

APPENDIX B

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies Potentially Applicable to the
AT&T Japan-U.S. Cable Network Decommissioning (JUS S8 and JUS S9
Cables) Project

Frequently Used Abbreviations

(see also List of Abbreviations and Acronyms in Table of Contents)

Abbreviation	Definition
CAP	Clean Air Plan Plan
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
MCAQMD	Mendocino County Air Quality Management District
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SLOAPCD	San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District

Appendix B identifies local laws, regulations, and policies potentially applicable to the AT&T Japan-U.S. Cable Network Decommissioning (S8 and S9 Cables) Project.

MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

There are no major local laws or policies relating to multiple environmental issues that are potentially applicable to this Project.

AESTHETICS

County of Mendocino General Plan Coastal Element (2021) Policies

- **30251.** The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas to minimize alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas.

County of San Luis Obispo Coastal Plan (2007) Policies

- **30214. (a)** The public access policies of this article shall be implemented in a manner that takes into account the need to regulate the time, place, and manner of public access depending on the facts and circumstances in each case including, but not limited to the following: (1) Topographic and geologic site characteristics; (2) The capacity of the site to sustain use and at what level of intensity; (3) The appropriateness of limiting public access to the right to pass and repass depending on such factors as the fragility of the natural resources in the area and the proximity of the access area to adjacent residential uses; (4) The need to provide for the management of access areas so as to protect the privacy of adjacent property owners and to protect the aesthetic values of the area by providing for the collection of litter.
- **Offshore Viewing.** Offshore viewing (unlike the previous view corridors) is primarily concerned with the visual quality of the ocean as seen from the shore rather than the ability to see or enhance a view along a public highway or park. From a planning perspective this would infer the protection of such natural phenomenon as offshore rocks or reefs which add visual variety to the seascape. More important than preservation of such outward phenomenon is human-induced development that affects

views. Predominant among these are coastal industrial development, including offshore oil and gas production and processing platforms, onshore support facilities (including industrial piers and storage areas) and marine terminals including large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals and deep water port facilities. Specific offshore viewing concerns include the location and appearance of offshore drilling and loading platforms, LNG terminal sites, the protection of offshore rocks and reefs, as well as long-range views across bays, coves, and inlets.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

At the local level, no goals, policies, or regulations are applicable to the Project.

AIR QUALITY

Mendocino County Air Quality Management District (MCAQMD)

Particulate Matter Attainment Plan (2005)

The Mendocino County Air Quality Management District (MCAQMD) is designated as non-attainment for the State Standard for Airborne Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size (PM₁₀). The California Clean Air Act requires that any District that does not meet the PM₁₀ standard make continuing progress to attain the standard at the earliest practicable date. The Particulate Matter Attainment Plan lists cost-effective particulate matter control measures and is designed to serve as a summary of MCAQMD's current status, a long range planning tool, and a roadmap for future MCAQMD policy.

MCAQMD Rules and Regulations

MCAQMD is responsible for planning, implementing, and enforcing federal and state ambient air quality standards in Mendocino County. The following rules and regulations apply to all sources in the jurisdiction of MCAQMD:

- **MCAQMD Chapter II: Permits; Rule 1-200.** All applications for an Authority to Construct, Erect, Modify, Replace, Operate or Use any equipment, indirect source or to conduct large grading operations, which may cause, potentially cause, reduce, control, or eliminate the emission of air contaminants, shall be filed at the office of the MCAQMD or its designated agent for accepting applications (MCAQMD 2009).
- **MCAQMD Chapter II: Permits; Rule 1-220: New Source Review Standards.** In reviewing an Authority to Construct for any new or modified stationary source subject to the requirements of this chapter, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the applicant to submit information sufficient to

describe the nature and amounts of emissions; the location, design, construction, and operation of the source; and to submit any additional information requested by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the approval determinations required by the provisions of Rule 1-230. (MCAQMD 2003).

