Table 6-4. CARP Setback Size and Watershed Priority for Plan Area Streams

Stream Name	Type	Watershed	Setback	Total
		Priority <sup>a</sup>	Each Side	Corridor
			(ft)	(ft)
Bear River Watershed	5	Priority 1		
Bear River	Major Stream		600	1200
Alderman Creek	Minor Tributary		100	200
Yankee Slough	Major Tributary		200	400
Camp Far West Reservoir	Shoreline		200	NA
Coon Creek Watershed		Priority 1		
Coon Creek	Major Stream		600	1200
Coon Creek – Foothills	Major Stream		200	400
Orr Creek	Minor Tributary		100	200
Dry Creek East	Minor Tributary		100	200
Rock Creek	Minor Tributary		100	200
Deadman Canyon	Minor Tributary		100	200
Whiskey Run	Minor Tributary		100	200
Doty Ravine	Major Tributary		200	400
Caps Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
Sailors Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
Markham Ravine Watershe	d	Priority 3		
Markham Ravine	Major Stream		200	400
Auburn Ravine Watershed		Priority 2		
Auburn Ravine	Major Stream		400	800
Auburn Ravine – Foothills	Major Stream		200	400
Orchard Creek	Major Tributary		200	400
Ingram Slough	Minor Tributary		100	200
Dutch Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
Georges Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
North Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
Baltimore Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
King Slough	Major Stream	Priority 3	100	200
Pleasant Grove – Curry Cre	ek Watershed	Priority 3		
Pleasant Grove Creek –	Major Stream		300	600
Valley				
Pleasant Grove Creek –	Major Stream		100	200
Foothills	Maian Otasas		400	000
Curry Creek	Major Stream		100	200
Kaseberg Creek	Minor Tributary		100	200
South Branch Antelope	Minor Tributary		100	200
Creek  Dry Creek Watershed		Priority 2		
	Major Stream	Filolity 2	300	600
Dry Creek	Major Stream			
Antelope Creek	Major Tributary		100	200
Clover Valley Creek	Major Tributary		100	200

Table 6-4. CARP Setback Size and Watershed Priority for Plan Area Streams

Stream Name	Туре	Watershed Priority <sup>a</sup>	Setback Each Side (ft)	Total Corridor (ft)
Secret Ravine	Major Tributary		200	400
Red Ravine	Minor Tributary		100	200
Miners Ravine	Minor Tributary		200	400
Cirby Creek	Major Tributary		200	400
Linda Creek	Major Tributary		200	400
Strap Ravine	Major Tributary		100	200
North Fork American Wat	ershed	Priority 1		
North Fork American	Major Stream		400	800
Folsom Lake	Shoreline		200	NA

**a** Priority 1 watersheds include those major streams and associated tributaries which support the greatest potential for sustaining east/west wildlife movement, provide essential habitat for salmon/steelhead, and have the greatest potential for contiguous incorporation into the PCCP Reserve System. Priority 2 watersheds include streams and associated tributaries that support essential habitat for salmon/steelhead and provide valuable wildlife habitat; however, not to the extent of Priority 1 streams. Priority 3 watersheds include the remaining streams and tributaries in the Plan area.

Table 6-6. Conditions on Covered Transportation Projects

Design Requirements and Construction Practices	Highway Projects	Major Roadway Projects and Interchange Upgrades <sup>1</sup>	Minor Roadway Projects	Minor Road Safety Improvements
Transportation Project Design Requirements				
Background data collection by PCA	R	R	_	
Coordination between project applicant, PCA, and Wildlife Agencies to ensure project meets PCCP requirements	R	R	R	R
Enhance existing undercrossings	R	R	R	_
■ Implement minimum sizing of culverts	R	R	R	_
<ul> <li>Install grating over tunnels/culverts for penetration of light</li> </ul>	Р	Р	Р	_
<ul> <li>Install fencing around undercrossings to maximize use of crossing</li> </ul>	R	R	R	_
Road or rail barrier and passage designs for wildlife (to direct wildlife to safe crossing)	R	Р	R	
Construction Practices				
Best Management Practices	R	R	R	R
Post-Construction Practices				
Control roadside vegetation adjacent to reserves	R	R	R	R
Revegetate cut/fill slopes with native vegetation	R	R	R	R
Vegetation management around undercrossings	R	R	R	R
Notes				

Notes:

R = Required

P = Possible (required unless data demonstrate action would not benefit wildlife and CDFG and USFWS agree to omit).

Major roadway projects are defined in the text and include those projects most likely to adversely affect habitat linkages in the Plan area. Minor roadway projects are all other roadway projects that are subject to these requirements (see text).

