

3. Issues and Analysis

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details the planning assumptions and key issues identified during the planning process. Those assumptions and issues are addressed in Chapter 4, “The Plan,” of this General Plan. Key issues were identified through research on existing conditions (see Chapter 2, “Existing Conditions,” of this General Plan), public outreach efforts, interviews with local experts, and discussions with staff members from the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division of State Parks.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

The planning assumptions listed below are based on State Park policies, core program initiatives, statewide planning issues, and current federal and state laws. These assumptions provide the planning context and parameters for addressing General Plan issues for Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA).

The OHMVR Division will do the following at Carnegie SVRA:

- Maintain and increase, where appropriate, the level of recreational opportunities for off-highway vehicles (OHVs) and motorized off-highway access; explore offering nonmotorized recreational opportunities, as appropriate.
- Manage Carnegie SVRA in a manner consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements that encourages responsible OHV recreation.
- Provide education and enforcement efforts that balance OHV recreational opportunities at Carnegie SVRA with programs that conserve and protect natural and cultural resources.
- Manage and protect rare, threatened, and endangered species and sensitive wildlife habitats, as required by federal and state laws.
- Consider the issues and concerns of adjacent landowners and residents during the planning and implementation process.
- Seek input from local, regional, and statewide interests.
- Coordinate with agencies and regional partners to manage water quality at the SVRA.
- Coordinate with agencies and regional and local partners on local issues such as air quality, water supply, water quality, and public utilities and services.
- Manage and protect historic-era and prehistoric resources as required by federal and state laws.
- Manage the SVRA’s cultural resources, including historic-era structures and landscapes, following the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
- Consult with California Native American tribes and tribal communities and reach a mutually respectful understanding of the long-term need for protection and treatment of heritage sites, objects, or human remains; also, determine what level and type of consultation will be required during subsequent planning, design, and implementation projects.



3.3 Issues and Analysis

3.3.1 Regional Planning Context

3.3.1.1 Air Quality

Air quality is an issue of regional concern in the San Francisco Bay Area and San Joaquin County. OHV use, like any other vehicular use, is a contributing factor. Vehicle emissions generated from travel to and from Carnegie SVRA and recreation activities at the SVRA contribute to regional air pollution and climate change. Furthermore, constructing facilities and operating the SVRA could temporarily increase dust particulates and contribute to local air pollution levels. The Carnegie SVRA General Plan includes goals and guidelines to reduce air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and fugitive dust releases during construction and operation.

3.3.1.2 Climate Change

State Parks adopted the first general plan for Carnegie SVRA in 1981 (1981 General Plan). The 1981 General Plan did not consider the potential impacts of climate change as the phenomenon was poorly understood at the time. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment (2018) identified regional impacts for the San Francisco Bay Area, including Alameda County, and the San Joaquin Valley, such as higher average temperatures and changed precipitation patterns, including more intense winter storms, with very wet and very dry years resulting in both extreme flooding and longer and deeper droughts. These and other changes will impact wildfire, flooding, and oversaturation of soil with the potential for sheet flow to occur that likely change SVRA operation and visitation patterns. Furthermore, during past wildfire state of emergencies, when wildfires were burning throughout the State, the SVRA temporarily closed because of the lack of resources to assist if a fire were to break out in the SVRA..

Currently, a quantitative, cumulative precipitation measurement is used to trigger a park closure at Carnegie SVRA. Using hydrological models and historic conditions, thresholds were determined to be representative of when soil becomes saturated enough for sheet flow to occur. The SVRA's trails are closed if any of these thresholds are realized, measured using a rain gauge at the entrance station. Trails are re-opened when certain conditions are met, including when slopes are dried sufficiently and soils are stable enough to support OHV use, there are no environmental or resource concerns, and when stormwater best management practices are functional and in good condition.

As mentioned below and in Chapter 2 of this General Plan, there were several recent fires in the vicinity of the SVRA, as well as local flooding events, which resulted in short temporary closures. However, in early 2023, the SVRA was closed for more than 100 days due to local and regional flooding impacts from a series of storms. The Carnegie SVRA General Plan includes goals and guidelines to address the impacts from and adapt to climate change.



Corral Hollow Road bridge flooding in 2023

3.3.2 SVRA-wide Issues

3.3.2.1 Visitor Experience

Corral Hollow Canyon has been used for OHV recreation since the early 1940s. Off-highway motorcyclists have been the main users of the area, with less use by other OHV enthusiasts. State Parks has received many suggestions regarding additional recreation opportunities, including additional OHV recreation facilities, nonmotorized recreation, and camping. Chapter 4 of this General Plan includes visitor experience areas and proposed new and improved visitor facilities. The General Plan expands opportunities available for existing visitors and offers new opportunities for potential and underserved visitors.

3.3.2.2 Aging Visitor and Operations Facilities

Carnegie SVRA became a unit of the State Park system in July 1980. The 1,533-acre site was operated as a private motorcycle park from 1970 to 1979 before being purchased State Parks. Many of the existing facilities at the SVRA are outdated and the existing space has become inadequate and inefficient, impacting operations and the visitor experience. For example, the SVRA water treatment facility is too small, over 50 years old, and frequently breaks down. The system has also become expensive to keep in good repair. Furthermore, the system does not have a generated backup system for power failures to produce water during power outages. The water treatment system, as well as most of the operations and many visitor facilities, such as the ranger station and the exiting campground, will be renovated and upgraded to better meet current visitor and staff needs.

3.3.2.3 Inadequate Power and Power Outages

As described in Chapter 2, Carnegie SVRA is located in a rural area in Alameda and San Joaquin counties. As such, the SVRA has inadequate power to power everything, particularly in the maintenance yard, and often experiences power outages. The Carnegie SVRA General Plan includes goals and guidelines to consider alternative power sources, including solar photovoltaic panels installed on buildings, carports, and shade canopies.

3.3.2.4 Relationships with Adjacent Landowners

Carnegie SVRA is located in Corral Hollow Canyon. Neighboring landowners include ranching operations, research facilities, agencies, and a few private residences. State Parks strives to maintain good relations with all of its neighbors and has invited them into the planning process as key stakeholders. Some of the neighbors have easements or other agreements with State Parks. State Parks will continue to engage with neighbors to facilitate positive interactions and to address common issues such as maintaining the water quality of Corral Hollow Creek. The Carnegie SVRA General Plan accommodates all existing easements and includes goals and guidelines for building and maintaining relationships with neighbors and other stakeholders.

3.3.2.5 Physical Resource Management

Stormwater Management/Water Quality

The *Corral Hollow Watershed Assessment* was published in 2007. This assessment found that three sources contribute to the total suspended solids found in Corral Hollow Creek: erosion caused by OHV activities, historical mining activities in areas near the SVRA, and off-site flows from Baker's Ravine. Since publication of the watershed assessment, State Parks has created, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has approved, a stormwater management plan for the SVRA that includes site-specific structural and nonstructural best management practices (BMPs) aimed at reducing total suspended solids. State Parks staff members are working to implement these BMPs throughout the Carnegie SVRA.

Other measures also have been implemented to improve local surface water quality, such as fencing off Corral Hollow Creek to limit vehicle access to designated crossings. Other projects currently in progress include improvements to roads and drainage patterns that will be further implemented in 2024-2025. All of these projects and planning efforts have helped improve surface water quality at the SVRA. State Parks



also received a letter from the RWQCB in 2017 stating the improvements that State Parks made to surface water.

Coordination with the Central Valley RWQCB is ongoing for all projects and was specifically conducted in support of the General Plan. The General Plan contains numerous goals and guidelines aimed at maintaining and improving water quality in the Carnegie SVRA and to guide design and implementation of future projects envisioned in the General Plan to avoid adverse effects on water quality.

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation is a priority at Carnegie SVRA. Several soil types in the SVRA have high susceptibility to wind erosion, and many are susceptible to water erosion. As a result, these areas can contribute substantially to erosion and sediment mobilization. Staff members are engaging in assessment, maintenance, and monitoring activities consistent with the *Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines* (State Parks 2020) and for all projects funded by the OHV Trust Fund. The General Plan also includes goals and guidelines aimed at protection and conservation of soil while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience. These activities are undertaken so that all OHV facilities are managed for their sustainable prescribed use without causing the loss of soil that cannot be restored, and without causing erosion or sedimentation that significantly affects resource values.

Aesthetic Resources

Several people have expressed concerns about the visual effect of OHV use as seen from Tesla Road/Corral Hollow Road. State Parks staff members are working to assess, maintain, and restore resource management areas in the SVRA to address resource and aesthetic issues. Trails are closed and rotated as needed to restore soil and/or vegetation. State Parks will assess the impacts of future uses on the aesthetics of the SVRA, and the General Plan includes goals and guidelines to reduce them.

Noise

Some stakeholders have expressed concern about noise levels from existing and future OHV use at Carnegie SVRA. Concerns include the potential effects of noise levels on visitor experiences at cultural resource sites, the effect on local wildlife, and the effects of noise levels on neighbors. State Parks will assess noise levels during California Environmental Quality Act review as required by state law. The Carnegie SVRA General Plan includes goals and guidelines aimed at reducing noise impacts on sensitive receptors.

Fire Safety

Fire safety is a constant concern during dry California summers. More recent fires in the vicinity of the Carnegie SVRA include the Corral Fire that started on August 13, 2009, lasting three days and burning 12,500 acres. The second fire was the Tesla Fire that started on August 19, 2015, lasting 3 days and burning 2,700 acres. The Hollow Fire started on July 3, 2019, lasting 2 days and burning 283 acres (DPR and CAL FIRE 2020). The Santa Clara Unit Lightning Complex fire that broke out in September 2020 denuded a portion of the drainage area of vegetation. Some parts of Carnegie SVRA had to be closed for restoration because of fire damage from the 2009 Corral Fire. Fire prevention is an important management issue at Carnegie SVRA. State Parks requires that wildfire management plans be prepared for all state park units.

State Parks and CAL FIRE adopted the Carnegie SVRA Wildfire Management Plan in June 2020 and wildfire risks would be offset by State Parks compliance with fire safety and wildfire suppression measures identified in Section 3.20 in Chapter 3 of the EIR associated with the General Plan. State Parks would prepare wildfire and prescribed burn management plans as well as implement additional SVRA fire management programs designed to meet park resource management objectives, while ensuring that firefighter and public safety are not compromised as required by the State Parks District Management Plan. Visitors to the SVRA are also subject to the provisions identified in the Carnegie SVRA Camping Regulations, which provides regulations for lighting, building, or use of campfires; and PRC 4311, which prohibits lighting, building, or use of a fire except in a camp stove or fireplace provided, maintained, or designated for such purpose. In addition, State Parks would enforce Division 16.5, "Off-Highway

Vehicles,” of the California Vehicle Code that provides regulation related to the use of off-highway motor vehicles on lands other than a highway.

Furthermore, the General Plan includes goals and guidelines related to fire safety. State Parks should evaluate fire hazards and coordinate with local fire and safety agencies to address fire hazards with appropriate management techniques, including future updates to the wildfire management plan.

3.3.2.6 Biological Resource Management

Carnegie SVRA is located within and contains U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service–designated critical habitat for several federally listed species. In addition, multiple special-status species and locally unique species have been found near or on the SVRA property. Part of the mission of State Parks is to conserve and protect natural resources. Known habitat and special-status species locations were considered in the development of the Carnegie SVRA General Plan. The planning team also consulted with the resource agencies during preparation of the General Plan and the SVRA’s environmental scientists regularly consult with the regulatory agencies for ongoing and planned projects. Preparation of the General Plan also included an extensive review of relevant databases and planning and policy documents. In addition, the General Plan includes many goals and guidelines addressing how these natural resources will be managed into the future.

3.3.2.7 Cultural Resource Management

The planning area contains cultural resources, including historic-era and precontact sites. State Parks has conducted a cultural resource inventory of the existing SVRA in the 2010 *A Cultural Resources Study of the Portions of the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area, Alameda and San Joaquin Counties* and the significance of a large majority of the known resources has been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In 2012, the SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility of the Tesla Mining and Industry Historic District for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 22 contributing elements of the district, nine are within the planning area. This information was used to guide the planning effort. State Parks will continue to manage cultural resources as required by law and will continue conducting constraint analysis, as needed, before development of the General Plan to ensure that uses and facilities are situated to avoid adversely affecting significant resources. In addition, the General Plan contains numerous goals and guidelines aimed at the management and protection of cultural and tribal cultural resources .

3.3.2.8 Interpretation and Education

Carnegie SVRA is located in an area rich in biological and cultural resources. This provides a great opportunity to educate visitors about the unique resources in and around the SVRA. Many people have expressed an interest in the various cultural and natural resources at the SVRA. Some people have even said that their ancestors lived in, worked in, or traveled through the Carnegie SVRA area. While the SVRA employs a full-time interpreter, interpretation is still somewhat limited today given the lack of additional staff, the lack of a volunteer program for interpretive services, and the lack of on-site interpretive facilities such as at the concession. There also is no cooperating association for the SVRA to support interpretive services. No interpretation master plan, which would guide the direction and implementation of educational programs at Carnegie SVRA, has been developed to date. In addition, opportunities exist to use interpretation and education activities to promote responsible OHV recreation. The General Plan calls for the development of an interpretation master plan and contains numerous goals and guidelines to further develop interpretation and educational services at Carnegie SVRA and through online resources. Additionally, Chapter 4 of the General Plan proposes adding a campfire center, interpretive trails, greenhouse, signage, and potentially a visitor’s center that support interpretation and education programs.



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4. The Plan

This General Plan establishes the long-range purpose and vision for Carnegie SVRA. The General Plan includes existing and proposed land use and existing and proposed facilities. Specific visitor experience areas and projects described in this plan clarify the management intent for desired visitor experiences in these areas and SVRA operations. The goals and guidelines in this General Plan provide guidance on how to achieve the purpose, vision, and management intent for the SVRA. The goals and guidelines were developed to address known planning issues while providing a foundation for resource protection, development, operation and management, and interpretation of the SVRA. The goals and guidelines also provide a framework for subsequent planning and development for the concepts included in this General Plan.

Known constraints in the planning area were evaluated before development of the visitor experience areas and projects. Specifically, a cultural resource inventory and maps, biological resource mapping and monitoring information, and slopes and soils information were taken into consideration and sensitive resources were avoided. Given the constraints avoidance, uses would be developed consistent with the visitor experience areas within an overall small portion of the total 1,533-acre planning area.

The term “facilities” is used in this General Plan to refer to anything that is part of the built environment. This term includes all facilities envisioned in the General Plan, including visitor and operations facilities, such as trails and concentrated riding areas, the campground, picnic and gathering areas, the ranger station, a volunteer training area that could include classroom/meeting space, a campfire center, concessions, staging and parking areas, restrooms, a dump station, maintenance buildings, staff offices and housing, drainage facilities, signage, fencing, the water treatment facility, and access roads.

4.1 Purpose and Vision

4.1.1 Declaration of Purpose

The Declaration of Purpose describes the purpose of Carnegie SVRA and is the broadest statement of management goals designed to fulfill the vision of the SVRA. A Declaration of Purpose is required by California PRC Section 5002.2(b). The previous Declaration of Purpose for Carnegie SVRA, adopted in December 1981, was updated during this General Plan process:

The purpose of Carnegie SVRA is to provide effectively managed, responsible off-highway vehicle and related recreational opportunities while protecting and interpreting the SVRA's valued cultural and natural resources.

4.1.2 SVRA Vision

The vision for Carnegie SVRA describes the SVRA in future years when State Parks' OHMVR Division has achieved its General Plan objectives. The following vision was developed for Carnegie SVRA during the General Plan planning process:

Carnegie SVRA will be a regional destination where children and adults of all skill levels can ride, play, and learn in an outdoor recreational setting. Carnegie SVRA will continue to be an affordable location where visitors can enjoy a wide variety of OHV recreation. Carnegie SVRA will be a model of exciting and well-managed OHV recreation as well as excellent environmental stewardship. Visitors will be able to learn about and contribute to the long-term sustainability of diverse cultural and natural resources present within the SVRA.



4.2 State Parks Unit Classification

Carnegie SVRA was added to the State Park system as a SVRA in July 1980. The site, which had been used by OHVs since the 1940s, was operated as a private motorcycle park from 1970 until 1979, before State Parks purchased it using OHV Trust Funds. Legislative action (PRC Section 5006.48) authorized State Parks to plan, acquire, and develop the site for OHV use. For a map of the Carnegie SVRA planning area, see Figure 1-2 in Chapter 1.

4.3 Land Use Management

4.3.1 Proposed Land Use and Facilities

This section includes the proposed land use (Figure 4-1) and facility projects (Figure 4-2) within the Carnegie SVRA. Facility projects and uses would be developed consistent with the visitor experience areas described in Table 4-1, and would compose a small portion of the planning area based on consideration of cultural resources, biological resources, and slope and soil constraints, which were assessed during development of this General Plan. Table 4-1 descriptions include the definition, allowable uses, and area-specific resource management prescriptions or considerations, if applicable. Resource management considerations are included only when there is an action or requirement for a specific visitor experience area beyond the general resource management goals and guidelines that apply in the entire SVRA.