- **MCAQMD Chapter IV: Prohibitions; Rule 1-400(a): General Limitations Nuisance.** A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material that cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or that endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or that cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property. (MCAQMD 2003).
- **MCAQMD Chapter IV: Prohibitions; Rule 1-410: Visible Emissions.** A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one hour that is as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringlemann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than Ringlemann 1 or twenty (20) percent opacity (MCAQMD 2011).
- **MCAQMD Chapter IV: Prohibitions; Rule 1-430: Fugitive Dust Emissions.** This Rule prohibits the handling, transportation, or open storage of materials, or the conduct of other activities in such a manner that allows or may allow unnecessary amounts of particulate matter to become airborne (MCAQMD 2011).

San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD)

2001 Clean Air Plan

As part of the California Clean Air Act, the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) is required to develop a plan to achieve and maintain the state ozone standard by the earliest practicable date. The 2001 Clean Air Plan (CAP) is the third update to the 1991 CAP adopted by the SLOAPCD Board in January 1992. The 1991 Plan contained a comprehensive set of control measures designed to reduce ozone precursor emissions from a wide variety of stationary and mobile sources. The 1995 CAP was an extensive update of the 1991 Plan, but with fewer control strategies recommended for adoption in response to changes in State law. The 2001 CAP, similar to the 1998 CAP, is primarily a continuation of the 1995 Plan and proposes no new control measures for adoption. The 2001 CAP addresses the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards. The CAP also includes a stationary-source control program, which

includes control measures for permitted stationary sources and transportation and land use management strategies to reduce motor vehicle emissions and use.

SLOAPCD Rules and Regulations

SLOAPCD is responsible for planning, implementing, and enforcing federal and state ambient air quality standards in the San Luis Obispo County. The following rules and regulations apply to all sources in the jurisdiction of SLOAPCD:

- **SLOAPCD Regulation II: Permits; Rule 202.** Requires any person building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminant, to first obtain written authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer (SLOAPCD 2009).
- **SDAPCD Regulation IV: Source Emission Standards, Limitations and Prohibitions; Rule 401: Visible Emissions.** Prohibits any person from discharging into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any hour which is:
 1. As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringlemann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.
 2. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Subsection A.1 of this Rule (SLOAPCD 2006).
- **SDAPCD Regulation IV: Source Emission Standards, Limitations and Prohibitions; Rule 401: Nuisance.** Prohibits the discharge, from any source, of such quantities of air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, annoyance to considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. (SLOAPCD 1976).
- **SLOAPCD Regulation VI: New Source Performance Standards; Rule 601: New Source Performance Standards.** Applies to all new stationary sources of air pollution, and all modified or reconstructed stationary sources of air pollution shall comply with the standards, criteria, and requirements set forth herein. Whenever any source is subject to more than one rule, regulation, provision or requirement relating to the control of any air contaminant, the most stringent provision shall apply (SLOAPCD 1997).

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

County of Mendocino General Plan Coastal Element (2021)

The County of Mendocino's Coastal Plan defines environmentally sensitive habitat areas as "any areas in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." In Mendocino County, environmentally sensitive habitat areas include "anadromous fish streams, sand dunes, rookeries and marine mammal haul out areas, wetlands, riparian areas, pygmy vegetation containing species of rare or endangered plants, and habitats of rare and endangered plants and animals."

- **Section 30230:** Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and, where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.
- **Section 30240:**
 - A. Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.
 - B. Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Management Element (2020) Goals

- **Goal RM-7. Biological Resources.** Protection, enhancement, and management of the biological resources of Mendocino County and the resources upon which they depend in a sustainable manner.

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Management Element (2020) Policies

- **Policies RM-78.** Protection of existing sensitive resources is the highest priority. Onsite replacement or offsite replacement, protection, or enhancement is less desirable.

County of San Luis Obispo Coastal Plan (2007)

The County of San Luis Obispo's Coastal Plan defines environmentally sensitive areas as "any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." San Luis Obispo County's environmentally sensitive habitat areas found within the coastal zone include "unique plant habitats; rare and endangered animal habitats; wetlands; coastal streams; rocky points; intertidal areas; and kelp beds."

