

APPENDIX

4.1 General Information

Supply charts and brief information explaining the public authorities' environmental and national resource management systems and their responsibility vis-à-vis the OCOG.

California has been delegated the authority by the federal government for the implementation, oversight, administration and enforcement of most federal environmental statutes.

Agencies that have elements of, and shared and overlapping duties for, environmental protection and resource management are:

Federal Responsibility

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX – federal regional authority for all environmental-quality protection regulation promulgated at the federal level; overlapping responsibility with the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) for devolved federal media regulations, and responsibility for approving federally mandated environmental impact statements and environmental assessments of new construction, facilities development or expansion.

U.S. Department of Interior/Fish & Wildlife Service (F&WS) – federal and state authority for enforcing the endangered species statutes, habitat stewardship and habitat conservation plans, and wetlands protection and mitigation.

State Responsibility

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) – statewide responsibility for environmental protection, with regulatory authority over industrial and public waste generation and management, media emissions, abatement of emissions and regulatory authority for most human-generated sources of environmental risk within the state.

California Resources Agency – statewide authority for natural resources management, cultural heritage protection, and species and habitat protection through the oversight and administration of a variety of boards, commissions and departments with responsibility for approving environmental impact reports and environmental assessments of new construction, facilities development or expansion, and impacts to sensitive state natural resources.

California Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) – statewide responsibility for handling and managing solid-waste generation from all sources, and overlapping duties with Cal/EPA on hazardous-waste management from all sources.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)/ Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – state and regional duties for surface-water quality and groundwater quality protection, and water rights allocation. The Bay Area branch of the SWRCB is the RWQCB office in Oakland.

California Air Resources Board (CARB)/ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) – state and regional duties for air-quality protection and setting regional goals for air toxics reduction, state implementation planning, regulation of stationary and mobile

sources, and enforcement of the federal Clean Air statute. The San Francisco Bay Area branch of the CARB is the BAAQMD located in San Francisco.

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) – state authority for the regulation and permitting of hazardous waste facilities, oversight of remediation activities for hazardous waste contamination, and administration and oversight for CUPAs. The San Francisco Bay Area regional offices for DTSC are in Berkeley.

California Department of Fish & Game (DFG) – state authority for the enforcement of endangered species and habitat conservation statutes, as well as wetlands protection and mitigation. The San Francisco Bay Area office of DFG is located in San Francisco.

Local/Regional Responsibility

Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC) – Quasi-public regulatory authority for all projects with environmental impacts proximate to sensitive lands surrounding the San Francisco Bay, and for its water and habitat quality protection and stewardship.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – local responsibility for sanitary and industrial wastewater treatment and protection

Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) – typically, local fire or environmental health departments with municipal or county-level responsibility for enforcing, in the first instance and at site level, federal and state waste and hazardous-materials laws and regulations.

City planning departments/architectural review boards – local authority for enforcing the endangered species statutes, habitat stewardship and habitat conservation plans, and wetlands protection and mitigation through review and approval of development projects and the environmental impacts associated with them.

4.1.2 *Supply a brief survey, including maps and charts, of the local environmental situation with a view to environmental health, protected areas, cultural monuments and potential natural hazards.*

National Park System

- *The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)*
The GGNRA is the largest urban national park in the world. The total park area is 74,000 acres of land and water. Approximately 28 miles of coastline lie within its boundaries. It is nearly two and one-half times the size of San Francisco. The GGNRA includes specific sites like Alcatraz, Marin Headlands, Fort Funston and Fort Mason, as well as Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site and the Presidio of San Francisco, each with its own unique natural, cultural and military histories. The GGNRA was designated a National Recreation Area on October 27, 1972.
- *Point Reyes National Seashore*
Point Reyes National Seashore covers 71,068 acres and contains unique elements of biological and historical interest in a spectacularly scenic panorama of thunderous ocean breakers, open grasslands, bushy hillsides and forested ridges. Native land mammals number about 37 species; marine mammals augment this total by another dozen

species. The biological diversity stems from a favorable location in the middle of California and the natural occurrence of many distinct habitats. Nearly 20% of the state's flowering plant species are represented on the San Francisco Peninsula, and over 45% of the bird species in North America have been sighted. President John F. Kennedy established the Point Reyes National Seashore on September 13, 1962. Together with the GGNRA, Point Reyes NS was designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1988.