4.3.1.1 Circulation and Access

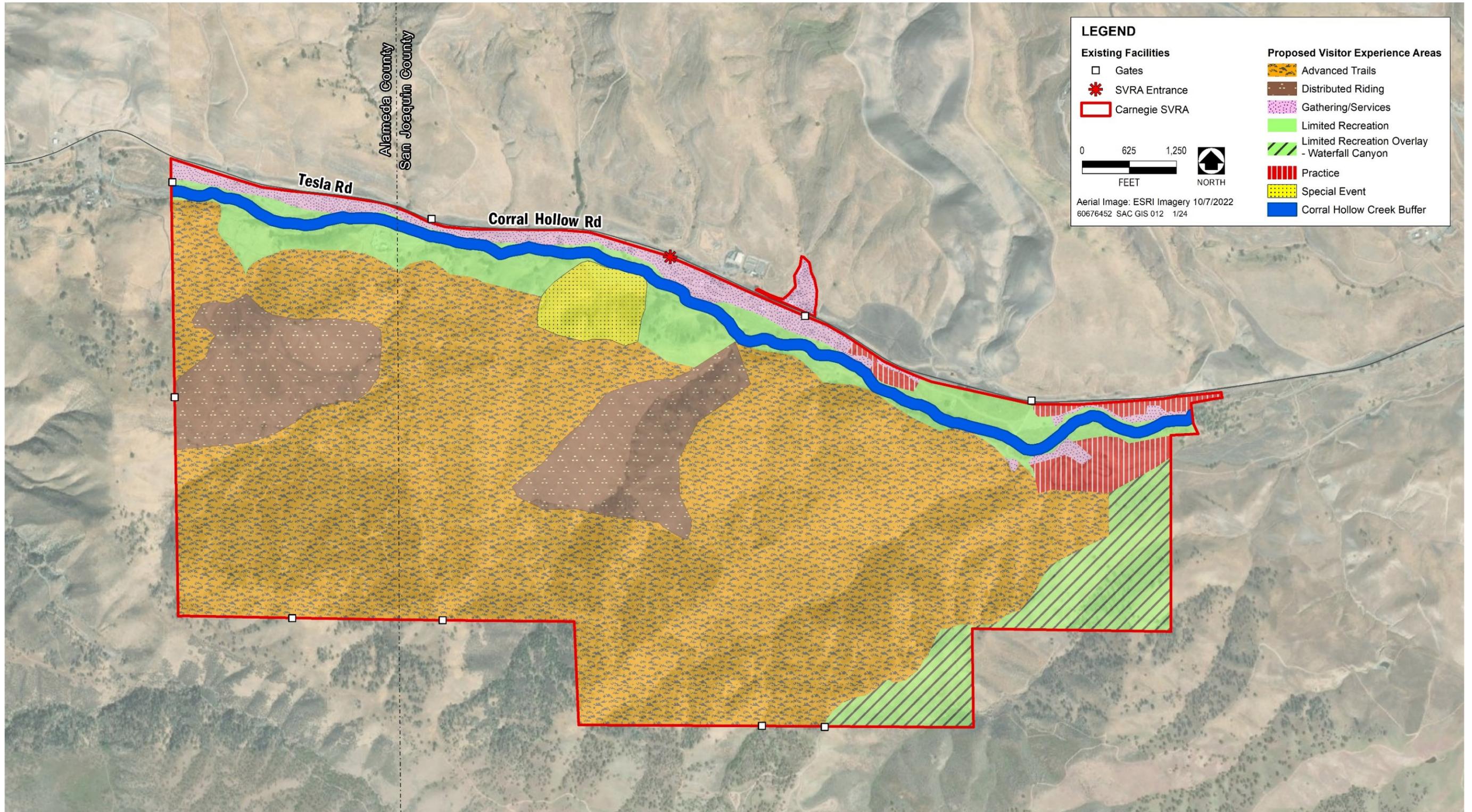
Figure 4-1 shows the location of the SVRA's existing public entrance and gates. The main park road runs parallel to and south of Corral Hollow Road/Tesla Road and north of Corral Hollow Creek.

4.3.1.2 Recreational Uses

Carnegie is classified as a State Vehicular Recreation Area. Current recreational activities that are allowed under the SVRA classification will continue, including OHV recreation and camping. The following are recreational goals for the SVRA, as defined through the planning process:

- Improve and/or expand visitor recreational experience areas and amenities.
- Provide more OHV recreational opportunities for children, OHV practice areas, and non-motorized visitor amenities (e.g., hiking or potentially mountain biking trails, remote-control car track), and maintain intermediate and advanced OHV opportunities already provided.
- Perpetuate and enhance OHV riding opportunities for all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), recreational OHVs (ROVs), four-wheel-drive (4WD) vehicles, and off-highway motorcycles, and expand OHV recreation areas, as feasible.
- Provide trails and practice areas for skills development and technical riding. Adaptively modify these trails over time to improve and provide new visitor experiences, consistent with resource management goals and guidelines in the General Plan.
- Accommodate educational and interpretive opportunities, such as interpretive pedestrian trails, additional interpretive infrastructure, picnic and gathering areas, and visitor educational programs.





Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Figure 4-1. General Plan Land Use Concept Map and Visitor Experience Areas

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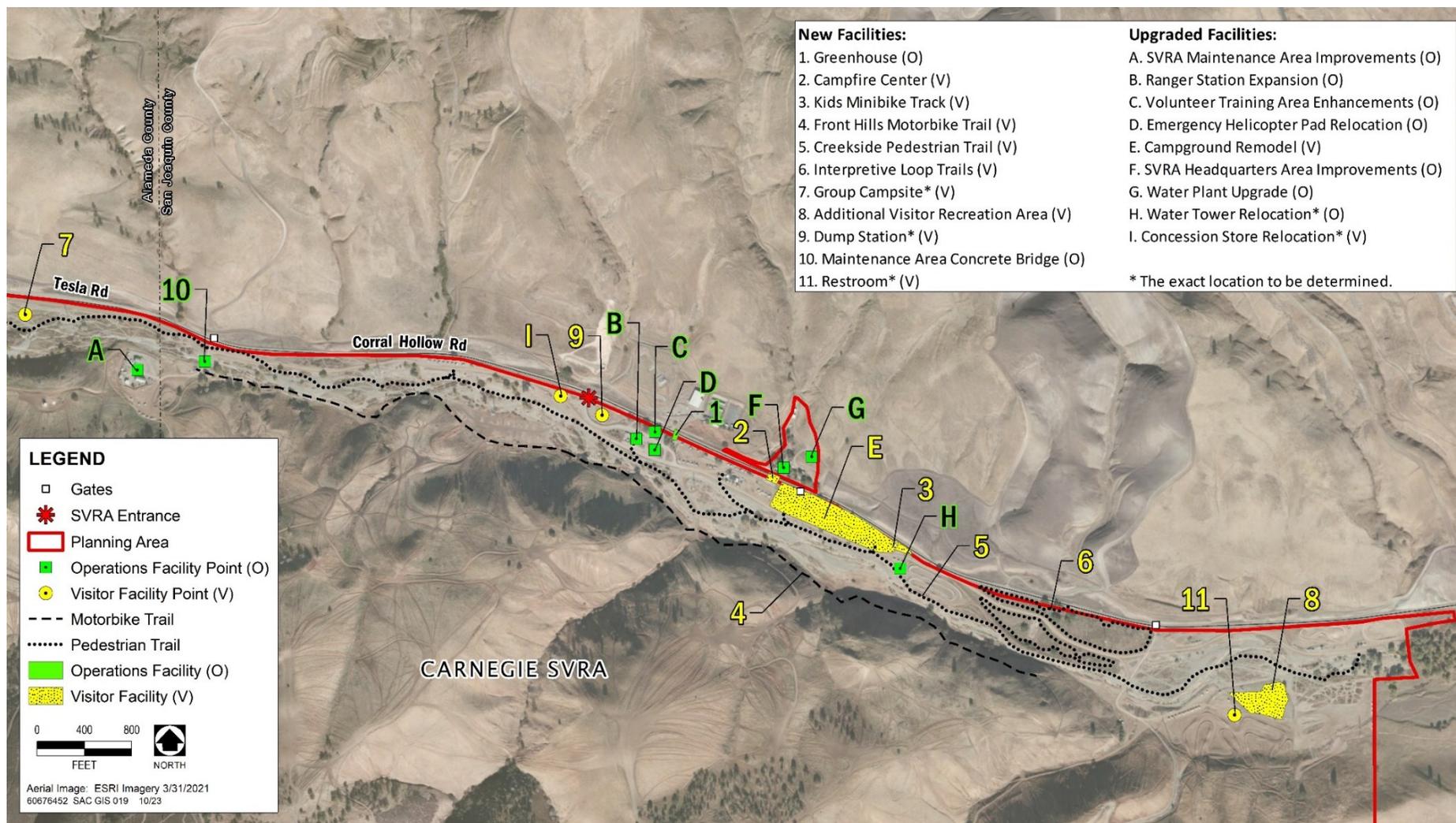


Figure 4-2. Proposed Projects

4.3.1.3 Proposed Projects

Proposed projects include new and improved visitor and operations facilities that would be constructed under the General Plan. A description of each proposed project is provided below:

4.3.1.4 Visitor Facilities

Campground Remodel: The existing campground includes 26 individual campsites. Campsites are family style, originally designed for single family households and include a shade ramada, concrete picnic table, and fire ring. The campground is surrounded by peeler core fencing. Over the years, the lack of campsite delineation has resulted in some visitors choosing to group camp with extended family and friends. Overcrowded campsites and noise during quiet hours are frequently associated with large groups in a campground. Additionally, while many visitors still choose to camp “tent and truck style,” there are no designated areas to place a tent in the campground. “Camping” also includes motorhomes and toy-hauler trailers that are 40 feet or more. The campground remodel will include peeler core fencing to delineate and separate each campsite. Each campsite will be numbered and may include paved parking. Parking spurs will be approximately 45 feet long and 30 feet wide and at a 40-degree angle to allow easier backing in for larger recreational vehicles (RVs). Campsite delineation will also allow for an increased number of campsites. A “camping area” behind the parking spur will have a picnic table, shade ramada, fire ring, and a space for visitor tent(s). Electricity hookups will be installed on the east side of the parking spur for each campsite.

State Parks may remove existing campsites 1 through 9 along Corral Hollow Road, which has a speed limit of 55 miles per hour, and turn this area into a buffer between the road and the campground. In addition to the SVRA main entrance, the campground has an entrance on its northern boundary, which connects directly to Corral Hollow Road. State Parks may install a gate at the northern entrance that will close after SVRA hours and may have lighting that illuminates “exit only” signs and “tire busters” to prevent unauthorized entry into the campground while still allowing vehicles to exit. Safety zones will also be created at entrances to reduce the potential for collisions when vehicles are entering and exiting the campground. Non-native trees that obscure viewing of oncoming traffic on Corral Hollow Road will be removed. Buffer and safety zones will be planted with native plants and trees and will provide drainage area for rainfall and dust control during the summer.

New Group Campsite. State Parks will consider several locations on previously disturbed land within the SVRA’s gathering and services visitor experience area to develop a group campsite. One location currently under consideration is at the SVRA’s northwest corner. Although the exact details of the potential site and capacity have not been determined, the campsite will likely hold up to approximately 30 people and may include parking spurs and spaces, electricity hookups, potable water, picnic tables, shade ramadas, a fire ring, space for visitor’s tents, and restrooms.

New RV Dump Station. The SVRA currently does not have a RV dump station for campers. State Parks will construct a dump station on previously disturbed land (e.g., near the campground or the SVRA main exit as shown in Figure 4-2). There is already a vault septic tank installed next to the current “oversized vehicle” exit at the entrance kiosk. The dump station will be accessible by the general public for a fee.

New Campfire Center. State Parks will design and construct a campfire center on previously disturbed land on the west end of the existing campground (will require relocating the water tower to another previously disturbed area, such as the area west of the existing ATV track). The campfire center, with seating for 50 to 75 people, will have a small and partially covered stage, lockable/removeable audio and visual equipment and screen, lighting, electrical outlets, firepit, and other associated infrastructure. The campfire center would be used for campfire and interpretive programs, entertainment events, and group gatherings. The seating would be in an amphitheater configuration facing the stage.

Concession Store Upgrade and Relocation. The existing leased concession store, MotoMart, is located next to the SVRA day use and campground area. The store may be replaced and potentially relocated to the west side of the SVRA entrance. The new modular concession building will be Americans with



Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant, and utilities would be brought up to current codes. Upgraded utility connections for the new building would include electrical, water, and sewer. The concessionaire will develop their own tenant improvements and the building will still be used for food sales, retail, parks general store, equipment rental and sales, and minor motorcycle repair services. The store will include outdoor adjacent spaces to accommodate seating for food service users, shade structures and landscaping, indoor/outdoor interpretive areas, and restrooms (See Appendix B of the Environmental Impact Report [EIR] – Concession Store Conceptual Floor Plan Design). If the existing concession store is relocated, State Parks will consider using the vacated site to develop another visitor amenity, such as new visitors center.

New Kid's Minibike Track. A kid's minibike riding area with a simple flat oval dirt track will be installed on a small portion of the camping area at the east end of the campground and the loading/parking area to the east of the peeler core fence, and north of the SVRA's main road. This area is currently used as an informal camp space with a concrete table and campfire ring. The new riding area next to the campground will provide a safe riding zone. Children will be redirected to this area from riding their minibikes in the campground where vehicles and trailers moving around present a safety hazard.

New Pedestrian Interpretive Loop Trails. State Parks will construct two new interpretive loop trails east of the campground and existing ATV track. The loop trails would be on the north and south sides of the main SVRA road. The trails will be above ground boardwalks. No-climb fencing would be installed in some areas to avoid impacts to cultural resources. The exact alignment of the trails will be determined by park staff and resource managers. The southern trail will have interpretive signage describing the historic town of Carnegie and the Carnegie Brick and Pottery factory previously present in this area. The trails will be developed according to State Parks guidelines and ADA compliant to the extent feasible (as much as the topography will allow). The trails will include turnouts with benches and potentially picnic tables.

New Creekside Pedestrian Trail. This new native surface/dirt trail will run along the north side of Corral Hollow Creek, which is located south of the main SVRA road, and could help increase safety by reducing the number of pedestrians walking on the road. The trail may have interpretive signage and some focused fencing to keep people on the trail to avoid impacts to sensitive resources.

New Front Hills Single Motorbike Trail. This new two-way native surface/dirt trail will run along the hillside to the south of and parallel to Corral Hollow Creek and the SVRA's main road, with turnouts for motorbikes. The trail will provide connectivity between visitor experience areas and could help reduce or calm traffic on the main SVRA road, which sometimes gets congested. The alignment of the trail will take into consideration the terrain and sensitive resources.

Additional Visitor Recreation Area. The special event/day use area north of the existing Motocross (MX) track is currently underutilized. State Parks will consider redeveloping the area into one or more new visitor facilities, such as a remote-control car track area with small features to mimic the natural environment with hills, bridges, and obstacles; a trials motorbike area; and an additional ATV track.

Reopening the Waterfall Canyon Area to Non-Motorized Trail Use. State Parks is considering the rehabilitation of existing trails in in the southeast corner of the SVRA for non-motorized use, such as hiking and mountain biking (see Figure 4-1). Details about the trails and their allowed recreational uses will be provided in a SVRA Roads and Trails Management Plan. The alignment of trails will take into consideration potential viewpoints; areas for picnic tables, benches, and interpretive signage; terrain and drainages, and sensitive resources.

Franciscan Riding Area. State Parks will finish rehabilitating the area (the area south of the Franciscan loop trail that was damaged in the 2015 Tesla Fire) into a sustainable trail network for advanced riders.

Miscellaneous. Another restroom also may be added near the existing MX track and would be designed like the existing restroom in that area. Additionally, potential additions to the existing 4x4 riding area include driving obstacles, such as a teeter totter or pyramid, as feasible.



4.3.1.5 Operations Facilities

The following operations facilities and programs are envisioned in the General Plan:

SVRA Maintenance Area Improvements. The SVRA maintenance area is located at the county line near the SVRA's western boundary and is accessible from Corral Hollow Road. Maintenance area improvements may include expansion of the existing footprint to install two new prefabricated buildings (e.g., ranger office and sector building), auto shop remodeling/addition, fuel system upgrade (2,000 gallons for unleaded gas and 1,000 gallons for diesel), carport roof and siding repair/reconstruction, solar PV installation on carport, power maintenance shop upgrade, new fencing, paving/concrete surfacing for parking, and shade structures. The auto shop garage/warehouse layout may be redesigned and improved to include the shop space, office space, and a break room (see Appendix B of the EIR - Auto Shop Conceptual Floor Plan Design). State Parks may also replace the maintenance area bridge.