- **Section 30230:** Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and, where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.
- **Section 30240:**
 - A. Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.
 - B. Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Goals

- **Goal BR 2.** Threatened, rare, endangered, and sensitive species will be protected.
- **Goal BR 6.** The County's fisheries and aquatic habitats will be preserved and improved.
- **Goal BR 7.** Significant marine resources will be protected.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Policies

- **Policy BR 2.5.** *Development Impacts to Listed Species.* Ensure that potential adverse impacts to threatened, rare, and endangered species from development are avoided or minimized through project siting and design. Ensure that proposed development avoids significant

disturbance of sensitive natural plant communities that contain special-status plant species or provide critical habitat to special-status animal species. When avoidance is not feasible, require no net loss of sensitive natural plant communities and critical habitat areas.

- **Policy BR 6.1.** *Avoid Impacts to Fisheries.* Require all proposed discretionary land use projects and land divisions to avoid impacts to freshwater and saltwater fisheries and wildlife habitat to the maximum extent feasible. When avoidance is not feasible, offset potential losses of fisheries and wildlife.
- **Policy BR 7.2.** *Protection of Marine Resources.* Make every effort to secure permanent protection and management of the County's ecologically and economically significant marine resources using the National Marine Sanctuary, National Estuary, or other programs and legislation as vehicles for protection and management.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Goals

- **Goal DE-6.** *Cultural Resources.* Protection and preservation of the county's significant historical, archaeological and cultural resources.

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Policies

- **Policies DE-111.** Encourage collaboration among the Archaeological Commission, County Museum, historical societies, Native American peoples, and others in inventorying and protecting Mendocino County's significant cultural resources.
- **Policies DE-113.** The County and other public agencies are encouraged to protect, maintain, and restore historical, archaeological, and cultural resources under their ownership or management.
- **Policies DE-115.** Cultural resources evaluations (i.e., archaeological and historical investigations) shall be conducted at the County's determination for project applications, where it is determined that cultural resources may occur. The evaluations should identify cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites and isolated artifacts and features) in a project area, determine their eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, and provide mitigation measures for any resources in a project area that cannot be avoided. Cultural resources evaluations shall be completed by a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in archaeology and/or history.

- If, during the course of implementing County-approved projects, cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and isolated artifacts and features) are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the County Planning and Building Services Department shall be notified, and a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in archaeology shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery.
- The County and project applicant shall consider mitigation recommendations presented by a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in archaeology for any unanticipated discoveries. The County and project applicant shall consult and agree upon the implementation of a measure or measures that they deem feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. The project applicant will implement the agreed-upon mitigation measures necessary for the protection of cultural resources.

County of Mendocino Municipal Code (1983)

- **Mendocino County Archaeological Ordinance.** The Mendocino County Archaeological Ordinance adopted in 1976 (Mendocino County Code, Chapter 22.12.010) and was created in order to protect cultural resources for the economic and cultural life of the county. The County Archaeological Commission was established under Section 22.12.040 as part of this ordinance. The Commission conducts CEQA review and recommends mitigation regarding archaeological resources.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Goals

- **Goal CR 3.** The County's historical resources will be preserved and protected.
- **Goal CR 4.** The County's known and potential Native American, archaeological, and paleontological resources will be preserved and protected.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Policies

- **Policy CR 3.1. *Historic Preservation.*** The County will provide for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of

features that reflect the County's historical, architectural, Native American, archaeological, cultural, and aesthetic heritage.

- **Policy CR 4.2. Protection of Native American Cultural Sites.** Ensure protection of archaeological sites that are culturally significant to Native Americans, even if they have lost their scientific or archaeological integrity through previous disturbance. Protect sites that have religious or spiritual value, even if no artifacts are present. Protect sites that contain artifacts, which may have intrinsic value, even though their archaeological context has been disturbed.

CULTURAL RESOURCES – TRIBAL

Other

- **County of Mendocino General Plan (2009) Goals and Policies** (see Cultural Resources)
- **County of Mendocino Municipal Code (1983)** (see Cultural Resources)
- **County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Goals and Policies** (see Cultural Resources)

ENERGY

County of San Luis Obispo EnergyWise Plan (2011)

The EnergyWise Plan (EWP) demonstrates San Luis Obispo County's continued commitment to addressing the challenges of climate change by reducing local GHG emissions and preparing San Luis Obispo County to adapt to a changing climate. The EWP outlines San Luis Obispo County's approach to reducing GHG emissions through a number of goals, measures, and actions that provide a road map to achieving San Luis Obispo County's GHG reduction target of 15 percent below baseline levels by 2020 in addition to other energy efficiency, water conservation, and air quality goals. The EWP also included a GHG inventory.

