a sloping surface.
Habitat: the physical location or type of environment, in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs. It involves an environment of a particular kind, defined by characteristics such as climate, terrain, elevation, soil type, and vegetation. Habitat typically includes shelter and/or sustenance.
Hazardous Material: any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant presence or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment. Lead-based paint is an example of a hazardous material.
Historic Character: the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and species associated with a structure or cultural landscape's history, i.e., the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as "character defining".
Hydrology: pertaining to the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying geology, and in the air.
Impervious surface: any material, which reduces or prevents absorption of water into land.
Infrastructure: public services and facilities, such as sewage-disposal systems, water supply systems, and other utility systems. Often includes transportation systems.
Initial Study: as defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15365, an analysis of a project's potential environmental effects and their relative significance. An initial study is preliminary to deciding whether to prepare a negative declaration or an EIR.
Interpretation: In this planning document, it refers to a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes, sites, and oral histories.
Kilowatt: A measure of the rate of electrical flow equal to one thousand watts.
Kilowatt – Hour: A measure of quality of electrical consumption equal to the power of one kilowatt acting for one hour.
Landform: Configuration of land surface (topography).
Mean Sea Level (MSL): The average altitude of sea surface for all tidal stages.
Mitigation Measure: A measure proposed that would eliminate, avoid, rectify, compensate for, or reduce significant environmental effects (see State CEQA Guidelines §15370).
Morphology: Form and structure of a plant that is typical.
Mycology: The study of fungi.
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The official federal list of buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts worthy of historic preservation. The register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance. The register lists only those properties that have retained enough physical integrity to accurately convey their appearance during their period of significance. For example, Crystal Cove was listed on the NRHP as a Historic District on June 15, 1976.
Native species: A plant or animal that is historically indigenous to a specific site area.

Negative Declaration: When a project is not exempt from CEQA and will not have a significant effect upon the environment a negative declaration must be written (see State CEQA Guidelines §15371).
Natural Preserve: A sub-classification within a unit of the State Park System that requires California State Park and Recreation Commission approval. Its main purpose is to maintain such features as rare and endangered plants and animals and their supporting ecosystems in perpetuity.
Office of Historic Preservation (OHP): The governmental agency primarily responsible for the statewide administration of the historic preservation program in California. Its responsibilities include identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties and ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations.
Open Space: An area with few or no paved surfaces or buildings, which may be primarily in its natural state or improved for use as a park.
Project: As defined by the State CEQA Guidelines §15378, a project can be one of the following a) activities undertaken by any public agency; b) activities undertaken by a person which are supported in whole or in part through contracts, grants, subsidies, loans or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies; c) activities involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies.
Public Resources Code (PRC): In addition to the State Constitution and Statues, California Law consists of 29 codes covering various subject areas. The PRC addresses natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreation resources of the State.
Riprap: A loose assemblage of broken rock or concrete often used to prevent erosion. A type of bank reinforcement.
Riparian: Riparian habitat represents the vegetative and wildlife areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams. They are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found growing near fresh water.
Runoff: That portion of rainfall or surplus water that does not percolate into the ground and flows overland and is discharged into surface drainages or bodies of water.
Scenic Route: a segment of roadway that has been officially designated by the Director of California Department of Transportation as a scenic corridor.
Septic System: An on-site sewage treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absences of oxygen. Septic systems are often used where a municipal sewer system is not available.
Significant Effect on the Environment: As defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15382, substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change on any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to physical change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.
Shoulder Season: The months of the year immediately before and after a park's busy recreation season. This term generally refers to April and October, but could also shade into late March and early November, depending upon activities under discussion.
Siltation: The process of silt deposition. Silt is a loose sedimentary material composed of finely divided particles of soil or rock, often carried in cloudy suspension in water.