Ranger Station Expansion: The SVRA entrance and ranger station are located near the center of the SVRA's northern boundary and accessible from Corral Hollow Road. The station and associated yard face the SVRA main entrance road to the north. SVRA staffing and equipment has outgrown the current space and there is no dedicated space for ranger trainings and staff meetings, and the yard is currently underutilized. State Parks will expand and redesign the layout of the existing ranger station building and yard. The building will include features such as new staff work areas/stations and offices, a breakout room, meeting/tactical training room, storage rooms, a break room, a locker room with shower, and redesigned medical facility. The operations yard west of the station building would be expanded further west and redesigned to include an approximately 50-foot x 70-foot shop building, vehicle and trailer parking areas, monitoring well, drainage basin, fencing, and security gate. The visitor parking area at the back of the building would include rock cobble lined drainage parking islands, an ADA accessible (van) parking space, and dumpster enclosure. Hot mixed asphalt paving will be added on the east side of the station building to connect the entrance road to the visitor parking area located at the back (south) of the station building. The project will require demolition of the back half of the existing ranger station (including the current shade structure), approximately 900 square feet (sq. ft.), and the addition of approximately 4,300 sq. ft. to the entire ranger station building and yard area (see Appendix C of the EIR - Ranger Station Conceptual Floor Plan Design and Site Plan).

Emergency Helicopter Pad Relocation: Currently, the emergency helicopter pad is near the SVRA maintenance area. The pad will be relocated to an area just east of the existing ranger station to better support and improve emergency medical response. The pad will be a hardscaped surface.

Volunteer Training Area Enhancements: A small area east of the ranger station and north of the main SVRA road, which includes a small storage shed and picnic tables, is used for training SVRA volunteers. The area will be expanded further east (potentially up to the location of the proposed greenhouse) to include facilities and features such as a classroom for safety trainings/meetings (no larger than 30-foot by 30-foot) and additional picnic tables.

Campground Host Sites. State Parks will develop up to four campground host sites, potentially near the volunteer training area. These sites will provide features such as parking spur, electricity hook-up, water, picnic table, shade ramada, and fire ring.

New Greenhouse: A greenhouse will be constructed just west of the existing visitor day-use area. State Parks will also install picnic tables for plant cuttings and educational programs. The greenhouse will likely be a cold frame structure and approximately 20 feet by 84 feet with a minimum 6-foot arch on the center arch and 5-foot side walls and poly on roof, sides and ends.

SVRA Headquarters Area Improvements. This area is located north of the campground and Corral Hollow Road and east of California Fire Station 21 and includes a portable building with SVRA staff offices and meeting space, storage sheds, a SVRA staff residence, three SVRA staff trailer pads, the SVRA water treatment plant, and a large, drained man-made stock pond. The portable office building is at maximum capacity. Project area improvements may include filling the drained pond for additional developable space, upgrading or expanding the existing office space and other operations facilities and

staff housing, such as a new wood shop, a new resource work/storage building, additional storage sheds/space, a new double-wide modular home for SVRA staff, additional staff trailer pads, and/or expanding the parking area.

Water Treatment Facility Upgrade: The existing SVRA water treatment facility is too small, over 50 years old, and frequently breaks down. The system has become expensive to keep in good repair. Furthermore, the system does not have a generated backup system for power failures to produce water during power outages. Due to the SVRA's remote location, location fires and power failures occur often, and it is critical to have a backup system that can support both the SVRA needs and the fire department during a natural disaster. The system will be upgraded to increase water treatment capacity and provide a backup system to generate power to produce water during outages. The project will replace the old system with a modern, pressurized system. The project will also include a new water treatment facility building, new water monitoring equipment with a chlorine injection system, and other modern efficiency and safety features.

Miscellaneous. Other potential operations facility projects may include new or improved low-water creek crossing(s), maintenance of creek crossings, SVRA staff and public electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and an ATV and/or MX track sprinkler system. Additionally, facilities for communication or technology support could be in any of the SVRA use areas, except for limited recreation areas. Maintenance and resource management activities also include activities such as shade ramada replacement, as needed, and tree planting.

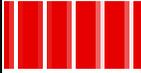
4.3.2 Visitor Experience Areas

The General Plan proposes eight different visitor experience areas in the SVRA, each with different characteristics, activity or allowable uses, and area-specific resource management prescriptions or considerations (see Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1). State Parks will manage natural and cultural resources in the visitor experience areas to protect their integrity and to comply with relevant state and federal laws and regulations regarding their management and protection. The resource management goals and guidelines described in Section 4.4.6 apply to all visitor experience areas. Resource management considerations are included only when there is an action or requirement for a specific visitor experience area beyond the general resource management goals and guidelines.

Table 4-1. Visitor Experience Areas

Color on Maps	Title	Description
	Limited Recreation Area	<p>Definition: An area with a higher-than-average concentration of sensitive natural and/or cultural resources.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Roads or trails may cross these areas to facilitate public egress/ingress and connectivity between other visitor experience areas; however, their footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to serve their intended purpose, and they should be designed and managed to avoid or minimize impacts on the surrounding resources. No other facilities will be allowed. These areas could be available for nonmotorized recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Resource Management: These areas were chosen based on the presence of sensitive resources.</p>

Color on Maps	Title	Description
	Limited Recreation Overlay — Waterfall Canyon	<p>Definition: An area that, because of water quality management restrictions, needs to be managed like a limited recreation area.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Hiking and mountain biking may be allowed on trails. This area could accommodate OHV facilities if certain guidelines are met. For instance, this area could be changed to an intermediate or advanced trail area in the future if there is an additional acquisition that would allow State Parks to provide adequate water quality management measures for the watershed consistent with the <i>Corral Hollow Watershed Assessment</i> and the <i>Storm Water Management Plan for Carnegie SVRA</i>.</p> <p>Resource Management: This area is currently excluded from OHV recreation for water quality management purposes and will be managed according to the <i>Storm Water Management Plan for Carnegie SVRA</i> or the most current water quality management prescriptions.</p>
	Advanced Trails Area	<p>Definition: An area that provides more challenging OHV trails.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: This area will allow OHV trails and challenge areas. Trails for skills development and technical riding will be allowed. These trails could be adaptively modified over time to improve the visitor experience and provide new experiences. Examples of trails and experiences that could be found in these areas include minor hillclimbs/descents; rocky trail sections; tight turns; roll and flow; and skills practice trails for off-highway motorcycles and ATVs. Trails should be designed and constructed to be narrow and to limit soil erosion in more advanced trail areas and to be wider with gradual turns and moderate trail slopes in moderate trail areas.</p> <p>Resource Management: Challenge areas would be allowed where most appropriate using site-specific studies and would be closed and rotated as needed to restore soil and/or vegetation.</p>
	Gathering/ Services Area	<p>Definition: An area that provides places for visitors to gather and access services.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Campgrounds, restrooms, picnic areas, parking areas, concessions, ranger station, entrance kiosk, staging, remote-control car track, etc.</p> <p>Resource Management: Facilities and associated landscaping should be designed to assure safety and to provide an attractive natural setting, while limiting maintenance requirements.</p>
	Distributed Riding Area	<p>Definition: An area in which OHV recreation is not limited to specific trails.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Trails and experiences that could be found in these areas include hillclimbs/descents; tight turns, roll and flow; and skills practice trails for off-highway motorcycles and ATVs. There may be small, concentrated riding areas within distributed riding areas to provide opportunities such as hillclimbing or high banking.</p> <p>Resource Management: Distributed recreation areas will be clearly delineated and posted to limit visitors from riding off trail in adjacent areas not designated for distributed riding. Soil and vegetation restoration may be needed to limit soil erosion and to conserve the area's natural character. Trails and concentrated riding areas within distributed riding areas may be changed over time to create new experiences and to restore vegetation and/or soils. Areas within the distributed recreation area may be closed to OHV use to conserve specific resources, to provide gathering areas for visitors, or to allow for management of a particular resource. A vegetative buffer will be maintained along corridors with properly sited and armored approaches and crossings to prevent erosion and protect water quality.</p>

Color on Maps	Title	Description
	Practice Area	<p>Definition: An area that provides specialized opportunities for visitors of different age groups and experience levels to develop riding/driving skills.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Uses in these areas may include tracks, trails, challenge courses, technical challenge areas, or other facilities for all types of OHV vehicles that allow riders and drivers to practice and/or challenge themselves. Facilities need to be carefully designed, constructed, and managed to create safe and enjoyable experiences.</p>
	Special Event Area	<p>Definition: An area that provides a space for competitive hillclimbing events.</p> <p>Allowable Uses: Hillclimbs, space for spectators, vendors, staging, and other related activities. The area needs to be secured during hillclimb events for the safety of competitors and other visitors.</p> <p>Resource Management: The special-event area will be opened and closed on a rotating basis for vegetation and/or soil restoration purposes. The area will be clearly delineated and posted to limit visitors from riding off trail in adjacent areas.</p>
		Corral Hollow Creek Buffer. An area restricted to only limited pedestrian activities and designated low-water crossings of motorized vehicles to preserve the water quality of the seasonal creek.

Notes: 4WD = four-wheel-drive; ATV = all-terrain vehicle; OHV = off-highway vehicle; ROV = recreational off-highway vehicle; SVRA = State Vehicular Recreation Area

Source: Data provided by State Parks and compiled by AECOM in 2023

4.4 Goals and Guidelines

The 1981 Carnegie SVRA General Plan’s goals and guidelines formed the basis for the goals and guidelines of this current plan. Additions and changes were made to reflect changed conditions and specific topics warranting additional management, as refined by the planning process, current knowledge or resources present, and the current regulatory environment. The goals establish the purpose and desired future conditions of the SVRA, and the guidelines provide the direction that State Parks will consider to achieve these goals.

The parkwide goals and guidelines apply to all Carnegie SVRA visitor experience areas. Where specific resource management is warranted for a particular visitor experience area, the applicable management strategies are outlined in Table 4-1.

The following is an overview of the recreational and operational goals for the SVRA, as defined through the planning process and detailed in this section.

- Continue providing multi-use OHV routes for ATVs, ROVs, 4WD vehicles, and off-highway motorcycles, and preserve or enhance motorized-vehicle recreational facilities in the SVRA.
- Provide areas for OHV skills development and technical riding and adaptively modify trails over time to improve and provide new visitor experiences consistent with resource management goals and guidelines in the General Plan.
- Provide new and improved visitor amenities and recreational opportunities for all SVRA visitors.
- Accommodate motorized off-highway access to non-motorized recreation amenities such as hiking and walking trails, picnic areas, and interpretive opportunities.
- Expand and upgrade SVRA operations facilities.
- Provide high-quality recreation while protecting the cultural and natural resources of the SVRA.

The Plan

Management of the SVRA is undertaken in compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, including the following:

- Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Section 401 of the CWA
- Section 402 of the CWA
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969
- Title 24 of the California Building Standards Code
- Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act
- Federal Endangered Species Act
- California Endangered Species Act
- California Fish and Game Code
- California Public Resources Code
- California Vehicle Code

Detailed descriptions of these laws and regulations and their applicable sections are included in Section 2.7.3, “Regulatory Influences,” of this General Plan.

4.4.1 Visitor Experience and Opportunities (VEO)

VEO Goal 1: When planning for recreation opportunities and visitor services, provide a broad range of OHV and other recreation experiences and opportunities for visitors to enjoy and appreciate.

- **VEO Guideline 1.1:** Plan a variety of OHV activities that visitors will engage in, including off-highway motorcycles, trials bikes, ATVs, side-by-side utility vehicles, 4WD vehicles, and additional activities that may become popular in the future.
- **VEO Guideline 1.2:** Provide appropriate facilities for a range of age and skill levels from novice through expert OHV recreationists, as feasible.
- **VEO Guideline 1.3:** Anticipate changes in the percentage of different types of OHV equipment as technologies, designs, and interests change over time.
- **VEO Guideline 1.4:** Anticipate changes in regional demographics and trends.
- **VEO Guideline 1.5:** Incorporate universal access standards.
- **VEO Guideline 1.6:** Allow nonvehicular uses such as hiking and picnicking in areas attractive for such use and where such activities would not be in conflict with OHV recreation or create unsafe circumstances for visitors.

VEO Goal 2: Provide state-of-the-art visitor-serving facilities to enhance the visitor experience.

- **VEO Guideline 2.1:** Develop additional recreation facilities to provide a more diverse visitor experience, to meet the recreation needs of the regional and local community, and to attract visitors from outside the region.
- **VEO Guideline 2.2:** Locate facilities to allow for effective and efficient visitor use and to provide opportunities for social interaction between user groups while minimizing potential user conflicts.

- **VEO Guideline 2.3:** When planning to develop new facilities, consider the need for maintenance and public safety personnel, equipment, communications, and emergency vehicle access.

VEO Goal 3: Enhance individual-, family-, and community-centered recreational opportunities.

- **VEO Guideline 3.1:** Provide recreational opportunities that respond to local needs and interests. These could include special events for children new to OHV recreation, events planned to celebrate important local historical events, and events that emphasize safety and responsible OHV recreation.
- **VEO Guideline 3.2:** Seek to provide additional group-oriented recreational opportunities, social gathering opportunities, and facilities that are compatible with OHV use.

4.4.2 Visitor Use Facilities

Many of the following Goals and Guidelines describe proposed new and upgraded visitor use facilities for the SVRA. Most of these facilities, as well as new and upgraded operations facilities, are shown in Figure 4-2.

4.4.2.1 Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use

Carnegie SVRA has more than 1,300 acres of riding area and over 80 miles of trails. There are numerous off-highway opportunities for motorcycles, ATVs, 4x4s, and side-by sides. The General Plan will continue to provide multi-use OHV routes and specific OHV use designated areas and provide more riding and practice opportunities.

OHV Use Goal 1: State Parks will maintain, improve, or expand visitor area connectivity, practice areas, and riding opportunities for all OHV recreationalists.

- **OHV Use Guideline 1.1:** Develop a new single native surface motorcycle trail, with turnouts, south of and parallel to Corral Hollow Creek, that will provide connectivity between visitor experience areas and help reduce traffic on the main SVRA road (the exact trail alignment to be determined by SVRA staff and resource specialists).
- **OHV Use Guideline 1.2:** The existing special event/day-use area north of the existing Motocross (MX) track is underutilized. State Parks will consider developing a portion of or the entire area into an ATV track and/or a trials motorbike track, or other type of OHV practice facility.
- **OHV Use Guideline 1.3:** Develop a flat and oval kid's mini-bike track on the east end of the SVRA campground. The track will improve safety by redirecting children away from riding among motorhomes, trailers, vehicles, and people in the campground.
- **OHV Use Guideline 1.4:** Finish rehabilitating the area south of the Franciscan OHV loop trail (including the area that was damaged in the 2015 Tesla Fire) into a sustainable OHV trail network for advanced riders (the exact trails alignments to be determined by SVRA staff and resource specialists).
- **OHV Use Guideline 1.5:** State Parks may enhance or develop other trails, practice areas, and riding opportunities for motorized recreationists of all skill levels and as allowed in the visitor experience areas (may require additional environmental analysis).

4.4.2.2 Camping

Carnegie SVRA currently offers 26 individual primitive campsites in a developed campground. It is the only developed campground in the SVRA. There is no reservation system. Campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Each campsite has a shade structure, concrete table, and fire ring. However, the lack of campsite delineation with a designated space for tents, and after-hours entry into the campground, has resulted in overcrowding and noise. Furthermore, some sites are located along Corral Hollow Road with current speed limits of 55 miles per hour. The General Plan proposes to remodel and



upgrade the campground to include delineated campsites. Each campsite may have a parking spur that can accommodate larger motorhomes and OHV-hauler trailers, electricity hook-up, shade structure, fire pit, picnic table, and space for tents. The refurbished campground will also have natural resource buffers, safety zones, and an entry gate at the Corral Hollow Road (north) entrance.

Camping Goal 1: State Parks will remodel and upgrade the existing SVRA campground to improve the visitor experience and safety, provide a designated group campsite, and implement a reservation system.

- **Camping Guideline 1.1:** Remove existing campsites along Corral Hollow Road and replace them with a resource buffer and safety zone consisting of native plants and trees. Fenced-in resource zones also may be developed in other areas to help the campground return to a more natural state. These resource zones will also provide drainage for rainfall and dust control during the summer.
- **Camping Guideline 1.2:** Delineate and number individual campsites in the campground with fencing (e.g., peeler core) that may include a paved parking spur with a 40-degree angle to allow easier back up and curb stop, an electricity hook-up, an area for tents, picnic table, fire ring, and shade structure.
- **Camping Guideline 1.3:** Consider eliminating late night entry into the campground and the associated noise by installing an entry gate at the campground's northern entrance that would close after SVRA hours, as well as lighting that illuminates exit only signs and "tire busters" to prevent unauthorized entry.
- **Camping Guideline 1.4:** Create safety zones near the campground entrances, where needed, to reduce the potential for traffic collisions when vehicles enter and exit the campground. Non-native trees that obscure viewing oncoming traffic on Corral Hollow Road at the campground's northern entrance will be removed.
- **Camping Guideline 1.5:** State Parks will consider several locations on previously disturbed land, such as the area in the northwest corner of the SVRA that has a vault toilet, to develop a group campsite. The campsite will hold up to approximately 30 people and include picnic tables, shade structure(s), and fire ring. Other potential features may include amenities such as, designated parking spurs and spaces, electricity hook-ups, potable water, and restrooms with flushing toilets (may require additional environmental analysis).
- **Camping Guideline 1.6:** State Parks will implement a camping reservation system that will provide all visitors with an opportunity to reserve a guaranteed camping spot during the SVRA's busy season. A few sites may continue to be maintained as first-come first-served sites. All camping sites will be first-come first-served during the SVRA's off-peak (i.e., summer) months.