County of San Luis Obispo EnergyWise Plan 2016 Update (2016)

The EWP 2016 Update summarizes the progress toward implementing measures in the EWP and outlines the overall trends in energy use and emissions since the baseline year of the EWP inventory (2006). This EWP 2016 Update follows the structure of the EnergyWise Plan itself, which identifies one overarching goal – to reduce GHG emissions from community-wide and San Luis Obispo County operations sources by a minimum of 15 percent from 2006 baseline emissions by 2020. Implementation of this overarching goal is assigned to 12 more specific reduction goals, six for government operations and six for community-wide

activity. Corresponding to these goals, significant efforts have been implemented, or are underway, throughout the community and government operations. These efforts have worked to decrease energy use, increase renewable energy generation, reduce solid waste generation, improve efficient use of water, modernize transportation systems, and improve agricultural practices. Additionally, the EWP represents San Luis Obispo County's contribution to the state's efforts to reduce GHG emissions as outlined in AB 32, which calls for state agencies to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Goals

- **Goal DE-27: *Geologic Conditions.*** To locate and design development in a manner that avoids or is compatible with the risk posed by geologic and seismic hazards.

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Policies and Action Items

- **Policy DE-116:** Paleontological resources studies shall be conducted at the County's discretion for all project applications. The studies should identify paleontological resources in a project area and provide mitigation measures for any resources in a project area that cannot be avoided.
 - If, during the course of implementing County-approved projects any paleontological resources (fossils) are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the County Planning and Building Services Department shall be immediately notified, and a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery.
 - The County and project applicant shall consider the mitigation recommendations of the qualified paleontologist for any unanticipated discoveries. The County and project applicant shall consult and agree upon implementation of a measure or measures that they deem feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. The project applicant will implement the agreed upon mitigation measures necessary for the protection of paleontological resources.

- **Policy DE-254:** Require that structures for human habitation and occupancy, including residential, commercial, and industrial uses, incorporate engineering and design measures that reduce risk to life in areas subject to excessive ground shaking and liquefaction during an earthquake.
- **Action Item DE-254.1:** Continue to administer the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, which defines and mitigates impacts relating to surface fault-rupture hazards.
- **Action Item DE-254.3:** Require geologic, seismic, and/or soil engineering reports in areas of known or potential geologic hazards prior to final approval of discretionary permits.
- **Action Item DE-255:** Prohibit structures necessary for public safety or emergency services in areas subject to ground shaking and subsequent failure unless the public benefit outweighs the use of reasonably feasible alternate sites.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Safety Element (1999) Goals

- **Goal S-5:** Minimize the potential for loss of life and property resulting from geologic and seismic hazards

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Safety Element (1999) Policies

- **Policy S-17: *Fault Information.*** Information on faults and geologic hazards in the County should continue to be updated. The County will enforce the General Plan and applicable building codes that require developments, structures, and public facilities to address geologic and seismic hazards through the preparation and approval of geotechnical and geologic reports. Appointment of a County Geologist will improve implementation of the goals, policies, programs and standards of this Element by assuring more objective review and consistent enforcement of hazard mitigation measures county-wide than is possible under the present system of project review.
- **Policy S-18: *Fault Rupture Hazards.*** Locate new development away from active and potentially active faults to reduce damage from fault rupture. Fault studies may need to include mapping and exploration beyond project limits to provide a relatively accurate assessment of a fault's activity. The County will enforce applicable regulations of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act pertaining to fault zones to avoid development on active faults.
- **Policy S-19: *Reduce Seismic Hazards.*** The County will enforce applicable building codes relating to the seismic design of structures to reduce the potential for loss of life and reduce the amount of property damage.