- *Yosemite National Park*

One of the most famous parks in the world, Yosemite embraces a spectacular tract of mountain-and-valley scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which was set aside as a national park in 1890. The park harbors a grand collection of waterfalls, meadows and forests that include groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things. Highlights of the park include Yosemite Valley, and its high cliffs and waterfalls; Wawona's history center and historic hotel; the Mariposa Grove, which contains hundreds of ancient giant sequoias; Glacier Point's spectacular view of Yosemite Valley and the high country; Tuolumne Meadows, a large sub-alpine meadow surrounded by mountain peaks; and Hetch Hetchy, a reservoir in a valley considered a twin of Yosemite Valley. The park covers 761,266 acres. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site on October 31, 1984.

- *Redwood National and State Parks*

Redwood National and State Parks are home to the world's tallest trees: old-growth coast redwoods. They can live to be 2,000 years old and grow to over 300 feet tall. The parks protect 45% of all remaining old-growth redwood forest. Spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir, berry bushes and sword ferns create a multiple-canopied understory that towers over all visitors. The parks' mosaic of habitats includes prairie/oak woodlands, mighty rivers and streams, and 37 miles of pristine Pacific coastline. Cultural landscapes reflect American Indian history. The more recent logging history has led to much restoration of these parks. These parks were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980 and part of the California Coast Ranges UNESCO International Biosphere Reserve in 1983. The park covers 110,232 acres.

- *UNESCO International Biosphere Preserves*

In addition to the GGNRA/Point Reyes NS and California Coast Ranges, Northern California is the site of three additional International Biosphere Reserves: Stanislaus-Tuolumne (607 hectares), Sequoia-Kings Canyon (349,543 hectares) and San Joaquin (1,832 hectares).

- *Bureau of Land Management (BLM)*

The BLM manages 14.5 million acres of public land in California. The diverse terrain of this land ranges from sagebrush plains to old-growth forests, from rolling sand dunes to the rugged Pacific coastline, and from lush riparian areas to arid high deserts, and provides habitat for more than 800 species of plants and animals, many of them threatened or endangered. They support rangeland for wild horses and burros, and provide recreational opportunities in the form of hiking trails, rivers, off-highway vehicle areas, campgrounds and more than 3.5 million acres of wilderness. Cultural Resources: 38,905 acres inventoried (328 properties recorded); Wild and Scenic Rivers:

6 rivers, 77 miles (24,640 acres); Wilderness Areas: 74 areas (3.58 million acres); Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): 90 WSAs (1.56 million acres); National Conservation Areas (NCAs): 2 NCAs (9.55 million acres); National Scenic Areas: 1 area (200,000 acres); National Historic Trails: 2 trails (139 miles); National Recreation Trails: 6 trails (107 miles); Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): 129 ACECs (1.42 million acres); Research Natural Areas: 4 areas (140,563 acres).

- *Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site*

Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, the only Nobel Prize-winning playwright from the United States and the architect of modern American theater, lived at Tao House in the hills above Danville from 1937 to 1944. It was at this site that he wrote his final and most successful plays: *The Iceman Cometh*, *Long Days Journey into Night*, and *A Moon for the Misbegotten*. Since 1980, the National Park Service has been restoring Tao House, its courtyard and orchards, and telling the story of O'Neill, his work and his influence on American theater. This site was designated a National Historic Site on October 12, 1976.

- *Muir Woods National Monument*

"This is the best tree-lovers monument that could possibly be found in all the forests of the world," declared conservationist John Muir when describing the majestic coast redwoods of Muir Woods. Until the 1800s, many Northern California coastal valleys were covered with coast redwood trees similar to those now found in Muir Woods National Monument. The forest along Redwood Creek in today's Muir Woods was spared from logging because it was hard to get to. Noting that Redwood Creek contained one of the San Francisco Bay Area's last uncut stands of old-growth redwood, Congressman William Kent and his wife, Elizabeth Thacher Kent, bought 295 acres here for \$45,000 in 1905. To protect the redwoods the Kents donated the land to the U.S. federal government and, in 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt declared it a national monument. Roosevelt suggested naming the area after Kent, but Kent wanted it named for conservationist John Muir. This was designated a National Monument on January 9, 1908.