4.4.2.3 Hiking

Over the years, individual household camping at the SVRA has evolved more toward group camping with extended family and friends. However, not every visitor to the SVRA partakes in OHV recreation. Additionally, the SVRA includes both natural and cultural resources that could potentially be accessed by a broader range of visitors via non-motorized or pedestrian trails.

Hiking trails can enrich visitors' experience by bringing them physically closer to nature. Trails may allow access to places away from more congested areas of the SVRA, slow down the visitor's pace through portions of the SVRA, and reveal the landscape from a different perspective. While existing roads may be "walkable," they are designed primarily for vehicular traffic. Trails that are designed for non-motorized use function differently from these roads because it considers the view and experience from a pedestrian scale. Trails designed for non-motorized use promote a more intimate experience with nature.

Currently, the SVRA does not have any designated non-motorized trails. Because the SVRA includes areas that are not suitable for OHV use, State Parks will develop non-motorized trails and visitor area connectivity routes, that may include educational signage and areas for benches or picnicking, as allowed in the visitor experience area. State Parks will provide these types of recreational facilities for all visitors

that may also serve as opportunities to learn about the area's rich history and natural resources, while also improving pedestrian safety.

Hiking Goal 1: State Parks will develop a range of hiking and walking trails for different visitor interests and abilities within the SVRA that are consistent with protecting sensitive resources.

- **Hiking Guideline 1.1:** State Parks will develop a range of hiking and walking trails and consider connecting trails to planned or existing trails on properties that adjoin the SVRA, as feasible. Trail alignment will be determined by SVRA staff and resource managers to impacts to sensitive resources and will be developed according to State Parks guidelines.
- **Hiking Guideline 1.2:** Develop a non-motorized walking trail that runs along the north side of Corral Hollow Creek and south of the SVRA's main road to redirect pedestrians and reduce potential conflicts with vehicles and provide a new recreation opportunity at the SVRA. Consider installing features such as seating benches, picnic tables, interpretive signage, and focused fencing to keep people on the trail to avoid impacts to sensitive resources.
- **Hiking Guideline 1.3:** Develop interpretive loop trails located east of the SVRA campground and existing ATV track. The loop trails would be on the north and south side of the main SVRA road. The trails will be mostly above ground boardwalks and will have no-climb fencing to protect cultural resources. Install interpretive signage that describe the historic town of Carnegie and the Carnegie Brick and Pottery factory previously located in this area. The trails will be ADA compliant to the extent feasible (as much as the topography will allow) and may include turnouts with seating benches and picnic tables.
- **Hiking Guideline 1.4:** State Parks will consider reopening and rehabilitating some of the existing trails, and potentially developing new trails, in the Waterfall Canyon area of the SVRA for hiking use. The trails may include features such as seating benches, picnic tables near scenic views, and interpretive and wayfinding signage (see Section 4.4.5, "Roads and Trails Management Plan").

4.4.2.4 Interpretation and Education (IE)

The following are goals and guidelines related to facilities for State Parks interpretation and education programs described in Section 4.4.6.5. Some operations facilities, such as a new greenhouse described in Sections 4.3.1.3 and 4.4.4.6, may be multi-purposed for both visitor and operations use. Also see the description of interpretive pedestrian trails and interpretive and educational signage in Section 4.4.2.3.

IE Goal 1: State Parks will provide facilities that support the interpretive mission of Carnegie SVRA to inspire visitors to pursue high-quality recreational opportunities, while protecting the SVRA's natural and cultural resources.

- **IE Guideline 1.1:** Design and develop a campfire center near the existing campground (may require moving the water tower to another previously disturbed area) to include seating for 50 to 75 people, partially covered stage, lockable/removeable audio and visual equipment and screen, lighting, electrical outlets, firepit, and other associated infrastructure.
- **IE Guideline 1.2:** Consider developing a visitor's center, with interpretive and educational materials and displays, on a previously disturbed area of the SVRA.

4.4.2.5 Other Visitor Facilities (OVF)

While the SVRA provides facilities for camping, a concession store, and interpretation and education programs, facilities associated with these uses are lacking or outdated. State Parks will provide several additional and updated visitor facilities, and recreational opportunities, at the SVRA.



OVF Goal 1: State Parks will improve, expand, or add complementary recreational use amenities to enhance the visitor experience.

- **OVF Guideline 1.1:** Upgrade and potentially relocate the existing outdated concession store to the area west of the main SVRA entrance. Replace the store with a new modular building that is ADA compliant; upgraded utility connections, including electrical, water, and sewer; outdoor adjacent spaces to accommodate seating for food service users, shade structures and landscaping; indoor/outdoor interpretive areas; and public restrooms.
- **OVF Guideline 1.2:** Consider several locations on previously disturbed land, such as the current oversized vehicle exit near the SVRA entrance kiosk where there is a vault septic tank, and develop a RV dump station. The dump station will be accessible to the public for a fee.
- **OVF Guideline 1.3:** State Parks will consider non-OHV recreational amenities, such as a remote-control car track with a small area for visitor parking, along with new OHV recreational facilities (see OHV Use Guideline 1.2) when redeveloping the existing special event/day-use area.
- **OVF Guideline 1.4:** State Parks will consider adding new driving obstacles, such as a teeter totter or pyramid, to the existing 4x4 riding area.
- **OVF Guideline 1.5:** State Parks will consider constructing another restroom near the existing MX track that would be designed like the existing restroom in that area.
- **OVF Guideline 1.6:** State Parks will consider installing electric vehicle charging infrastructure for both SVRA staff and public use.

4.4.3 Visitor Experience Area Goals and Guidelines

No specific visitor experience area goals and guidelines are included in this General Plan. Specific consideration for certain use areas beyond the goals and guidelines in Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 are included in Table 4-1 above. The goals and guidelines outlined in Section 4.4.6 apply to all use areas.

4.4.4 Operations Facilities

In addition to the existing SVRA ranger station and maintenance yard, the SVRA headquarters and water treatment facility are located north of Coral Hollow Road. Many of the operations facilities are outdated, undersized, or lacking for the SVRA's range of operation activities. The SVRA's water treatment facility also is too small, more than 50 years old, and frequently breaks down. Several goals and guidelines will address these deficiencies. The following operational improvements discussed below are envisioned in this General Plan.

4.4.4.1 Maintenance Yard (MY)

The SVRA Maintenance Yard is located at the county line near the SVRA's western boundary and is accessible from Corral Hollow Road. State Parks will maintain, expand, or update facilities within the maintenance area to better support SVRA operations.

MY Goal 1: State Parks will expand, improve, and upgrade the SVRA maintenance yard facilities to accommodate park maintenance staff needs and improve operation efficiencies.

- **MY Guideline 1.1:** Remodel the existing auto shop garage/warehouse with a new design layout that uses space more efficiently and provides shop and office space, and break room.
- **MY Guideline 1.2:** Consider remodeling the existing power maintenance shop.
- **MY Guideline 1.3:** Consider expanding the maintenance yard to install two new prefabricated buildings with restrooms (e.g., park ranger office and sector building) to provide adequate office



space for park staff, equipment, storage, and other needed facilities (e.g., locker room with showers) (may require additional environmental analysis).

- **MY Guideline 1.4:** Repair/reconstruct the existing staff parking area to include a carport shade structure, and consider surfacing (e.g., concrete, asphalt) for the parking area (may require additional environmental analysis).
- **MY Guideline 1.5:** Upgrade the existing fuel station to 2,000 gallons for unleaded gas and 1,000 gallons for diesel fuel.
- **MY Guideline 1.6:** Install zero-emission vehicle charging infrastructure on previously disturbed land, as needed (may require additional environmental analysis).
- **MY Guideline 1.7:** Consider other small maintenance area improvements in previously disturbed areas of the maintenance yard, including installation of fencing and additional storage areas, and installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) on structures (e.g., buildings, shade canopies, carports) to power maintenance yard facilities.

4.4.4.2 Ranger Station (RS)

The SVRA entrance and ranger station are located near the center of the SVRA's northern boundary and accessible from Corral Hollow Road. State Parks will redesign and expand the existing ranger station building and yard.

RS Goal 1: Expand and remodel the existing ranger station and associated yard to accommodate park staff work/office space, equipment, staff training, and other facility and SVRA operation needs.

- **RS Guideline 1.1:** Expand and redesign the layout of the existing ranger station to include features such as park staff work areas/stations and offices, a breakout room, a meeting/tactical training room, storage rooms, a break room, restrooms, a locker room with shower(s), and a medical facility room.
- **RS Guideline 1.2:** Expand and redesign the layout of the ranger station yard to include a shop building, vehicle and trailer parking areas, storage areas, monitoring well, drainage basin, fencing, and security gate.
- **RS Guideline 1.3:** Provide a vehicle parking area at the back of the ranger station with rock cobble lined drainage parking islands, an ADA accessible (van) parking space, dumpster enclosure, and potentially a shade structure, with a paved road on the east side of the ranger station that connects the SVRA entrance road to the parking area.
- **RS Guideline 1.4:** Consider the installation of solar PV on structures (e.g., buildings, shade canopies, carports) to power the ranger station and yard shop.

4.4.4.3 Volunteer Training Area (VTA)

The park volunteer training area is located on the north side of the SVRA's main road and just east of the ranger station.

VTA Goal 1: Consider expanding and enhance the volunteer training area to include additional training facilities.

- **VTA Guideline 1.1:** Consider expanding the volunteer training area, potentially to the proposed park greenhouse or proposed campground host sites and providing a portable/modular safety training/meeting classroom.
- **VTA Guideline 1.2:** Provide additional picnic tables and storage sheds, as needed.



4.4.4.4 SVRA Headquarters

The SVRA headquarters and water treatment facility are located on the north side of Corral Hollow Road, north of the SVRA campground. State Parks will expand, improve, and upgrade SVRA headquarters facilities.

Headquarters Goal 1: Expand and improve SVRA headquarters facilities, including staff offices, housing, storage areas, and parking, and upgrade the SVRA water treatment system.

- **Headquarters Guideline 1.1:** Fill the existing drained man-made pond to create additional developable space.
- **Headquarters Guideline 1.2:** Improve existing staff office space, storage areas, parking, housing, and other operations facilities.
- **Headquarters Guideline 1.3:** Provide additional portable or modular staff office space and housing, storage areas, and parking, and develop new operations facilities such as a wood shop, resource work/storage building, and storage sheds.
- **Headquarters Guideline 1.4:** Consider the installation of solar PV on structures (e.g., buildings, shade canopies, carports) to power headquarters facilities.
- **Headquarters Guideline 1.5:** Upgrade the SVRA water treatment facility.

4.4.4.5 Campground Host Sites (CHS)

State Parks will develop campground host sites at the SVRA.

CHS Goal 1: Develop sites for campground hosts who can provide services to visitors camping at the SVRA and enhance the visitor experience.

- **CHS Guideline 1.1:** Develop up to four campground host sites at the SVRA, potentially near the volunteer training area, SVRA day-use area, campground, or another previously disturbed area, with features such as a parking spur, electricity hook-up, potable water, picnic table, shade structure, fire ring, and small storage space/shed.

4.4.4.6 Greenhouse

State Parks will construct a greenhouse at the SVRA.

Greenhouse Goal 1: Construct a greenhouse with features such as picnic/work tables and potting benches for plant cuttings and educational programs.

- **Greenhouse Guideline 1.1:** Construct a cold frame or similar greenhouse structure, approximately 20 feet by 84 feet, near the volunteer training area, SVRA day-use area, or in another previously disturbed area, with features such as picnic/work tables and potting benches for cuttings and educational programs.

4.4.4.7 Other Operations Facilities (OOF)

While the SVRA has several operations facilities, many are outdated and a few need to be relocated for more efficient operations support and land use.



OOF Goal 1: Relocate and/or update SVRA operations, as well as visitor, support facilities to improve efficiencies.

- **OOF Guideline 1.1:** Relocate the emergency helicopter pad that is currently near the maintenance yard, to a hardscaped pad just east of the ranger station to better support and improve emergency medical response.
- **OOF Guideline 1.2:** Consider installing facilities for communication or technology support in any of the use areas, except for limited recreation areas.
- **OOF Guideline 1.3:** Update the maintenance area bridge and construct new or improve other existing low-water creek crossing(s).
- **OOF Guideline 1.4:** Install an ATV track or other practice area facility sprinkler system.

4.4.5 Roads and Trails Management Plan (RTMP)

The SVRA acknowledges the wide range of values that roads and trails hold for visitors and the potential various types of recreation opportunities available for visitors. Thus, the Park should consider developing a roads and trails management plan once the General Plan is approved. The Roads and Trails Management Plan is a long-range document that builds on the General Plan and serves as a decision-making tool for SVRA management.

RTMP Goal 1: Develop a Roads and Trails Management Plan that balances the needs of SVRA visitors, maintains public safety, protects SVRA resources, and improves the quality of the visitor experience.

The plan may include:

- an analysis of the road and trail network and connectivity within the SVRA, between motorized and non-motorized recreational facilities and to trails and roads planned or existing on properties that adjoin the SVRA, and study the appropriate type and skill level of recreational access.
- recommended maintenance, rehabilitation, realignment, improvement, change of skill level, or closure of selected roads and trails, or segments of them, for the protection of sensitive resources and safety.
- recommended viewpoints or other areas along trails for locating bench seating, picnic tables, and interpretive and wayfinding signage.
- recommendations for additional trails and use types based on SVRA staff, stakeholder, and public input.
- further analysis and consideration of new or use of existing trails for non-motorized recreational use, such as hiking and biking (mountain bikes and e-bikes), in visitor experience areas that do not allow for or are not conducive to or safe for motorized recreational use or contain sensitive resources.
- Further analysis for a non-motorized trail network and the potential for future motorized trails in Waterfall Canyon.

The visitor experience areas designated by the General Plan will provide the Roads and Trails Management Plan application regulations.

4.4.6 Parkwide Goals and Guidelines

The goals and guidelines in this section apply to all Carnegie SVRA. Where specific resource management is warranted for a particular visitor experience area, the applicable management strategies are outlined in Table 4-1.



4.4.6.1 Physical Resource Management

Water Quality (Water)

Water Goal 1: Manage the SVRA for the protection of jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands and waters of the state, while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Water Guideline 1.1:** Avoid locating facilities in areas delineated as jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands; areas that qualify as waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969, and areas subject to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulation under California Fish and Game Code Section 1602. Where avoidance is not feasible, such as for trail crossings, design facilities to minimize impacts.
- **Water Guideline 1.2:** Work to attain no net loss of wetlands functions and values at the SVRA. If impacts on jurisdictional features cannot be fully avoided:
 - Determine the acreage of direct impacts (i.e., fill of wetlands) and indirect impacts (i.e., alterations to wetland hydrology) that would result from project implementation, and obtain necessary permits.
 - Provide compensatory mitigation such that the functions and values of all affected wetlands and other waters of the United States, waters of the state, and stream and riparian habitats protected under the California Fish and Game Code are replaced, restored, or enhanced on a “no net loss” basis. Restore, enhance, and/or replace wetland, water, and riparian habitat acreage at a location and by methods agreeable to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), CDFW, and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as appropriate and depending on agency jurisdiction.

Water Goal 2: Manage the SVRA for the protection of water quality while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Water Guideline 2.1:** Avoid siting facilities in and immediately adjacent to riparian or stream corridors or within waters of the United States or the state, including seeps, ponds, or drainages. Stream corridors shall be managed with vegetated buffers and crossings shall be properly sited for circulation and designed to minimize erosion and other water quality impacts. Design measures include but are not limited to:
 - armoring approaches,
 - providing sediment traps or filter areas,
 - hardening the crossing surface,
 - protecting the streambanks from vehicle backwash and overflow during flooding, and
 - modifying super elevation (direction of tilt) such that roads and trails drain away from stream corridors.

Culverts or bridge crossings shall be considered in highly erosive areas.

- **Water Guideline 2.2:** Implement best management practices (BMPs) in operating the SVRA, consistent with the *Storm Water Management Plan for Carnegie SVRA* (SWMP) or applicable subsequent document. Monitor water quality regularly and implement adaptive management practices as warranted. Adaptive management practices used may include permanent or seasonal area closures, facility redesign, and hillside restoration.
- **Water Guideline 2.3:** Implement the requirements of the SWMP or subsequent amendments or replacement documents. These requirements include use of sediment basins, revegetation and



erosion control blankets, dust suppressants, gully rehabilitation, and monitoring for water quality as prescribed in the plan and may include additional measures in the future.