- **Policy S-20: Liquefaction and Seismic Settlement.** The County will require design professionals to evaluate the potential for liquefaction or seismic settlement to impact structures in accordance with the currently adopted Uniform Building Code.
- **Policy S-21: Slope Instability.** The County acknowledges that areas of known landslide activity are generally not suitable for residential development. The County will avoid development in areas of known slope instability or high landslide risk when possible and continue to encourage that developments on sloping ground use design and construction techniques appropriate for those areas.
- **Policy S-22: Readiness and Response.** Fire and law enforcement agencies will maintain and improve their ability to respond to seismic emergencies throughout the County.
- **Policy S-23: Coastal Bluffs.** Development shall not be permitted near the top of eroding coastal bluffs.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Mendocino Council of Governments Regional Transportation Plan / Active Transportation Plan

Mendocino Council of Governments (MCOG) serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for Mendocino County and is responsible for developing and adopting a Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) that integrates transportation, land use, and housing to meet GHG reduction targets set by CARB. The RTP is updated every 4 years in collaboration with the four incorporated cities and unincorporated County of Mendocino, in addition to regional, state, and federal partners. The Draft 2026 Regional Transportation Plan & Active Transportation Plan (RTP/ATP) is proposed for adoption in March or April 2026 and is a long-range (1-20 year) planning effort that involves federal, state, regional, local and tribal governments, public and private organizations, and individuals working together to plan how future regional transportation needs can be met. Additionally, the RTP/ATP includes strategies to reduce GHG generation such as expanded transit use, improving streets/roads efficiency, and expanding non-motorized travel opportunities. These strategies have been and will continue to be employed in Mendocino County throughout the time frame of the 2026 RTP/ATP.

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments Regional Transportation Plan - Sustainable Communities Strategy (2023)

The San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG) serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for San Luis Obispo County and is responsible for developing and adopting a Regional Transportation Plan – Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP-SCS) that integrates transportation, land use, and housing to meet GHG reduction targets set by CARB. The RTP-SCS is updated every 4 years in collaboration with the seven cities in San Luis Obispo County and unincorporated County of San Luis Obispo, in addition to regional, state, and federal partners. The most recent RTP-SCS was adopted in 2023 and aims to achieve a coordinated, balanced, and multimodal regional transportation system that speaks to improvements and investments in all modes, which includes but is not limited to pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, highway, rail, maritime and harbors, goods movement, and aviation. The RTP-SCS helps guide future planning efforts and policy decisions that affect transportation, including its relationship with housing and land use that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our region.

Other

- **County of San Luis Obispo EnergyWise Plan (2011)** (see Energy)
- **County of San Luis Obispo EnergyWise Plan 2016 Update (2016)** (see Energy)

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Goals

- **Goal DE-24. Safety.** To reduce, to the extent possible, the risk and exposure of life, property and the environment to hazardous conditions and events such as earthquakes, landslides, wildfires, floods, inundation, energy emergencies, and toxic releases.

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Policies

- **Policies DE-218.** Land uses, densities, and intensities shall be designed to reduce human risk and exposure to hazardous conditions and events.

Mendocino County Operational Area Emergency Operation Plan (2025)

The Emergency Operation Plan is a comprehensive strategy for disaster management in the Mendocino County Operational Area. It is designed to provide an overall approach to the administration and execution of an

emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, program. The Emergency Operation Plan defines and guides emergency management activities before, during, and after disaster for all involved individuals and agencies. Additionally, the Emergency Operation Plan provides a flexible platform for planning and response to all hazards and emergencies that are likely to impact Mendocino County. It is applicable to a wide variety of anticipated emergencies including, but not limited to earthquake, wildland/urban interface fires, floods, terrorism, tsunamis, severe storms, and public health emergencies or other biological incidents.

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan (2020)

The Mendocino County Evacuation Plan describes the strategies for managing evacuations which exceed the day-to-day capabilities of the various public safety agencies in Mendocino County. With a special emphasis placed on the wildland fire threat, the strategies outlined in this Evacuation Plan are designed using an all-hazards approach to preparing for and managing evacuations. This Evacuation Plan is designed to be applied in any event regardless of the threat or hazard that precipitates the need to evacuate an area. The Evacuation Plan is an Annex of the Mendocino County Emergency Operations Plan.