- *John Muir National Historic Site*

The site preserves the 17-room mansion where the naturalist John Muir lived from 1890 to his death in 1914. While living in Martinez, Muir accomplished many things: He battled to prevent Yosemite National Park's Hetch Hetchy Valley from being dammed; he served as the first president and one of the founders of the Sierra Club; he played a role in the creation of several national parks; he wrote many articles and several books expounding on the virtues of conservation and the natural world. The Muir house and historic Martinez adobe became part of the National Park Service in 1964. In 1992, Mt. Wanda was added to the Site. The Muir family historically owned the 325-acre tract of oak woodland and grassland. This was designated a National Historic Site on August 31, 1964.

- *Angel Island State Park*

In the middle of San Francisco Bay lies Angel Island State Park, offering spectacular views of the San Francisco skyline, the Marin Headlands and Mount Tamalpais. The island is also alive with history. Three thousand years ago the island was a fishing and hunting site for Coastal Miwok Indians. It was later a haven for Spanish explorer Juan

de Ayala, a cattle ranch and a U.S. Army post. From 1910 to 1940, the island processed thousands of immigrants. During World War II, Japanese and German POWs were held on the island, which was also used as a jumping-off point for American soldiers returning from the Pacific. In the '50s and '60s, the island was home to a Nike missile base. Today, there are two active Coast Guard stations – at Point Blunt and Point Stuart – on the island. Angel Island became a state park in 1958.

- *Big Basin Redwoods State Park*

Big Basin is California's oldest state park, established in 1902. The park consists of over 18,000 acres of old growth and recovering redwood forest, with mixed conifer, oaks, chaparral and riparian habitats. Elevations in the park vary from sea level to over 2,000 feet. The climate ranges from foggy and damp near the ocean to sunny, warm ridge tops. Big Basin is the home of the largest continuous stand of Ancient Coast Redwoods south of San Francisco.

- *China Camp State Park*

Once the site of a thriving fishing village on San Pablo Bay, China Camp State Park is not only the historic remains of the village, but also 1,640 acres of natural watershed along the shores of San Francisco Bay. The park features extensive intertidal, salt marsh, meadow and oak habitats that are home to a variety of wildlife, including deer, squirrels and numerous birds. Visitors not only enjoy wildlife-watching, but also hiking, swimming, boating and windsurfing.

- *Henry W. Coe State Park*

The largest state park in Northern California, Henry W. Coe State Park is only a couple of hours away from the San Francisco metropolitan area.

- *Jack London State Historic Park*

Jack London State Historic Park is a memorial to writer and adventurer Jack London, who made his home at the site from 1905 until his death in 1916. The park was once part of the writer's 1,500-acre Beauty Ranch. The 800-acre park contains the cottage residence where he wrote books, short stories, articles and letters while he oversaw various agricultural enterprises. A trail leads to London's grave and to "Wolf House," London's dream house, which was destroyed by fire in 1913.

- *Mount Tamalpais State Park*

Just north of San Francisco's Golden Gate is Mount Tamalpais, 6,300 acres of redwood groves and oak woodlands with a spectacular view from the 2,571-foot peak. On a clear day, visitors can see the Farallon Islands, 25 miles out to sea, the Marin County hills, San Francisco and the bay, hills and cities of the East Bay, and Mount Diablo. On rare occasions, the Sierra Nevada's snow-covered mountains can be seen 150 miles away. Coastal Miwok Indians lived in the area for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. In 1770, two explorers named the mountain La Sierra de Nuestro Padre de San Francisco, which was later changed to the Miwok word *tamalpais*. With the Gold Rush of 1849, San Francisco grew and more people began to use Mount Tamalpais for recreation. Trails were developed and a wagon road was built. Later, a railway was completed and became known as "The Crookedest Railroad in the World." It was abandoned in 1930 after a wildfire damaged the line.