Table 6-5 - Maintain Hydrologic Conditions and Protect Water Quality

Requirement	Purpose of Requirement
<b>Pre-Construction Site Design</b>	
Use the minimum amount of impermeable surface (building footprint, paved driveway, etc.) as practicable	Reduces volume and rate of runoff, helps maintain the existing hydrograph
Use pervious materials, such as gravel or turf pavers, in place of asphalt or concrete to the extent practicable	Reduces volume and rate of runoff, helps maintain the existing hydrograph
Use flow control structures such as swales, retention/detention areas, and/or cisterns to maintain the existing (pre-project) peak runoff	Limits changes in hydrologic conditions, protects water quality
Direct downspouts to swales or gardens instead of storm drain inlets	Minimizes direct connections between impervious areas and storm drain system, reduces and slows runoff to streams, helps maintain/improve the hydrograph
Use flow dissipaters at runoff inlets (e.g., culvert drop- inlets) to reduce the possibility of channel scour at the point of flow entry	Reduces scour and erosion in the channel
Minimize alterations to existing contours and slopes, including grading the minimum area necessary	Preserves natural areas, minimize changes in hydrologic conditions, reduces channel sedimentation
Maintain native shrubs, trees and groundcover whenever possible and revegetate disturbed areas with local native or non-invasive plants	Reduces and slows runoff to streams, helps maintain/improve the hydrograph, provides vegetated buffer that can trap pollutants before they can enter waterways
Combine flow-control with flood control and/or treatment facilities in the form of detention/retention basins, ponds, and/or constructed wetlands	Reduces and slows runoff to streams, helps maintain/improve the hydrograph, provides vegetated buffer that can trap pollutants before they can enter waterways
Use flow control structures, permeable pavement, cisterns, and other runoff management methods to ensure no change in post-construction peak runoff volume from pre-project conditions for all covered activities with more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface	Limits changes in hydrologic conditions, protects water quality
Construction BMPs	
Prepare and implement sediment erosion control plans	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams
No winter grading unless approved by City Engineer and specific erosion control measures are incorporated	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in streams due to exposed soils at construction sites
Control exposed soil by stabilizing slopes (e.g., with erosion control blankets) and protecting channels (e.g., using silt fences or straw wattles)	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams
Control sediment runoff using sandbag barriers or straw wattles	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams during wet weather
No stockpiling or placement of erodible materials in waterways or along areas of natural stormwater flow where materials could be washed into waterways	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams during wet weather or due to urban (dry weather) runoff (e.g., from surface flow in gutters that drain into local streams)
Stabilize stockpiled soil with geo-textile or plastic covers	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in streams due to exposed soils at construction sites

Table 6-5. ContinuedPage 2 of 2

Requirement	Purpose of Requirement
Maintain construction activities within a defined project	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in
area to reduce the amount of disturbed area	streams due to exposed soils at construction sites
Only clear/prepare land which will be actively under construction in the near term	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in streams due to exposed soils at construction sites
Preserve existing vegetation to the extent possible	Provides vegetated buffer that can trap pollutants before they can enter waterways
Equipment storage, fueling and staging areas will be sited on disturbed areas or non-sensitive habitat outside of a stream channel	Minimize the potential for spills that leak into the active channel (where water is flowing) and reduces potential impacts to sensitive riparian land covers
Avoid wet season construction	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams during wet weather
Stabilize site ingress/egress locations	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in streams due to exposed soils at construction sites
Dispose of all construction waste in designated areas and prevent stormwater from flowing onto or off of these areas	Prevents potential pollutants from coming in contact with stormwater or being transported off site. Minimize changes in water quality that may cause adverse impacts on covered species.
Prevent spills and clean up spilled materials	Prevent potential pollutants from coming in contact with stormwater or being transported into nearby streams
Sweep nearby streets at least once a day	Minimizes the amount of sedimentation and siltation in streams due to excess sediment being tracked into nearby streets and then washed into streams by stormwater or urban runoff
Post-Construction	
Municipal Operations	
Conduct street cleaning on a regular basis	Prevents litter transport into drainage channels and local streams and reduces potential for water quality degradation
Potential contaminating materials must be stored in covered storage areas or secondary containment that is impervious to leaks and spills	Reduces potential for pollutants to accidentally be washed into storm drains and streams
Runoff pathways shall be free of trash containers or trash storage areas. Trash storage areas shall be screened or walled	Prevents litter transport into drainage channels and local streams and reduces potential for water quality degradation
Cut-and-fill slopes will be planted with local native or non-invasive plants suitable for the altered soil conditions	Minimizes the potential for water quality degradation and stream sedimentation that may occur due to exposed soil entering local streams during wet weather