San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2025)

The primary purpose of the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) is to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects on the San Luis Obispo County planning area. The goal of the MJHMP is to arrive at practical, meaningful, attainable and cost-effective mitigation solutions to reduce vulnerability to the identified hazards and ultimately reduce both human and financial losses from hazard events.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Element (2020) Goals

- **Goal WR-2: *Water Supply*.** Protection, enhancement, and management of the water resources of Mendocino County.
- **Goal WR-3: *Water Quality*.** Land use development and management practices that protect or enhance water quality.

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Element (2020) Policies

- **Policy RM-23:** The County shall work with other responsible regulatory agencies to prevent the discharge or threatened discharge of sediment from any activity in amounts harmful to beneficial uses of the water.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation Element (2010) Goals

- **Goal WR-3:** Excellent water quality will be maintained for the health of people and natural communities.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation Element (2010) Policies

- **Policy WR 3.1:** *Prevent water pollution.* Take actions to prevent water pollution, consistent with federal and state water policies and standards, including but not limited to the federal Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
- **Policy WR 3.2:** *Protect watersheds.* Protect watersheds, groundwater and aquifer recharge areas, and natural drainage systems from potential adverse impacts of development projects.
- **Policy WR 3.3:** *Improve groundwater quality.* Protect and improve groundwater quality from point and non-point source pollution, including nitrate contamination; MTBE and other industrial, agricultural, and commercial sources of contamination; naturally occurring mineralization, boron, radionuclides, geothermal contamination; and seawater intrusion and salts.
- **Policy WR 3.4:** *Water quality restoration.* Pursue opportunities to participate in programs or projects for water quality restoration and remediation with agencies and organizations such as the RWQCB, California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Resource Conservation Districts in areas where water quality is impaired.
- **Policy WR 3.5:** *Support Resource Conservation Districts.* Continue support of and partnerships with Resource Conservation Districts to encourage education and technical assistance regarding erosion and sediment control in agricultural and other land use practices.
- **Policy WR 3.6:** *Prevent pollution of water resources.* The County will collaborate with private and nonprofit land managers, Resource Conservation Districts, recreation providers, Community Services Districts, and other stakeholders to prevent pollution or contamination of potable

water sources, such as Lake Nacimiento and Lopez Lake. The County will also coordinate with the Nacitone Watershed Plan.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

County of Mendocino General Plan Coastal Element (2021) Policies

- **Section 30221.** Oceanfront land suitable for recreational use shall be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area.

County of San Luis Obispo Coastal Plan (2007) Policies

- **Policy 1: Recreation Opportunities.** Coastal recreational and visitor-serving facilities, especially lower-cost facilities, shall be protected, encouraged, and where feasible provided by both public and private means.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Policies

- **Policy OS 1.4 Retention of public lands for open space.** Retain land in public ownership that has potential for recreation, wildlife habitat and management, conservation of ecosystems, water conservation, or scenic, historic, or other important open space purposes.

MINERAL RESOURCES

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Element (2021) Goals

- **Goal RM-13 (Mineral Resources).** Mineral resources conserved and used in a manner compatible with environmental, social, and economic objectives.

County of Mendocino General Plan Resource Element (2021) Policies and Action Items

- **Policy RM-68.** Environmental protection is a high priority during mineral extraction and associated processing operations and site reclamation. Recovery of mineral resources is not allowed when the County finds that adverse environmental impacts outweigh the public benefit.
- **Action Item RM-68-1.** Identify and protect resources/areas that may provide mineral extraction opportunities, including rock quarries and gravel.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Goals

- **Mineral Resources Goal 2.** Significant mineral resources will be protected from land uses that threaten their availability for future mining.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Policies

- **Policy MN 2.1. Protect Mineral Resources.** Protect mineral and aggregate resources from incompatible uses in designated areas likely to contain significant mineral deposits in order that such deposits may be available for future use. Extract in-stream aggregate materials in a sustainable manner that balances the rate of extraction with the rate of natural replenishment.

NOISE

County of Mendocino General Plan Development Element (2020) Action Items

- **Action Item DE-99.2.** Require acoustical studies for:
 1. Significant new noise generators,
 2. New noise-sensitive uses in noise-impacted areas or near noise generators, or
 3. New uses which are proposed to be developed in areas which do not meet the “completely compatible” exterior noise guidelines contained in Policy DE-100 or Policy DE-101.