- **Water Guideline 2.4:** Before, during, and after the construction of facilities proposed and envisioned in this General Plan, implement all water quality control measures required under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit. Develop a storm water pollution prevention plan, including the identification of BMPs that must be implemented to reduce water quality degradation of receiving waters during and after construction activities. Incorporate construction BMPs from the *OHV BMP Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control* (OHV BMP Manual) or subsequent applicable document, as appropriate.
- **Water Guideline 2.5:** When developing detailed plans for facilities proposed and envisioned in this General Plan, incorporate permanent water quality control features, as appropriate, with guidance from the SWMP and any subsequent amendments or replacement documents. Incorporate information from the OHV BMP Manual and the OHMVR *Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines* (or subsequent amendments) as appropriate to designs. Select water quality control features appropriate to site conditions at Carnegie SVRA and consistent with state-of-the art science on water quality management.
- **Water Guideline 2.6:** To reduce erosion and sedimentation, improve areas that have experienced substantial erosion from surface water runoff as determined by annual inspections. Implement rehabilitation concepts for these features as described in the SWMP or subsequent or replacement documents.
- **Water Guideline 2.7:** Close an area to OHV use if it has been determined that the area cannot feasibly be rehabilitated or reclaimed in accordance with OHMVR Division water quality management standards.
- **Water Guideline 2.8:** To minimize erosion problems, landslide hazards, and costly maintenance, temporarily close portions or all of the SVRA based upon conditions established by the rain closure policy. That policy will be reviewed and updated as necessary.
- **Water Guideline 2.9:** Prohibit recreational use of special vehicles and accessories, such as “widowmaker” tires, chained tires, or tracked vehicles, in the SVRA unless special permission is given by the District Superintendent. The District Superintendent has the authority to prohibit use of any vehicle or accessory that is inappropriate in the SVRA.

Water Goal 3: Manage the SVRA to conserve water resources while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Water Guideline 3.1:** When developing detailed plans for facilities envisioned in this General Plan, assess available water sources that will yield sufficient water supplies needed for operation and maintenance of the facilities. Develop water supply as appropriate in compliance with state regulatory requirements.
- **Water Guideline 3.2:** Use recycled water, as available, for dust control and irrigation as allowed by water quality and health regulations and as available at the site or nearby.
- **Water Guideline 3.3:** Manage facilities to accommodate periods of drought or low water supply. Restrict the use of water for dust control and use alternative dust suppression methods as necessary.

Water Goal 4: Anticipate issues related to flood control when planning projects for development at the SVRA.

- **Water Guideline 4.1:** When developing detailed plans for facilities envisioned in this General Plan, consider flood hazard areas in the Corral Hollow Creek floodplain. Design facilities to be located outside of the flood hazard areas wherever possible. If facilities cannot be located outside of potential flood hazard areas, they should be designed to withstand occasional flooding; minimize



effects on facilities from seasonal flooding; and protect visitors from flood hazards through design, and through applications of adaptive management such as seasonal closures of areas at risk of flooding. If structures must be located within potential flood areas, they should be designed such that the structure does not substantially impede or redirect flood flows.

If buildings or bridges (e.g., staff offices and housing, resources workspace and storage) are planned for development in the 100-year floodplain, State Parks should do the following:

- Prepare an analysis using a standard hydraulic model, such as USACE's Hydraulic Engineering Center River Analysis System. Model existing and projected water surface elevations, flow rates, and flow widths for the 2-year, 10-year and 100-year (0.01 annual exceedance probability) storm events. The modeling results will demonstrate that flood flows will be appropriately channeled and contained, so that the risk to people or damage to structures within or downgradient from the proposed development in the Carnegie SVRA stream reach will not occur. The modeling results also will demonstrate that hydromodification will not be increased from predevelopment levels, indicating that existing stream geomorphology will not be altered.
- Prepare and submit a Conditional Letter of Map Revision to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), showing the existing 100-year (0.01 annual exceedance probability) floodplain for the site, and obtain an approved Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA for the proposed developed condition.

The campground, picnic areas, restrooms, and parking areas will not be included in these requirements.

Soils

Soils Goal 1: Manage the SVRA for a balance of uses that allow protection and conservation of soil while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Soils Guideline 1.1:** Manage Carnegie SVRA facilities to meet the current OHMVR Division *Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines* or subsequent amendments or replacement documents.
- **Soils Guideline 1.2:** Develop an adaptive management plan for soil resources consistent with PRC Section 5090.35(a) and the OHMVR Division *Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines* or subsequent amendments or replacement documents. Incorporate the tools and techniques identified as appropriate to site conditions at Carnegie SVRA. Also incorporate other tools and techniques that may apply to specific facility conditions and management structure at the SVRA.
- **Soils Guideline 1.3:** Incorporate the guidance provided in the OHV BMP Manual or subsequent or replacement document when planning for the development of new facilities. Select, implement, and maintain BMPs, including those designed for stockpiles, during and after construction activities to avoid soil loss and the potential for resulting air pollution or degradation of water quality.
- **Soils Guideline 1.4:** Use slope to help manage soils. A full range of park facilities may be considered on areas with less than 20 percent slopes. Trails may be constructed (with BMPs) in areas with slopes between 20 percent and 45 percent, but buildings should not be constructed in these areas. On areas with slopes in excess of 45 percent, trails and park facilities should be limited and serve only the most advanced riders. Appropriate BMPs should be implemented in each area to manage erosion potential.
- **Soils Guideline 1.5:** Restrict hillclimbing activities to the hills adjacent to Corral Hollow Creek. In this area, soils mapped as Altamont clay (0–65 percent slope) and Saurin loam and clay loam (0–65 percent slope) are preferred for intensive hillclimbing.



Geology (Geo) and Paleontological Resources

Geo Goal 1: Manage the SVRA to minimize geologic hazards while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Geo Guideline 1.1:** To minimize seismic hazards from surface fault rupture, avoid placing buildings or other structures intended for human occupancy on top of or within 50 feet of the traces of the Corral Hollow, Carnegie, or Tesla Faults. If buildings must be placed within 50 feet of a fault trace, incorporate geotechnical design and engineering methods consistent with the California Building Standards Code to provide increased building stability.
- **Geo Guideline 1.2:** To minimize seismic hazards from liquefaction, avoid placing buildings or other structures intended for human occupancy within 300 feet of Corral Hollow Creek unless a site-specific liquefaction analysis prepared by a geotechnical engineer determines otherwise.
- **Geo Guideline 1.3:** All new restrooms shall use wastewater containment systems (i.e., wastewater holding tanks such as those used in portable toilets or concrete vault toilets), with periodic removal, treatment, and disposal off-site by a licensed contractor. If construction of septic leach fields cannot be avoided, an engineered septic system should be designed by a licensed civil or geotechnical engineer and constructed according to the engineer's specifications.

Geo Goal 2: Promote staff education and visitor awareness of paleontological resources and proper procedures to be followed if fossils are discovered.

- **Geo Guideline 2.1:** Provide annual paleontological resource training to SVRA staff members. Inform State Parks peace officers (SPPOs) about the areas most likely to contain the unique paleontological resources that would be most susceptible to looting, vandalism, or damage by SVRA visitors, so that the SPPOs can watch for site impacts and vandalism. Also educate the SPPOs on current laws related to paleontological resources. SVRA field staff such as maintenance and trails team members shall be educated on what to do if paleontological resources are inadvertently discovered during a project. All SVRA staff members shall be educated on what to do if they or SVRA visitors find a paleontological object.
- **Geo Guideline 2.2:** If paleontological resources are discovered inadvertently during construction activities, cease construction activities within and in the vicinity of the fossil and consult an OHMVR Division archaeologist or other qualified paleontological resource professional to determine the potential significance of the find. If the fossil is determined to be a unique paleontological resource, develop and implement a recovery plan consistent with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010) criteria. The recovery plan may include but is not limited to a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, curation for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings.
- **Geo Guideline 2.3:** If fossils become exposed during operation of the SVRA, require that they be collected by paleontologists or properly trained unit staff members, as designated by the State Parks geologist and area manager. Keep careful records of all paleontological finds. Fossils should be properly identified by qualified persons. Specimens may be stored or displayed in the unit (in adequate facilities), or at a designated repository, in accordance with State Parks' artifact management policies.



4.4.6.2 Natural Resources Management

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

NRM Goal 1: Manage Carnegie SVRA for a balance of uses that allow protection and stewardship of natural resources while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **NRM Guideline 1.1:** Locate visitor-serving facilities in prior disturbed areas or areas of relatively low resource value to minimize disturbance to higher-value habitat areas.
- **NRM Guideline 1.2:** Before planning new visitor-serving or operations facilities, or expanding existing ones, conduct site-specific surveys/mapping of sensitive biological resources (e.g., special-status species and sensitive habitats, migratory corridors, nesting sites, and colony locations) and take the location and extent of these resources into consideration during the planning and design process. Avoid affecting sensitive biological resources during planning, design, and construction. Utilize fencing and other methods to exclude public access in environmentally sensitive areas, as necessary. Conduct worker environmental awareness training for construction personnel before construction.
- **NRM Guideline 1.3:** In the event that disturbing a sensitive biological resource is unavoidable, additional environmental analysis may be required. Minimize the disturbance to the minimum area necessary to achieve the project purpose and identify and implement measures to avoid or offset impacts in coordination with a qualified biologist and the appropriate resource agencies, depending on the listing or protection status of the resource. Coordination with the agencies may include acquisition of any required environmental permits, take authorizations, management plans, or other documents as required by the respective agencies.
- **NRM Guideline 1.4:** Continue to implement the Carnegie SVRA Habitat Monitoring System (HMS) until the Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan (WHPP) for the Carnegie SVRA is finalized.

The HMS is a tool used to aid in the implementation of park-specific natural resource monitoring and adaptive management, with a focus on trends in percent habitat cover, focal species distribution and abundances, and comparisons between riding and nonriding areas. The HMS data is used to accumulate, standardize, and analyze records of plants, animals, and habitats in the planning area and guide adaptive management. The HMS is consistent with State Parks' resource management directives, and with the specific biological provisions that outline management programs for working with natural processes of vegetation succession, controlling the spread of noxious and invasive weeds, and protecting natural wildlife habitat.

The WHPP is a statutorily required document unique to SVRAs that must conserve and improve wildlife habitats over time. In 2017, the California legislature amended sections of the Public Resources Code (Section 5090.35 et seq.) relating to resource management at SVRAs. The changes prompted an update of SVRA WHPPs to meet the new requirements. The Carnegie SVRA WHPP, currently in draft form, captures the entirety of the SVRA's natural resource management program. Each WHPP incorporates natural resource related goals and objectives coupled with management actions that describe how the SVRA will achieve habitat conservation and improvements. The Carnegie SVRA WHPP describes a monitoring program that tracks progress towards accomplishing goals and objectives. WHPPs are drafted in consideration of state and regional conservation objectives, utilize best available science, and make opportunities for public comment.

The Carnegie SVRA WHPP drives natural resource management at the SVRA and will be used to monitor wildlife and plant communities and restore habitats where necessary. The plan enables adaptive management, allowing management practices and strategies to change, or "adapt," as warranted by new monitoring information. Carnegie SVRA Environmental Scientists conduct and oversee the monitoring based on the WHPP and other monitoring requirements. Biological resource



assessments conducted at Carnegie SVRA have been compiled according to the guidelines set forth by previous iterations of this document.

- **NRM Guideline 1.5:** Focus new trail development in areas of relatively low habitat value. Route new trails around the edges of high-quality habitat and include buffers to avoid habitat fragmentation. Maintain strict enforcement of riding destination requirements throughout the SVRA, according to the allowable uses in the respective visitor experience areas and monitor for compliance. If noncompliance is documented, enact adaptive management techniques such as temporary closures or other measures proven effective at the SVRA.

NRM Goal 2: Encourage a balance of uses that allow for the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **NRM Guideline 2.1:** Implement an adaptive management plan for biological resources that combines the results of monitoring implemented through the HMS or WHPP (NRM Guideline 1.4) and monitoring for soil conservation (Soils Guideline 1.2). Identify and establish adaptive management opportunity zones in areas of high-quality natural habitat and sensitive habitat, or where populations of special-status wildlife and plants occur or could occur (e.g., elderberry shrubs, or California tiger salamander breeding ponds). Implement management actions to protect these zones from activities that could disturb sensitive resources or to enhance/restore them as part of the adaptive management process.
- **NRM Guideline 2.2:** Implement adaptive management, including temporary or rotating closures, invasive species management, and habitat enhancement, to allow natural regenerative processes to occur; enact these measures proactively. Use signage to inform visitors of areas that contain sensitive biological resources or are closed. Use interpretive materials to inform visitors of habitat enhancement and restoration activities to promote environmental stewardship.
- **NRM Guideline 2.3:** Manage SVRA landscapes to preserve natural vegetation and to enhance native California plant communities and associated habitat functions and values. Management strategies include habitat restoration and enhancement; invasive species management; focused propagation of desired species; fencing or other barriers to protect sensitive habitats such as riparian areas, to maximize natural recruitment of riparian species; controlled burns; managed grazing; or other management techniques proven beneficial to the maintenance of healthy natural ecosystems.
- **NRM Guideline 2.4:** Apply state-of-the-art science and ecological knowledge to the management of natural communities and associated habitat functions at the SVRA. Management strategies shall take current science and results from ongoing management and research into consideration. Work with the academic community to continue to allow research at the SVRA and apply knowledge gained through on-site and off-site research to site-specific resource management. OHMVR Division environmental scientists shall conduct research and coordinate studies with research at other SVRAs, as appropriate.

Plants

Plant Goal 1: Manage the SVRA for a balance of uses that allow protection of special-status plants and sensitive natural communities while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.

- **Plant Guideline 1.1:** Conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plants and sensitive natural communities on the sites of proposed facilities during the planning and design process. Conduct the surveys during the blooming season for all potentially occurring special-status plant species according to the most current methodology recommended by CDFW and USFWS, depending on the listing status of the species. The surveys shall be conducted by a qualified botanist familiar with the flora of Alameda and San Joaquin Counties. Document the survey results in a written report submitted to the OHMVR Division. Map the location and extent of all occurrences of special-status



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plant species encountered during the surveys and maintain the data in the SVRA's Geographic Information System database. If construction of facilities is delayed, repeat special-status plant surveys every 5 years to ensure that data are current and account for long-term and seasonal variation.

- **Plant Guideline 1.2:** Prohibit impacts on existing occurrences of special-status plants during project implementation.
- **Plant Guideline 1.3:** Avoid siting facilities within 100 feet of known special-status plant occurrences to avoid indirect impacts. If these buffers cannot be maintained, use design features to protect the occurrences from indirect impacts.
- **Plant Guideline 1.4:** Use drought-tolerant plants, and whenever feasible, use plants native to the site for landscaping. Select plants that require little or no irrigation. If irrigation is required for plant establishment, use temporary irrigation methods that allow a gradual tapering off of watering over a 3- to 5-year period. Regulate water pressure at a level that applies sufficient water without causing erosion, damage to plants, or runoff.
- **Plant Guideline 1.5:** Monitor for existing and/or incipient populations of invasive weeds annually. If new invasive weeds are documented, implement actions to prevent their establishment and spread before they become established or occupy large portions of the SVRA. Maintain weed management practices for the SVRA consistent with OHMVR Division policies or other applicable guidance and based on best available science.
- **Plant Guideline 1.6:** Limit removal of native trees. Any trees removed as a result of facilities construction shall be replaced, with the specific number of trees to be replaced determined during project-level planning. At both new and existing facilities, prohibit adverse indirect effects on native trees from root compaction and physical damage. Preserve or enhance the extent of native woodlands at the SVRA and look for opportunities for enhancement and restoration.

Wildlife

Wildlife Goal 1: Manage the SVRA to maintain a quality OHV recreational experience while protecting native wildlife species, including special-status wildlife species and their designated habitats.

- **Wildlife Guideline 1.1:** Conduct annual (or more frequent) monitoring as part of the HMS or WHPP, to look for signs of active use by burrowing owls and for active kit fox dens in the planning area. If signs of burrowing owl use or active dens are detected during monitoring, consider active management strategies to encourage and preserve use of the site by the species. Such strategies include placing new facilities away from any active burrowing owl; appropriate buffers shall be sized depending on the use of the burrow (nesting or wintering) and the disturbance impact, as described in *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (DFG 2012) or subsequent version and/or consultation with CDFW. If active dens were found, strategies that include not siting facilities within 500 feet of active dens would be initiated based on USFWS guidelines (USFWS 2011). USFWS would be contacted regarding appropriate setbacks for a natal/pupping den if found, both occupied and unoccupied.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.2:** Avoid siting new facilities within 150 feet of pools currently known or later identified to support California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, western pond turtle, or western spadefoot.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.3:** Avoid siting facilities within 100 feet of elderberry shrub locations, for complete avoidance. If work or placement of facilities closer to existing shrubs is required, implement appropriate measures, developed in consultation with USFWS, to avoid or compensate for direct and indirect impacts on valley elderberry longhorn beetle.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.4:** Avoid siting facilities within 150 feet of preferred Alameda whipsnake habitat, particularly scrub vegetation types. If placement of facilities within or adjacent to Alameda whipsnake



habitat cannot be avoided, implement appropriate measures to avoid or compensate for direct and indirect impacts on Alameda whipsnake resulting from project-specific activities. Implement protection measures agreed upon during consultation with USFWS. Encourage further research into the presence of Alameda whipsnake at the site, to ensure that management is based on the best available knowledge of the species and its requirements.