- *Olompali State Historic Park*
 The park overlooks the Petaluma River and San Pablo Bay from the east-facing slopes of 1,558-foot Mount Burdell. Several historic buildings are preserved within the park. Visitors may also use the hiking and horseback riding trail as well as shaded picnic area. Olompali State Historic Park encompasses land that has been a cultural crossroads, beginning with a large Coast Miwok village. The name Olompali comes from the lost Miwok language and may be translated as “southern village” or “southern people.” The Coast Miwok inhabited at least one site within the area of the present-day park continuously from as early as 6000 B.C. up until the early 1850s.
- *Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park*
 This park was the main residence of Rancho Petaluma, the 66,000-acre agricultural empire that General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, one of the most powerful men in the Mexican province of California from 1834 to 1846. The general ran his cattle, hide and tallow business, raised sheep, bred horses and grew numerous crops. The adobe contains authentic furniture and exhibits depicting early rancho life.
- *Pigeon Point*
 Perched on a cliff on the central California coast, 50 miles south of San Francisco, the 110-foot Pigeon Point Lighthouse, one of the tallest lighthouses in America, has been guiding mariners since 1872. Its five-wick lard oil lamp, and first-order Fresnel lens, comprised of 1,008 prisms, was first lit at sunset, November 15, 1872.

4.3 *Have environmental impact assessments been carried out by competent authorities for all sites and facilities? Please produce a list of all studies made and the date of such studies.*

The San Francisco Bay Area possesses a vast majority of the infrastructure necessary for the 2012 Olympic Games, and only a relatively small number of new sites and facilities will be constructed.

Venue Chart

NAME OF SITE	ASSESSMENT TYPE	FINDINGS	ASSESSOR & DATE
Maples Pavilion Stanford University	none required	1	
Swim Center Stanford University	none required	1	
San Francisco Civic Auditorium	none required	1	
Henry J. Kaiser Convention Center	none required	1	
Haas Pavilion University of California, Berkeley	none required	1	
Memorial Stadium University of California, Berkeley	none required	1	
San Jose Stadium	none required	1	
San Jose Civic Auditorium	none required	1	
Spartan Stadium California State University	none required	1	
Pac Bell Park San Francisco	EIR	2	City & County of San Francisco Planning Dept., San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (6/26/1997)
3Com Park San Francisco	none required	1	

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Venue Chart *continued from previous page*

NAME OF SITE	ASSESSMENT TYPE	FINDINGS	ASSESSOR & DATE
Moscone Convention Center & Moscone South	EIR	3	Environmental Review Officer, Planning Dept., City & County of San Francisco (1972)
Moscone Convention Center West	Negative Declaration	4	Environmental Review Officer, Planning Dept., City and County of San Francisco (3/12/1998)
Oakland Coliseum	EIR	2	City Planning Department, City of Oakland (6/10/1990, 5/10/1995)
San Jose Convention Center	EIR	3	City of San Jose Planning Commission (4/27/1983)
San Jose Arena	EIR	3	Department of City Planning, City of San Jose (10/21/1987)
Stanford Stadium	none for original stadium, EIR for modifications	6	
Domaine Chandon		7	
Fort Ord			
Lake Natoma			
San Francisco Waterfront Golden Gate Park			
Treasure Island			
George Haines International Swim Center Santa Clara		7	
FINDINGS			
<p>1 – In existence prior to the passing of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in 1970 (which requires Environmental Impact Reports) and have not undergone extensive renovations or modifications. These sites and facilities have been running in a stable manner for years, and no increased environmental impact is expected from the production and presentation of the 2012 Olympic Games.</p> <p>2 – Two unavoidable impacts: elevated traffic and CO and NOx emissions above standards for period of ingress and egress from Olympic Games in immediate vicinity. Benefits of project deemed to outweigh impacts. All other impacts mitigated.</p> <p>3 – The potential adverse environmental impacts were analyzed and subjected to practical mitigations.</p> <p>4 – This project will not have a significant impact on the environment.</p> <p>5 – Due to the lack of significant impacts predicted for this project, an EIR was deemed unnecessary. The potential adverse environmental impacts were analyzed and subjected to practical mitigations so that it was determined that no significant environmental impacts would result from the project. An EIR was prepared for the new parking facility, and no significant environmental impacts were identified.</p> <p>6 – Environmental Impact Reports and Assessments will be carried out in full compliance with current laws and regulations.</p> <p>7 – For any new construction or temporary construction with potential long-term impact, Environmental Impact Reports and Assessments will be carried out in full compliance with current laws and regulations.</p>			