If the information on the noise environment at a project site is not available, a measurement of the noise environment by a qualified acoustical engineer may be needed to make a determination whether a proposed project complies with the guidelines and standards in Policy DE-100 or DE-101.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Noise Element (1992) Policies

- **Policy 3.3.5.** Noise created by new proposed stationary noise sources or existing stationary noise sources which undergo modifications that may increase noise levels shall be mitigated as follows and shall be the responsibility of the developer of the stationary noise source:
 - A. Noise from agricultural operations conducted in accordance with accepted standards and practices is not required to be mitigated.
 - B. Noise levels shall be reduced to or below the noise level standards in Table 3-2 where the stationary noise source will expose an existing

noise-sensitive land use (which is listed in the Land Use element as an allowable use within its existing land use category) to noise levels which exceed the standards in Table 3-2. When the affected noise-sensitive land use is Outdoor Sports and Recreation, the noise level standards in Table 3-2 shall be increased by 10 Db.

Where the noise source is one of the following electrical substations which is not modified so as to increase noise levels, the noise standards shall instead be fifty dB between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and fifty-five dB between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., determined at the property line of the receiving land use: the Cholame, San Miguel, Templeton, Cambria, Perry, Cayucos, Baywood, Highway 1 between Morro Bay and the California Men's Colony, Goldtree, Foothill, San Luis Obispo, Oceano, Mesa, Union Oil, Callender, and Mustang electrical substations.

- C. Noise levels shall be reduced to or below the noise level standards in Table 3-2 where the stationary noise source will expose vacant land in the Agriculture, Rural Lands, Residential rural, Residential Suburban, Residential Single-Family, Residential Multi-Family, Recreation, Office and Professional, and Commercial Retail land use categories to noise levels which exceed the standards in Table 3- 2.

Where the noise source is one of the following electrical substations which is not modified so as to increase noise levels, the noise standards shall instead be fifty dB between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and fifty-five dB between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., determined at the property line of the receiving land use: the Cholame, San Miguel, Templeton, Cambria, Perry, Cayucos, Baywood, Highway 1 between Morro Bay and the California Men's Colony, Goldtree, Foothill, San Luis Obispo, Oceano, Mesa, Union Oil, Callender, and Mustang electrical substations.

This policy may be waived when the Director of Planning and Building determines that such vacant land is not likely to be developed with a noise sensitive land use.

- D. For new proposed resource extraction, manufacturing or processing noise sources or modifications to those sources which increase noise levels: where such noise sources will expose existing noise-sensitive land uses (which are listed in the Land Use Element as allowable uses within their land use categories) to noise levels which exceed the standards in Table 3-2, best available control technologies shall be used to minimize noise levels. The noise levels shall in no case exceed the noise level standards in Table 3-2.

County of San Luis Obispo Municipal Code (2025)

- **Chapter 22.10.120 – Noise Standards.** Limits construction activity to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 pm on Saturdays and Sundays. There are no numerical limits for construction noise in the ordinance as noise sources associated with construction are exempt from the noise standards as outlined in Section 11.10.120(A)(4).
- **Chapter 23.06.040 – Noise Standards.** Limits exterior noise from operational sources to 70 dBA and interior noise from operational sources to 60 dBA for most land uses. Chapter 23.06.040 also reiterates that noise from construction activity between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 pm on Saturdays and Sundays is exempt from the noise standards.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

At the local level, no goals, policies, or regulations are applicable to the Project.

PUBLIC SERVICES

At the local level, no goals, policies, or regulations are applicable to the Project.

RECREATION

Other

- **County of Mendocino General Plan Coastal Element (2021) Policies** (see Land Use and Planning)
- **County of San Luis Obispo Coastal Plan (2007) Policies** (see Land Use and Planning)
- **County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element (2010) Policies** (see Land Use and Planning)

TRANSPORTATION

Other

- **San Luis Obispo Council of Governments Regional Transportation Plan - Sustainable Communities Strategy (2023)** (see Greenhouse Gas Emissions)

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

At the local level, no goals, policies, or regulations are applicable to the Project.

WILDFIRE

Other

- **San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2025)**
(see Hazards and Hazardous Materials)