- **Wildlife Guideline 1.5:** During placement of new facilities, avoid known breeding locations of all special-status avian species known to occur in the planning area.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.6:** If construction activities are planned during the breeding season of common and special-status birds, conduct a preconstruction survey of the construction zone and establish an appropriate buffer (as determined by a qualified biologist) within 2 weeks of construction onset. If breeding birds are documented, establish appropriate buffer zones around the occupied nests to protect the birds until the young have fledged.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.7:** Perform a preconstruction survey for special-status herpetofauna (California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, western pond turtle, or western spadefoot). Qualified Biologist will inspect for individuals and habitat features, and flag for avoidance to the extent feasible. Implement appropriate measures to avoid potential direct and indirect impacts of project-specific activities on special-status herpetofauna in upland habitats. Avoidance and minimization measures may include: daily site clearance by a qualified biologist and biological monitoring to ensure that special-status species are avoided. If avoidance of listed herpetofauna is not possible, obtain permits and approvals as required by the wildlife agencies. Before the start of construction, implement any protection or mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation with the wildlife agencies.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.8:** Perform a preconstruction survey for potential bat roosting habitat (large trees with cavities, rock outcrops, caves, mines) in proposed construction areas and a 100-foot buffer around the construction area (Western Bat Working Group 2007). Implement avoidance and minimization measures determined appropriate by a qualified biologist based on guidance from the wildlife agencies and the best available science before conducting any activity within 100 feet of known bat roost locations. Avoidance and minimization measures may include establishment of roost avoidance buffers, seasonal activity restrictions, or monitoring of roost locations.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.9:** Perform preconstruction surveys for active burrowing owl burrows for proposed construction that would occur within suitable burrowing owl habitat or within 50 feet of suitable burrowing owl habitat. Conduct preconstruction surveys according to current CDFW guidelines as described in their *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (DFG 2012) or subsequent version. Because burrowing owls can be present throughout the year, this guideline would be implemented in suitable burrowing owl habitat regardless of the time period for initiation of construction. If active burrowing owl burrows are found, CDFW would be consulted regarding appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, including no disturbance buffers, to be implemented during construction and any additional mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation with CDFW.
- **Wildlife Guideline 1.10:** During placement of new facilities, avoid interference of movement through known migratory wildlife corridors in the planning area.

4.4.6.3 Cultural Resource Management (CR)

CR Goal 1: Identify, document, and evaluate cultural resources within Carnegie SVRA.

- **CR Guideline 1.1:** To augment the cultural resource study/inventory of Carnegie SVRA completed for this General Plan, Carnegie SVRA will follow standard operating procedures and directives for cultural resources management practices and incorporate the latest professional practices to develop an ongoing program to maintain and update the existing cultural resource inventory; site recordation and evaluations; global positioning system (GPS) recordation; historical, archaeological, and ethnographic research; and preparation of new and updated site records and survey reports for built environment, historic-era and precontact archaeological cultural resources within Carnegie



SVRA. Submit all new and updated site records to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) to ensure this information is available for future studies.

- **CR Guideline 1.2:** Work with historical data and descendants to identify and nominate those historic-era archaeological resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR as individual sites, districts, or cultural landscape resources. Identify and locate descendants of families who lived or worked within the Park during the historical era. Include homesteaders, miners, construction and railroad workers, recreationalists, State Parks staff, etc. For those with memories of the Park, conduct oral history interviews and request access to photos or other documents that the individual or family may have of the time in the Park. The information gained from these interviews, photos, and documents will complement and expand upon existing historical data on early land use. It could help in locating, identifying, and evaluating historic archaeological sites.
- **CR Guideline 1.3:** Promote cooperative research ventures with local educational institutions and other governmental agencies to complement site documentation, evaluation, and analysis needs and encourage site protection and preservation.

CR Goal 2: Protect, stabilize, and preserve cultural resources.

- **CR Guideline 2.1:** Incorporate all known cultural resources either listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, or as a California Historical Landmark (CHL), into an ongoing archaeological condition monitoring/assessment program that examines and documents the effects of visitor use and natural erosion. Examinations shall be conducted by a qualified state archaeologist and shall document current site conditions using Archaeological Site Condition Assessment Records, photographs, and GPS equipment. Mitigation measures shall be developed where considerable damage to sites is identified. Such mitigation measures can include site-specific closures, revegetation, sign placement, fencing, site burial, education, and other applicable methods.
- **CR Guideline 2.2:** Protect, stabilize, and preserve in place all known cultural resources either listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a CHL, and that are considered important because of their or potential archaeology values, in accordance with PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 and Governor's Executive Order B-10-11 ("Native American Consultation Policy").
- **CR Guideline 2.3:** Develop and incorporate cultural resource management and protection measures, including procedures for site damage assessment, in wildfire plans and additional natural-disaster plans and procedures. Identify the cultural resources most vulnerable to impacts because of natural disaster, especially those either listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, for implementation of such protection measures.
- **CR Guideline 2.4:** Design all SVRA undertakings, including routine maintenance and new facility development, to avoid or minimize significant impacts on all known cultural resources either listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a CHL, and all tribal cultural resources identified by local tribes and individuals as sacred or culturally significant. Knowledge of the location of these sites was taken into consideration when selecting the preferred concept and shall be taken into consideration during future site specific planning in all visitor experience areas.
- **CR Guideline 2.5:** Provide annual cultural resource training to park staff members. Ensure that SVRA field staff, such as maintenance and trails team members, understand the procedures for what to do if cultural resources, and most importantly human remains, are inadvertently discovered during a project or a park visitor. Involve local California Native American guest speakers as participants in annual cultural resource training to share and teach park staff members about today's local Native American population, their heritage, and the important role of cultural resource management in protecting their heritage. Inform SPPOs about the location of known cultural resources most susceptible to looting, vandalism, or damage by park visitors so that they can monitor site conditions and watch for site impacts and vandalism. Ensure that SPPOs have the latest information on current cultural resource laws.



- **CR Guideline 2.6:** Maintain the existing California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP), which includes ongoing site monitoring of known cultural resources conducted by trained volunteers. Provide annual CASSP training workshops that continue to educate CASSP volunteers in the basic fundamentals of archaeological methods to expand their archaeological monitoring skill sets. Involve the local California Native American tribes and individuals in CASSP and/or participation in the annual training opportunities so that they can be involved in monitoring and learning about their heritage sites.
- **CR Guideline 2.7:** Prohibit permanent modifications that would result in the destruction of cultural resources that the State Historic Preservation Officer has determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or that are considered important because of their interpretive or potential archaeological values. Minimal facilities or nonpermanent activities could be allowed on or near these sites.
- **CR Guideline 2.8:** If cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during construction activities, cease construction activities within and in the vicinity of the find and consult a State Parks archaeologist or other qualified cultural resource professional to determine the potential NRHP/CRHR/CHL eligibility/ significance of the find. If the find is recommended to be significant, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the qualified state archaeologist or cultural resource professional consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Mitigation measures could include, but would not necessarily be restricted to, redesign to avoid the resource, archival research, additional in-field documentation, interpretive signage, capping of the site, or data recovery through excavation. If data recovery is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provisions for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the significant resource, should be prepared and adopted before any excavation. If the discovery is determined not to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, then no further investigations or mitigation of adverse effects is necessary.
- **CR Guideline 2.9:** Maintain appropriate confidentiality of all cultural resource descriptions, locations, and results of Native American consultation in conformance with Government Code Section 6254.10. This applies to archaeological site information maintained by State Parks, the State Historical Resources Commission, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and/or the State Lands Commission.
- **CR Guideline 2.10:** In the event that human remains are discovered during project activities, temporarily halt all work at the discovery location and areas within 100 feet adjacent to the find. Leave any human remains and associated artifacts and features in place; avoid cleaning, photographing, or analyzing human remains or associated artifacts and features, and avoid removing them from the site. The State Parks employee or construction contractor must immediately contact the State Park District Superintendent to inform him/her of the find. The State Parks District Superintendent (or designee) will notify the county coroner, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the NAHC will be notified within 24 hours of the discovery if the coroner determines that the remains are Native American. In compliance with PRC Section 5097.98, the NAHC will immediately notify those person(s) believed to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American. The MLD will complete his/her inspection and make recommendations for treating or disposing the human remains or associated grave goods. If a Native American monitor is at the park at the time of the discovery, and that person has been designated the MLD by the NAHC, the monitor, as a representative of the MLD, may make a recommendation of the appropriate disposition. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC Section 5097.98).
- **CR Guideline 2.11:** Identify all the stakeholders and provide opportunities for their input through a semi-annual meeting designed to enhance all the recreational opportunities within the SVRA. Cultural resources management efforts are most successful when a local community is interested in preserving their values. Developing cultural resources management policies and strategic actions with partners and stakeholders demonstrates the intrinsic value of historical resources. Proactive

management and diverse interpretation will help turn increased awareness into more enthusiastic partnerships.

CR Goal 3: Ensure that cultural material and object collections at Carnegie SVRA have a specific connection to the SVRA's cultural history or provide support for interpretive themes and programs. Archaeological and historical objects such as furnishings, equipment, or personal items associated with the SVRA are all potential collection items.

- **CR Guideline 3.1:** After completion of the General Plan, develop a Scope of Collections Statement that describes the existing collections, their history, and uses, as well as development and management goals for these and future collections.
- **CR Guideline 3.2:** Update the Scope of Collections Statement periodically to provide clear guidelines on which objects to seek, acquire, decline, or deaccession.
- **CR Guideline 3.3:** Acquire, collect, and when necessary, preserve the archaeological and historical, materials, objects, and specimens that support interpretive themes and programs relevant to the SVRA's precontact, ethnography, and history, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Scope of Collections Statement.
- **CR Guideline 3.4:** Preserve archaeological and historical materials found within the SVRA. Curate these collections at State Parks' California Statewide Museum Collections Center, or at a district curatorial facility/location if appropriate space is not available at the SVRA.
- **CR Guideline 3.5:** Establish safe and secure spaces for curation and display of the SVRA's collections. Follow the policies and procedures for management of collections as outlined in Chapter 2000, "Museum Collections Management," of State Parks' Department Operations Manual.
- **CR Guideline 3.6:** Consider transfer to a more suitable park unit or to the Statewide Museum Collections Center, or possible deaccession of previously acquired collection items that do not meet these guidelines or the Scope of Collections Statement guidelines.

4.4.6.4 Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) Management

TCR Goal 1: Identify and interpret the tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural places, and past and present cultural uses in the Park and protect these culturally significant places.

- **TCR Guideline 1.1:** Conduct ethnographic studies using the historical accounts and ethnographic records of local California Native American groups (Muwekma Ohlone, Mutsun Ohlone, Northern Valley Yokuts, and Miwok) to identify and protect traditional cultural places, including sites of special cultural and/or religious significance that are located within Carnegie SVRA.
- **TCR Guideline 1.2:** Work with Native American groups to protect and preserve the tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural places, and sacred sites within the Park. Any maintenance, construction, or other activities that have the potential to encounter or disturb tribal cultural resources will involve consultation and monitoring in accordance with state law and State Parks policies. Native American monitoring will be conducted by a representative/representatives of a local Tribe/local Tribes, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- **TCR Guideline 1.3:** Identify and record traditional cultural places located within Carnegie SVRA in consultation with the local California Native American groups (Muwekma Ohlone, Mutsun Ohlone, Northern Valley Yokuts, and Miwok).
- **TCR Guideline 1.4:** Develop interpretation and education programs in conjunction with the California Native American groups (Muwekma Ohlone, Mutsun Ohlone, Northern Valley Yokuts, and Miwok) to highlight their culture (both past and present), and their long-time use and association of areas within Carnegie SVRA.



- **TCR Guideline 1.5:** Inform the local California Native American tribes and individuals that access and use of culturally significant and sacred sites within Carnegie SVRA will occur in compliance with State Parks' Native American consultation policy (Departmental Notice 2007, *Native American Consultation Policy and Implementation Procedures*) and with PRC Section 5097.9.
- **TCR Guideline 1.6:** Provide annual tribal cultural resource training to park staff members. Ensure that SVRA field staff, such as maintenance and trails team members, understand the procedures for what to do if tribal cultural resources, and most importantly human remains, are inadvertently discovered during a project or a park visitor. Involve local California Native American guest speakers as participants in annual tribal cultural resource training to share and teach park staff members about today's local Native American population, their heritage, and the important role of cultural resource management in protecting their heritage. Inform SPPOs about the location of known tribal cultural resources most susceptible to looting, vandalism, or damage by park visitors so that they can monitor site conditions and watch for site impacts and vandalism. Ensure that SPPOs have the latest information on current tribal cultural resource laws.

If anyone identifies previously undocumented tribal cultural resources or suspected tribal cultural resources during any maintenance, construction, or other activities – work will be temporarily halted in the area of the resource/suspected resource. Work will not resume in that area until the Native American monitor inspects the resource, and appropriate avoidance, protection, or treatment is implemented.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of human remains during any maintenance, construction, or other activities – all work will cease immediately in the area of the find in compliance with California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and §7052; and Public Resources Code §5097.99. The State Parks' Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner/Medical Examiner in accordance with § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento will be consulted to identify the most likely descendant/s and the appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC § 5097.98).

Hold to the highest standards and requirements any archaeological investigation/ collection permits. Such permits, especially those entailing archaeological excavations, should include comprehensive research designs that review existing literature and document existing collections and provide appropriate cataloging and curation of excavated materials. Excavation permits should also include Tribal review and approval, and approval from senior State Parks archaeological staff. Archaeological excavations that have not been reviewed as part of an existing project require evaluation under State Parks' environmental review process to avoid significant impacts on the environment and other State Parks' resources.

4.4.6.5 Interpretation and Education Programs

SVRA Interpretive Significance

Corral Hollow Canyon is a microcosm of California history. California's Native people have lived in the area, and they used the canyon for trade and ceremony. Spanish explorers passed through, and prospectors going to the southern mines stopped at the Zink House on their way. Sheep grazed in the hills until the Industrial Revolution brought coal mining and brick making to the canyon. In the early 20th century, motorcycle enthusiasts began to test their skills against Corral Hollow's rugged terrain, including climbing the steep hills, and a new form of recreation took hold.

Carnegie SVRA, like all SVRAs, faces the challenge of providing high-quality recreation while protecting the cultural and natural resources of the SVRA. Interpretation is a key factor in helping SVRA visitors appreciate the land on which they recreate, and to foster in them an appreciation for the SVRA and a desire to protect it.



SVRA Interpretive Mission

The interpretive mission of Carnegie SVRA is to inspire visitors to pursue high-quality recreational opportunities while protecting the SVRA's resources. By understanding Carnegie SVRA's rich natural and cultural history, visitors will feel a connection to the land on which they recreate, which will inspire them to recreate responsibly. Carnegie SVRA's interpretation also will connect local communities to recreational opportunities and educational resources within the park.

SVRA Interpretive Vision

High-quality interpretation at Carnegie SVRA will encourage SVRA visitors to intelligently collaborate with staff members on resource protection. Visitors and local communities will become knowledgeable about Carnegie SVRA's resource protection and feel pride of ownership, a sense of belonging, and a new sense of who they are by understanding where they recreate.

Interpretive Periods

Primary Interpretive Periods

- *1890–1911:* San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Mining Company, Carnegie Brick and Pottery, and the towns of Tesla and Carnegie
- *1940s–present:* Off-highway motor vehicle use in Corral Hollow Canyon

Secondary Interpretive Periods

- *8,000 years ago to 1769:* Use of the canyon by California Native Americans for hunting, gathering, trading, and ceremonies
- *1776:* Juan Bautista de Anza expedition
- *1849–1850:* Gateway to the southern gold fields and founding of Zink House
- *1850s–1890:* Sheep ranching and early coal mining
- *1912–1939:* Grazing

Themes

Unifying Theme

Carnegie SVRA provides high-quality recreation for OHV enthusiasts while balancing the need to preserve the Park's natural and cultural resources for the inspiration and education of the public. Careful management and protection of these resources by park staff in cooperation with the OHV community is the key to maintaining and enhancing recreation at Carnegie SVRA for years to come.

Primary Themes

Off-Highway Vehicles

- Carnegie SVRA is a fun and enjoyable place to learn about OHV safety and how to recreate responsibly.
- Carnegie SVRA provides quality opportunities for responsible recreation across the OHV spectrum for fun, health, and the inspiration of park visitors.
- Carnegie SVRA is a place where OHV history has been made, and where families and individuals will continue to make their own history for generations to come.