Solid Waste: Term used to describe a mixture of items discarded by agricultural, residential and non-residential activities.
Special-Status Species: Plant or animal species that are typically listed (State and Federal) as endangered, rare and threatened, plus those species considered by the scientific community to be deserving of such listing.
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The chief administrative officer for the OHP and is also the executive secretary of the State Historic Resources Commission.
Sub-classification: A separate classification for a portion or unit of the State Park System. The California State Park and Recreation Commission establish these at the recommendation of Department staff. For example, Cultural Preserves and Wilderness are sub-classifications.
Subsidence: The gradual sinking of land as a result of natural or man-made causes.
Threatened Species: An animal or plant species that is considered likely to become endangered throughout a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future, because its prospects for survival and reproduction are in jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife make this designation.
Topography: Graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map, indicating their relative positions and elevations.
Trailhead: The beginning of a trail, usually marked by information signs.
Viewshed: The area that can be seen from a specified location.
Watershed: The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to the flow of the watercourse; entire region drained by a watercourse.
Wetland: Includes the ecological categories of subtidal, mudflats, tidal salt marsh, periodically inundated or brackish marsh, diked marshland, associated upland, and freshwater marsh.
Wilderness: Within state park units, this is a sub-classification requiring approval by the California State Park and Recreation Commission. It provides protection for plants and animals and their supporting ecosystems while also encouraging recreational use. Its provision includes no permanent facilities other than "semi-improved campgrounds" and possible retention of structures existing when the land was designated. No mechanical equipment may be used in a wilderness (including bicycles), and there is a 2000-foot no-fly zone above.

E. ACRONYMS

AADT	average annual daily trip
ACSC	areas of critical state concern
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	average daily traffic
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ARB	California Air Resource Board
BACT	best available control technology
BCAQMD	Butte County Air Quality Management District
BDCP	Bay Delta Conservation Plan
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practices
BP	Before Present
C	Celsius
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalIPC	California Invasive Species Council
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC	California Building Code
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFW or CDFG	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (formerly Fish and Game)
CDWR or DWR	California Department of Water Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFP	California Fully Protected Species as designated by the California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
cfs	cubic feet per second
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
Commission or SPRC	California State Park and Recreation Commission

CORP	California Outdoor Recreation Plan
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CVFPP	Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DBW	Division of Boating and Waterways, California State Parks
DEIR	draft environmental impact report
DFG or DFW	California Department of Fish and Game (now Fish and Wildlife)
DOC	Department of Conservation
DOE	Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOF	Department of Finance
DPR or Department	California Department of Parks and Recreation, California State Parks
du	dwelling units
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	environmental impact report
F	Fahrenheit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FEIR	final environmental impact report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
gal	gallon
CCAPCD	Colusa County Air Pollution Control District
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HC	hydrocarbons
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan

I&E	Interpretation and Education
ISO	Insurance Services Offices (Rating)
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
L_{eq}	energy-equivalent noise level
L_{dn}	day-night average noise level
LMA	Levee maintaining agency
LOS	level of service
M	Richter Scale Magnitude
mgd	million gallons per day
ml	milliliters
mm	millimeter
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
msl	mean sea level
MW	megawatts
MZ	Management Zone
N	nitrogen
N/A	not applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCCP	Natural Communities Conservation Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NO_X	nitrogen oxide(s)
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSVAB	Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
O_3	ozone
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OHV	off-highway vehicle

PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter
PM_{10}	Respirable (small enough to be inhaled) particulate matter
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
RM	River Mile
RMS	Resource Management Strategy
ROG	reactive organic gasses
RV	recreational vehicle
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	State Beach
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMARA	California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SP	State Parks
SPFC	State Plan of Flood Control
SR	State Route
SRCA	Sacramento River Conservation Area
SRCAF	Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum
SRA	State Recreation Area
SRNWR	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	toxic air contaminants
THC	total hydro carbons
TCM	Transportation Control Management/Measures
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSM	Transportation Systems Management
UC	University of California
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation

USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
V	volts
Valley	Sacramento Valley
V/C	volume to capacity ration (of traffic volume to roadway capacity)