Resource Management

- Carnegie SVRA ensures quality recreational opportunities while caring for the needs of the plants and animals that call Carnegie SVRA home, protecting the quality of the water and the air, and protecting the area's cultural heritage.



- Carnegie SVRA staff educate visitors about responsible riding and share information about the SVRA's extensive resource inventory, monitoring, protection, and restoration efforts.

History

- Carnegie SVRA has a long and interesting history of resource uses. Corral Hollow Canyon's resources of coal, clay, and sand made it a hub of California's early industrial network.
- Rich clay and sand deposits supplied a growing state with bricks and glass while rare coal provided a much-needed fuel source.
- The towns of Carnegie and Tesla developed to support the industries in Corral Hollow Canyon.
- The early 20th century was a time of rapid change; the towns of Carnegie and Tesla disappeared as other industries, resources, and technologies replaced the mine's products.

Secondary Themes

History

Many feet have passed through Corral Hollow Canyon, from Native people visiting for hunting, gathering, trading, and ceremony to Spanish explorers mapping travel routes, to gold miners heading for the southern mines, to modern-day commuters heading to and from work. All of these people have left their mark on the canyon as they have passed through.

Local Plants and Animals

- Plants and animals have to be tough to survive in Corral Hollow's dry environment.
- The area presents a transitional zone between the moister coastal areas and the dry interior valley.

Interpretive and Educational Program (IEP) Goals and Guidelines

IEP Goal 1: Provide relevant and thematic interpretive materials that address the SVRA's sense of place and history and meet the needs and interests of the visitors.

- **IEP Guideline 1.1:** Develop an interpretation master plan (IMP) for the SVRA as a long-range master plan for interpretation. The IMP shall expand upon the goals and guidelines identified in this General Plan and provide greater background and context. It shall define the objectives, methodologies, and concepts for how the goals stated in the General Plan will be achieved. The IMP shall analyze existing interpretive conditions and explore opportunities and constraints for expanding interpretation, safety and conservation messaging, and visitor outreach.
- **IEP Guideline 1.2:** Ensure that interpretation is engaging for all by addressing multiple learning styles, incorporating modern technology, and accommodating people with diverse abilities through varied interpretation techniques and media.
- **IEP Guideline 1.3:** Involve local community organizations, including local California Native American tribes (Muwekma Ohlone, Mutsun Ohlone, Northern Valley Yokuts, and Miwok) and individuals, in the creation of natural and cultural interpretive programs that are attractive to SVRA visitors.
- **IEP Guideline 1.4:** Identify opportunities to incorporate the historical resources into interpretive OHV trails. Provide interpretive signs to protect and preserve the historical resources while highlighting the multiple uses of the SVRA. Encourage visitors to be a part of the physical, social, and cultural aspects of the heritage visible throughout the SVRA.
- **IEP Guideline 1.5:** Allow visitors to experience the landscape at trailside interpretive signs and overlooks. Develop areas near trails that have opportunities to overlook the vast natural and cultural landscape. Providing electronic and alternative methods to access interpretive information will reduce the size and complexity of interpretive displays while lowering the costs of acquisition and maintenance.



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- **IEP Guideline 1.6:** Increase the awareness of the historical significance of the SVRA through web-page development. Provide guidance for exploring the history of the SVRA. Develop online parkwide messaging for the public that includes the various opportunities and incorporate the historical significance of the SVRA within the message.
- **IEP Guideline 1.7:** Ensure that future educational and recreational planning efforts consider appropriate and safe opportunities while reducing potential risks to visitors.

IEP Goal 2: Increase visitors' knowledge of and appreciation for recreational opportunities at the SVRA and in the region.

- **IEP Guideline 2.1:** Educate visitors about the diversity of recreational experiences currently offered within the SVRA. Once facilities envisioned in this General Plan become available, provide information about new and expanded recreational opportunities and interpretive programs.

IEP Goal 3: Expand understanding of ecological relationships and heighten awareness of and sensitivity to human impacts.

- **IEP Guideline 3.1:** Work with interested parties to provide education about the natural ecosystem processes at the SVRA.
- **IEP Guideline 3.2:** Provide opportunities for visitors to gain an understanding of the SVRA's diverse natural resources. Interpret local ecology and explain vulnerabilities of sensitive biological resources to human disturbance.
- **IEP Guideline 3.3:** Highlight opportunities for OHV recreationists to minimize their impacts on natural resources through engaging, creative interpretive programming. Provide information about temporary and rotating area closures to encourage visitors to allow natural regenerative processes to occur in these areas; foster an understanding about the benefits of these closures.
- **IEP Guideline 3.4:** Provide opportunities for visitors to gain an understanding of regional and local water quality issues, including the importance of water quality protection measures being implemented at the SVRA. Interpret the on-site surface water drainage system and include information on potential water quality pollution sources, about infiltration properties of the local soils, and about the importance of on-site treatment measures (e.g., sediment basins, vegetative buffers).
- **IEP Guideline 3.5:** Promote water conservation on-site, for both visitor use and operational purposes.
- **IEP Guideline 3.6:** Interpret sustainability initiatives and inspire SVRA visitors to adopt similar measures in their daily lives, including during OHV recreation.

IE Goal 4: Promote safe and responsible OHV recreation.

- **IEP Guideline 4.1:** Work with interested parties to develop interpretive resources, programs, and opportunities regarding safe and responsible OHV recreation.
- **IEP Guideline 4.2:** Use a broad range of interpretive techniques to deliver SVRA information and public safety messages, such as responsible riding.
- **IEP Guideline 4.3:** Explore training programs that lead to ATV Safety Institute safety certification for adults and youth.
- **IEP Guideline 4.4:** Collaborate with organizations such as the Motorcycle Safety Foundation and the ATV Safety Institute to provide additional opportunities for safety certification.
- **IEP Guideline 4.5:** Expand opportunities for underserved youth, including the "Off-Highway PALs" program for youth, at the SVRA to teach safe, responsible OHV operation and provide opportunities for positive interactions with law enforcement officers.



- **IEP Guideline 4.6:** Maintain and provide a public list of medical or public emergency training resources.

4.4.6.6 Park Operations and Maintenance (OM)

OM Goal 1: Provide visitor services and infrastructure that encourage responsible visitor use of Carnegie SVRA and meet visitor needs.

- **OM Guideline 1.1:** Provide utilities to meet the daily needs of staff members and visitors for existing facilities and new ones envisioned in this General Plan.
- **OM Guideline 1.2:** Investigate and implement the use of solar and other innovative and renewable technologies to provide electricity at the SVRA.
- **OM Guideline 1.3:** Promote opportunities to incorporate sustainability into SVRA development, operations, and maintenance. Sustainability initiatives could include supporting and encouraging the use of electric vehicles, promoting energy efficiency, using reclaimed water, and applying energy efficiency and green building standards to new construction and other initiatives that may be developed in the future.
- **OM Guideline 1.4:** Following construction of additional recreation facilities, provide adequate funding and staffing, as needed, to operate the SVRA in a safe and efficient manner.

OM Goal 2: Maintain and enhance the quality of OHV recreational opportunities.

- **OM Guideline 2.1:** Provide recreation opportunities that enhance OHV recreation at the SVRA, and provide opportunities for a range of OHV types, riding skill development, and practice areas.
- **OM Guideline 2.2:** Partner with organizations to enhance the OHV recreation experience with activities such as OHV events for kids and education and interpretive activities.
- **OM Guideline 2.3:** Monitor visitation patterns at Carnegie SVRA and implement management actions that respond to these trends while remaining consistent with the General Plan's vision, goals, and guidelines.
- **OM Guideline 2.4:** Provide SVRA park maps and trail signs that help visitors easily understand the allowable recreational activities within the different visitor experience areas.

OM Goal 3: Provide facilities and services that contribute to the safety and convenience of visitors and staff.

- **OM Guideline 3.1:** Provide signage to inform visitors of responsible OHV recreation practices and extreme temperature precautions.
- **OM Guideline 3.2:** Ensure that recreation areas are maintained properly and monitor for hazards. Close areas with unsafe conditions until improvements are completed; close areas with unauthorized trails and restore these areas.
- **OM Guideline 3.3:** Provide clear signage and/or fencing as appropriate around areas of known potential hazard, such as deep gullies, drop-offs, or restricted areas.
- **OM Guideline 3.4:** Construct, maintain, and operate all facilities in compliance with all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements regarding the handling and disposal of hazardous materials for the protection of surface water and groundwater, soils, and people.
- **OM Guideline 3.5:** Prevent accidental fire ignition and spread of wildfire to adjacent areas by monitoring OHVs for spark arresters and by monitoring fuel handling practices.
- **OM Guideline 3.6:** Design and maintain all access roads and entrances according to applicable safety standards.



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- **OM Guideline 3.7:** Provide signage directing visitors to exit points for ease of egress in case of emergency.
- **OM Guideline 3.8:** Clearly post the hours of operation, including seasonal changes, and enforce as applicable.
- **OM Guideline 3.9:** Plan and design facilities to allow ease of access for emergency personnel and to allow a clear view of visitors by SPPOs. Locate restroom facilities in visible locations; avoid locating restroom facilities in remote locations.
- **OM Guideline 3.10:** Ensure that supplies of emergency response materials kept on-site are adequate and easily accessible. Ensure that staff members are adequately trained in emergency response practices.
- **OM Guideline 3.11:** Promptly clean up and dispose of trash and hazardous spills for the health and safety of the environment and the public and to encourage good visitor stewardship of the SVRA.
- **OM Guideline 3.12:** Use animal-proof trash cans and recycling containers.
- **OM Guideline 3.13:** Continue to coordinate with state and local districts and agencies for emergency response.
- **OM Guideline 3.14:** Mark the boundaries of the SVRA and the different visitor experience areas (if applicable) clearly with signs, fences, barriers, or a combination. Signs must be clearly visible to, and worded for, the benefit of SVRA visitors. Identify use areas and appropriate uses in visitor maps.
- **OM Guideline 3.15:** Continue the practice of educating staff and SVRA visitors of the health issues associated with Valley Fever.
- **OM Guideline 3.16:** Implement Post-Fire Resource Damage Management Plan, including:
 - Returning land to original shape. Mineral soil which has been altered by suppression activities shall be returned as closely as possible to its original location.
 - Rehabilitating roads and trails. All roads and trails that were modified by suppression shall be returned to pre-fire conditions.
 - Protecting soil exposed by suppression activities. Cover all bare mineral soil with unburned organic matter such as leaves, needles, and woody material, when appropriate and available.
 - Eliminating new trails. New fire lines are sometimes used by the public, often creating erosion and other problems. New trails created by fire suppression activities shall be blocked by limbs and other material as available.
 - Installing erosion control devices. Temporary erosion control devices shall be installed when other means of landform restoration do not solve erosion problems created by suppression activities.
 - Removing incident bases, base camps, landing zones, and other sites used for fire suppression or control activities upon completion of use and the site returned as closely as possible to its original condition.
 - Evaluating land for possible hazards prior to reopening most notably for tree hazards.

OM Goal 4: Coordinate with special-event sponsors to ensure that special events are well managed and that appropriate visitor services are available.

- **OM Guideline 4.1:** Coordinate with sponsoring organizations regarding scheduling, operations, and management of special events. Issue a special-event permit in compliance with applicable regulations and policies to event coordinators that details sponsor obligations.
- **OM Guideline 4.2:** Design and implement parking management plans to accommodate increased demand during special events.



- **OM Guideline 4.3:** During special events, implement traffic dust control measures in dirt parking areas and parking measures, such as clearly defined staging and unloading areas for OHVs, designated parking areas for large vehicles and trailers, defined parking lots for regular-sized vehicles, designated emergency vehicle parking and access routes, and barricades to direct vehicles and pedestrians. Provide travel and parking information in special-event publications.
- **OM Guideline 4.4:** Anticipate and accommodate an increased need for restroom facilities during special events, according to standard ratios stipulated in the special event permit.
- **OM Guideline 4.5:** Plan and design facilities and utilities to accommodate concessionaires at special events.

OM Goal 5: Develop and maintain SVRA facilities and monitor OHV activities to ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses.

- **OM Guideline 5.1:** Manage the SVRA in a manner that honors existing easements and does not adversely affect easement use by the respective parties.
- **OM Guideline 5.2:** Require that noise levels not exceed applicable jurisdiction (county) noise standards for 24-hour exposure at or beyond the boundary line of the SVRA. In the SVRA, similar limits shall be met in areas of permanent human habitation (e.g., residences). All vehicles operating in the SVRA shall meet applicable noise limits set in the California Vehicle Code.
- **OM Guideline 5.3:** Employ practices to reduce noise levels for noise-sensitive receptors during construction of facilities. Reduce noise generated during construction and maintenance activities by:
 - properly maintaining equipment with noise-reduction devices in accordance with manufacturer specifications (e.g., mufflers, shrouds, filters);
 - using quieter than standard equipment when possible (e.g., electrically powered equipment);
 - limiting activities to between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday (excluding emergency work);
 - restricting equipment travel and use within 500 feet of noise-sensitive receptors, unless the equipment used would not exceed the daytime standard of 50 A-weighted decibels day-night average sound level (dBA L_{dn}) and the nighttime standard of 45 dBA L_{dn} at the property line of noise-sensitive receptors;
 - turning off equipment during prolonged periods of nonuse;
 - restricting alarms to warn of safety issues only;
 - using noise-attenuating buffers when activities take place within 500 feet of adjacent sensitive receptors (e.g., berms, stationary barriers, noise blankets, shrouds);
 - following standard construction practices;
 - locating equipment staging areas and material loading and unloading zones greater than 500 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor;
 - using rubber-tired equipment as much as feasible to minimize groundborne noise; and
 - locating any stationary noise sources (e.g. generators) within noise enclosures.
- **OM Guideline 5.4:** Maintain the fencing and existing buffer areas between Carnegie SVRA and adjacent properties to minimize conflicts and prevent OHV use where it is not allowed.
- **OM Guideline 5.5:** Place rest areas and steep uphill trails at locations to provide a barrier effect and/or increase the distance to noise-sensitive uses.
- **OM Guideline 5.6:** Subject to existing law, require mufflers that are consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications (original equipment or equivalent).



OM Goal 6: Limit potential air quality impacts on residential properties within the planning area that could result from construction, maintenance, and OHV recreation activities.

- **OM Guideline 6.1:** Implement current Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Table 5-2 Basic Best Management Practices for Construction-Related Fugitive Dust Emissions for all projects as feasible and applicable, which may include the following measures:
 - All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
 - All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
 - All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
 - All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph).
 - All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
 - All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 mph.
 - All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site.
 - Unpaved roads providing access to sites located 100 feet or further from a paved road shall be treated with a 6- to 12-inch layer of compacted layer of wood chips, mulch, or gravel.
 - Publicly visible signs shall be posted at the soil transfer site within BAAQMD, with the telephone number and person to contact at Alameda County regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. BAAQMD's phone number also shall be visible, to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
- **OM Guideline 6.2:** Implement current Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Table 6-1 Best Management Practices for Construction-Related GHG Emissions for all projects as feasible and applicable, which may include the following measures:
 - Use zero-emission and hybrid-powered equipment to the greatest extent possible, particularly if emissions are occurring near sensitive receptors or located within a BAAQMD-designated Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) area or Assembly Bill 617 community.
 - Require all diesel-fueled off-road construction equipment be equipped with EPA Tier 4 Final compliant engines or better as a condition of contract.
 - Require all on-road heavy-duty trucks to be zero emissions or meet the most stringent emissions standard, such as model year (MY) 2024 to 2026, as a condition of contract.
 - Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to no more than 2 minutes (A 5-minute limit is required by the state airborne toxics control measure [Title 13, Sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485 of the California Code of Regulations]). Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site and develop an enforceable mechanism to monitor idling time to ensure compliance with this measure.
 - Prohibit off-road diesel-powered equipment from being in the “on” position for more than 10 hours per day.
 - Use California Air Resources Board–approved renewable diesel fuel in off-road construction equipment and on-road trucks.



- Use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency SmartWay certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport.
- Require all construction equipment is maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Equipment should be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- Where grid power is available, prohibit portable diesel engines and provide electrical hook ups for electric construction tools, such as saws, drills and compressors, and using electric tools whenever feasible.
- Where grid power is not available, use alternative fuels, such as propane or solar electrical power, for generators at construction sites.
- Encourage and provide carpools, shuttle vans, transit passes, and/or secure bicycle parking to construction workers and offer meal options onsite or shuttles to nearby meal destinations for construction employees.
- Reduce electricity use in the construction office by using light emitting diode (LED) bulbs, powering off computers every day, and replacing heating and cooling units with more efficient ones.
- Minimize energy used during site preparation by deconstructing existing structures to the greatest extent feasible.
- Recycle or salvage nonhazardous construction and demolition debris, with a goal of recycling at least 15% more by weight than the diversion requirement in Title 24.
- Use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20% based on costs for building materials and based on volume for roadway, parking lot, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products used should be certified through a sustainable forestry program.
- Use low-carbon concrete, minimize the amount of concrete used and produce concrete on-site if it is more efficient and lower emitting than transporting ready-mix.
- Develop a plan to efficiently use water for adequate dust control since substantial amounts of energy can be consumed during the pumping of water.
- Include all requirements in applicable bid documents, purchase orders, and contracts, with successful contractors demonstrating the ability to supply the compliant on- or off-road construction equipment for use prior to any ground-disturbing and construction activities.
- **OM Guideline 6.3:** Implement current BAAQMD Table 5-3 Enhanced Best Management Practices for Construction-Related Fugitive Dust Emissions as necessary and as feasible for projects with construction emissions above the BAAQMD thresholds of significance, which may include the following measures:
 - Limit the simultaneous occurrence of excavation, grading, and ground-disturbing construction activities.
 - Install wind breaks (e.g., trees, fences) on the windward side(s) of actively disturbed areas of construction. Wind breaks should have at maximum 50 percent air porosity.
 - Plant vegetative ground cover (e.g., fast-germinating native grass seed) in disturbed areas as soon as possible and watered appropriately until vegetation is established.
 - Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than one percent.
 - Minimize the amount of excavated material or waste materials stored at the site.
 - Hydroseed or apply non-toxic soil stabilizers to construction areas, including previously graded areas, that are inactive for at least 10 calendar days.



- **OM Guideline 6.4:** Implement San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) Regulation VIII control measures for construction emissions of respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀), which includes the following requirements:
 - All disturbed areas, including storage piles, that are not being actively utilized for construction purposes shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, and covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover.
 - All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
 - All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions through application of water or presoaking.
 - With the demolition of buildings up to six stories in height, all exterior surfaces of the building shall be wetted during demolition.
 - When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least 6 inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained.
 - All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions. Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.
 - Following the addition of materials to or the removal of materials from the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
 - Within urban areas, trackout shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday.
 - An owner/operator of any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day, or 20 or more vehicle trips per day by vehicles with three or more axles, shall implement measures to prevent carryout and trackout.
- **OM Guideline 6.5:** Implement current SJVAPCD Emission Reduction Clean Air Measures as necessary for projects with construction emissions above the SJVAPCD thresholds of significance, which may include the following measures (note that this is not an exhaustive list):
 - Utilize the cleanest available off-road construction equipment, including the latest Tier diesel or electric equipment (e.g. scrapers, graders, trenchers, tractors, loaders, backhoes, etc.).
 - Utilize electric on-road vehicles and off-road vehicles and equipment to the extent feasible.
 - Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph.
 - Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than 1 percent.
 - Additional control measures (for projects that are large in area or located near sensitive receptors, or that for any other reason warrant additional emissions reductions):
 - Construct and maintain wind barriers sufficient to limit visible dust to 20% opacity on the construction site.
 - Utilize On-site water sprays or other dust suppression materials.



- Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds exceed 20 mph.¹
- Minimize idling time (e.g., 5-minute maximum).
- Limit the hours of operation of heavy-duty equipment and/or the amount of equipment in use.
- Curtail construction during periods of high ambient concentrations of pollutants; this may include ceasing construction activity during the peak hour of vehicular traffic on adjacent roadways.
- Implement activity management (e.g., rescheduling activities to reduce short-term impacts).
- **OM Guideline 6.6:** Maintain a buffer of at least 250 feet around any non-State Park owned residential properties within the planning area during and after implementation of the General Plan.
- **OM Guideline 6.7:** Conduct an environmental analysis for all construction projects located within 1,000 feet of any residents (on-site or off-site) to assess potential air quality health impacts of construction-related emissions on the existing residence(s). If any significant impacts (e.g., health risk thresholds) are determined pursuant to the applicable air district thresholds of significance (i.e., BAAQMD or SJVAPCD), the applicant and contractor shall implement all necessary measures to minimize emissions.

OM Goal 7: Manage the SVRA to reduce regional air quality impacts from OHV recreation and related activities.

- **OM Guideline 7.1:** Implement the following operational emission reduction measures to help reduce regional emissions:
 - Prohibit campfires on all summer and winter Spare the Air days identified by either BAAQMD or SJVAPCD. In addition, campfires throughout the park from November 1 to the end of February should be limited to SJVAPCD’s “Check Before You Burn” program where campfires are restricted on days designated as “no burning for all” or “no burning unless registered.”
 - Replace diesel-fueled maintenance equipment with alternative-fuel equipment (e.g., propane, electricity) when feasible.
 - Install and utilize electric vehicle (EV) charger(s) to promote the use of low or zero-emission vehicles.
 - Inform and suggest to all park visitors to limit the use of diesel generators for recreational vehicle cooling or heating during winter and summer Spare the Air days identified by either BAAQMD or SJVAPCD.
 - Limit maintenance equipment engine idling to 2 minutes.

OM Goal 8: Manage the SVRA to maintain current aesthetic qualities and reduce visual impacts on surrounding areas that could result from construction, maintenance, and OHV recreation activities.

- **OM Guideline 8.1:** Design any new structures such that they are similar in height and scale to existing structures at the SVRA, and have an architectural style similar to the existing structures. Locate facilities with minimal impact on the viewshed. Utilize California native plant and tree species as necessary to screen new facilities from views.
- **OM Guideline 8.2:** Implement the following actions to minimize potential light pollution or glare that could result from lighting for nighttime activities and security:
 - Include shielding on any new light fixtures.
 - Angle any new light fixtures downward to provide light spillover into adjacent areas.

¹ Regardless of wind speed, an owner/operator must comply with Regulation VIII’s 20 percent opacity limitation.

- Avoid the use of reflective surfaces, such as tin roofs or reflective glass that could produce glare, on any new structures.

Goal 9: New and improved facilities within the SVRA will be designed to maximize energy efficiency, energy conservation, and resource conservation efforts.

- **Utilities Guideline 1.1:** Use state-of-the-art conservation measures to minimize water usage at any new or improved park facility.
- **Utilities Guideline 1.2:** If new development or relocation of existing facilities is intended, primary consideration should be given to the use of passive solar design, solar-assisted heating, and air conditioning, and alternative energy sources, and the incorporation of passive cooling and heading techniques to reduce energy use, including building orientation and insulation.
- **Utilities Guideline 1.3:** Comply with all CalRecycling goals and guidelines established by the Natural Resources Agency for trash storage and removal.

4.4.6.7 Climate Change

After millennia of relative climatic stability, the atmosphere and oceans are warming, and scientists are observing a cascade of secondary and tertiary impacts predicted by modeling. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, these changes “may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.” The specific changes in atmospheric composition most concerning is the accumulation of greenhouse gasses such as carbon dioxide, that can persist in the atmosphere for a century and continue to force temperature increases.

Since adopting landmark climate change law in 2006 to set limits on annual GHG emissions, California has adopted numerous laws and policies on this topic, including targeting the total elimination of all greenhouse gasses by 2045. In addition, because at least some impacts of climate change can no longer be avoided, California has undertaken numerous scientific studies and adopted a Climate Adaptation Plan that articulates anticipated impacts by region and identifies goals and objectives to forestall the worst outcomes and build adaptive capacity and resilience.

State Parks is working to reduce its greenhouse gas footprint, while making climate considerations explicit in its planning documents, prioritizing and carrying out management actions, and aligning our efforts with the overall statewide approaches.

Climate Goal 1: Understand the climate impacts felt to date and predict impacts based on the best available information.

- **Climate Guideline 1-1:** Collect local weather data and determine whether changes recorded in climate data correlate with trends observed in vegetation, wildlife, fire, and hydrology.
- **Climate Guideline 1-2:** Evaluate statewide and regional summaries of anticipated climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. These include but are not limited to the regional summaries in California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment, the California Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Vulnerability Assessments for a range of fish, wildlife, and plants. Track these and other sources of climate science information and guidance as they continue to evolve.

Climate Goal 2: Develop a strategy to address and adapt to potential climate impacts (e.g., wildfire, flooding), and sustain SVRA goals through management actions and other activities.

- **Climate Guideline 2-1:** Develop management plans and establish operational priorities based on the data and understanding of climate impacts identified in Climate Goal 1, Climate Guidelines 1.1 and Climate Guideline 1.2. Management plans should prioritize protecting and restoring primary



natural and cultural resource values, improving habitat linkages, and responding to changed visitation patterns.

- **Climate Guideline 2-2:** Improve collaboration with statewide and local partners to better understand and implement best practices for climate resilience in this region, such as other state agencies and local governments, National Park Service partners; these may include researchers in the University of California Natural Reserve System and other allied agencies.
- **Climate Guideline 2-3:** Follow recommendations for climate adaptation actions in relevant State Parks guidance documents prepared to address foreseeable climate change risks, with an emphasis on risks caused by flooding and wildfire.

4.4.7 Managing Visitor Capacity

To comply with PRC Section 5019.5, State Parks must assess carrying-capacity issues when drafting general plans. State Parks defines “carrying capacity” as a prescribed number and type of visitors that an area will accommodate given the desired natural/cultural resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management programs.

4.4.7.1 Methodology

State Parks defines “visitor capacity management” as:

A methodology used to determine and maintain the desired resource and social conditions that fulfill the purpose and mission of a park. It includes establishing initial visitor capacities, then monitoring key indicators in order to identify appropriate management actions in response to unacceptable conditions.

An adaptive management process recognizes that management actions will have uncertain outcomes, and thus, that adjusting management and research decisions throughout the process to better achieve management objectives is important. The steps that typically compose an adaptive management process for State Parks are presented below. Steps 1–3 have been completed as part of the General Plan preparation process. Steps 4–7 should be implemented over time, as the goals and guidelines identified in this General Plan are implemented.

Step 1. Identify Existing Opportunities and Constraints

Existing opportunities and constraints are documented in Chapters 2 and 3 of this General Plan.

Step 2. Determine Vision and Desired Conditions

The vision and goals for the General Plan were created based on review of the original Carnegie SVRA General Plan, and of the issues and opportunities identified during the planning process, research on existing conditions, input from OHMVR Division staff members, and public and agency input.

Step 3. Identify Issues and Evaluate Alternatives

The evaluation of planning concepts was a key step in the decision-making process toward developing this General Plan. Planning concepts were developed to illustrate different scenarios for how Carnegie SVRA may evolve over the long term. The planning concepts were analyzed to identify which combination of options best serves Carnegie SVRA’s purpose and vision, the goals of the OHMVR Division Strategic Plan, and the public’s interest in Carnegie SVRA’s future.

Step 4. Develop Measurable Indicators

Key indicators that can diagnose whether the desired conditions for an SVRA are being met were developed as part of the General Plan process. These indicators are presented in Table 4-2 below.

Step 5. Establish Initial Visitor Capacities

Initial visitor capacities should be formulated based on an analysis of existing conditions, alternative considerations, desired future conditions, and prescribed goals and objectives. Because the number of visitors that Carnegie SVRA can support at any given time will depend on a variety of factors, the SVRA



can be better managed through an adaptive management process, rather than by assigning a specific, quantifiable visitor capacity threshold. These factors include management actions such as operational decisions, oversight practices of the SPPOs, and resource management. Therefore, the visitor capacity of Carnegie SVRA is addressed in terms of desired outcomes and indicators. For example, visitor attendance could be considered within capacity if Carnegie SVRA receives successful assessments relative to the indicators provided below. Initial visitor capacity is presented in terms of positive indicators in Table 4-2.

Step 6. Monitor Use and Identify Changing Conditions

The guidelines listed below provide a framework for monitoring potential impacts on or changes at Carnegie SVRA. The indicators identified in this section will be used to determine when an unacceptable condition exists and management actions are necessary.

Step 7. Adjust Environmental or Social Conditions

This section includes guidelines to be implemented by Carnegie SVRA management staff members if monitoring efforts reveal that environmental or social conditions may be approaching or exceeding the thresholds established under Step 4, above.

4.4.7.2 Visitor Management (VM) Goal and Guidelines

VM Goal 1: Establish and implement an adaptive management process for managing visitor capacity at Carnegie SVRA in support of the SVRA’s purpose and vision.

- **VM Guideline 1.1:** Consider SVRA monitoring data and associated management recommendations before making management and improvement decisions.
- **VM Guideline 1.2:** If monitoring efforts reveal that conditions are approaching or exceeding thresholds, consider alternatives and take appropriate action. Adjust management actions to direct resource and visitor experience conditions to the desired state. Potential indicators and actions presented in this plan should be updated as necessary.

Table 4-2. Desired Outcomes and Indicators for Visitor Capacity

Goals and Guidelines	Desired Outcomes	Indicators (Environmental and Social)	Potential Management Actions and Monitoring Activities
<p>Visitor Experience and Opportunity VEO Goal 1: When planning for recreation opportunities and visitor services, provide a broad range of OHV and other recreation experiences and opportunities for visitors to enjoy and appreciate.</p>	<p>A variety of OHV, other recreational, and educational activities that enhance the appreciation and enjoyment of the SVRA’s resources while balancing the protection needs of environmental resources.</p>	<p>Presence of returning SVRA visitors. Diversity of recreation activity throughout the SVRA. Diversity in park visitation demographics. Conflict among SVRA visitors and differing recreation activities. Effects on SVRA resources with increases in SVRA visitation.</p>	<p>Implement the adaptive management process as part of SVRA operations. Observe SVRA resources and visitor activity during day-to-day operations. Design facilities for visitor needs. Conduct visitor satisfaction surveys. Evaluate new recreation opportunities, trends, and activities. Respond to changing visitor demographics. Implement a facility maintenance plan, as appropriate.</p>



Goals and Guidelines	Desired Outcomes	Indicators (Environmental and Social)	Potential Management Actions and Monitoring Activities
<p>Natural Resource Management NRM Goal 1: Manage Carnegie SVRA for a balance of uses that allow protection and stewardship of natural resources while maintaining a quality OHV recreational experience.</p>	<p>Reasonable balance between OHV recreation opportunities and the protection of special-status species and native habitats. Minimization of soil erosion in key/sensitive areas.</p>	<p>Occurrence of special-status species. Presence of suitable wildlife habitat. Abundance of prey species. Reporting of periodic sightings of plants or wildlife. Presence of healthy plant communities. Occurrence of special-status plant or wildlife species. Lack of OHV damage to habitats and species in protected areas. Change in trail difficulty and/or safety conditions caused by erosion. Visible water quality sedimentation or pollution.</p>	<p>Establish and enforce OHV use in designated areas that are located outside of known occurrences of special-status species and habitat. Implement adaptive management measures based on information from the HMS or WHPP. Use interpretive/educational signage and fencing in select areas to inform visitors and protect particularly sensitive areas. Regularly evaluate the condition of visitor experience. Identify all factors contributing to a given area with an erosion problem. Temporarily or permanently close certain trails or portions of the SVRA if necessary.</p>
<p>Cultural Resource Management CR Goal 2: Protect, stabilize, and preserve cultural resources.</p>	<p>Retention of the integrity and value of cultural resources.</p>	<p>Disturbance to known cultural resource sites. Discovery of and disturbance to previously undiscovered cultural resource sites.</p>	<p>Survey, record, and evaluate areas of high probability for the presence of prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites. Establish criteria of significance for each class of resource. Conduct additional historic research and evaluate the known historic-era sites and areas of historic-period activity. Monitor SVRA resources during daily operations to identify impacts of visitor activity and natural processes on resources. Use fencing, protective soil, and/or signage to prevent damage or loss of cultural resources. Use adaptive management to ensure preservation and protection of sites.</p>
<p>Visitor Management VM Goal 1: Establish and implement an adaptive management process for managing visitor capacity at Carnegie SVRA in support of the SVRA's purpose and vision.</p>	<p>Management actions that reflect current conditions and management lessons learned.</p>	<p>Updated indicators and actions for adaptive management process.</p>	<p>Create a checklist of actions required for a successful adaptive management process. Review SVRA monitoring data and associated management recommendations before making management and improvement decisions.</p>

Notes: HMS = Habitat Management System; OHV = off-highway vehicle; SVRA = State Vehicular Recreation Area; WHPP = Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan.

Source: Data provided by State Parks and compiled by AECOM in 2014

4.5 Continued Planning and Issue Resolution

Upon adoption of this General Plan and certification of the associated EIR, site-specific planning may move forward, and more detailed plans and specific projects envisioned in this General Plan may be implemented. Future projects may require project-specific review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and may require project-specific permits.

Planning topics that will likely evolve over the life span of this General Plan are expected to include those related to the regulation of protected resources such as biological resources, water quality and supply, cultural resources, air quality and noise; issues related to climate change; issues related to population growth/change; and issues related to new forms of recreation and fluctuation of user volumes in relation to age demographics and the economy. The goals and guidelines in this General Plan have been developed to be flexible in adapting to future change and, where applicable, call for the implementation of the most recent standards related to resource management and protection.

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5. References

5.1 Chapter 1, “Introduction”

None.

5.2 Chapter 2, “Existing Conditions”

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