

Chapter 59: [Biological Resources Protection](#)

Quick Start Summary

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URL: <https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/bioresourcesQuickstart.pdf>

1 Who needs to know about these requirements

The requirements of Biological Resources Protection apply to workers, supervisors, field construction managers, project managers, area/building managers, the Biological Resources Protection program manager, and Facilities and Operations. They cover review for wildlife-related environmental concerns and implementation of related controls for general site operations and maintenance activities, construction (including excavation and demolition work), and landscaping.

2 Why

Some activities, especially those with high surface impacts such as construction, can cause mortality of flora (plants) and fauna (animals), which can trigger regulatory involvement by an enforcement authority. Activities that involve landscaping and revegetation can introduce or spread invasive species, disturbing the local ecology and threatening the health and stability of native biological resources. Projects that involve ground or vegetation disturbance, particularly in undeveloped areas, can degrade, destroy, or cause fragmentation of natural habitat. In addition, waterways and streams that serve as or drain to important wildlife habitat can be polluted by industrial activities or damaged by erosion or maintenance activities.

3 What do I need to know

SLAC is subject to a number of biological resources protection requirements, which are administered or enforced through multiple regulations and agencies. Compliance is achieved primarily through effective project planning and review processes. Activities can be designed or conducted to minimize or eliminate adverse impacts to biological resources through deliberate site selection, alternatives analysis, and mitigation, and should follow appropriate *avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs)*.

In addition, workers must notify the program manager if any unlawful or harmful activities that may impact biological resources are observed (for example, disturbance of active bird nests) and should notify the program manager of notable wildlife sightings and incidents.

4 When

These requirements take effect 18 March 2022.

5 Where do I find more information

[SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- [Chapter 59, “Biological Resources Protection”](#)

Or contact the [program manager](#).

Chapter 59

Biological Resources Protection

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URL: <https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/pdfs/ESHch59.pdf>

1 Purpose

The purpose of this program is to ensure that SLAC adheres to all applicable environmental regulations as well as best practices regarding biological resources. For the purposes of this program, *biological resources* include flora (plants), fauna (animals), and natural features, such as water bodies and *wetlands*, that support wildlife habitat and/or are subject to regulatory protection.

It covers review for wildlife-related environmental concerns and implementation of related controls for general site operations and maintenance activities, construction (including excavation and demolition work), and landscaping.

It applies to workers, supervisors, field construction managers, project managers, area/building managers, the Biological Resources Protection program manager, and Facilities and Operations.

For information on SLAC requirements to minimize or prevent aquatic pollution from stormwater discharges, see [Chapter 26, “Stormwater”](#).

2 Roles and Responsibilities

Functional roles and general responsibilities for each under this program are listed below. More detailed responsibilities and when they apply are provided in the procedures and requirements.

The roles may be performed by one or more individuals and one individual may play more than one role, depending on the structure of the organizations involved. Responsibilities may be delegated.

2.1 Worker

- Follows biological resources protection procedures and *avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs)* as defined by the Biological Resources Protection program manager and/or project manager
- Notifies the Biological Resources Protection program manager if any unlawful or harmful activities that may impact biological resources are observed (for example, disturbance of active bird nests)
- Should notify the program manager of notable wildlife sightings and incidents

2.2 Supervisor

- Ensures workers are aware of and observe requirements of this program

2.3 Field Construction Manager

- In addition to sharing responsibilities of project managers, works with the Biological Resources Protection program manager when work is conducted near sensitive biological resources, such as active bird nests

2.4 Project Manager

- Works with the Biological Resources Protection program manager to develop and implement appropriate controls for construction or demolition projects, building maintenance activities or renovations, and projects involving landscaping or revegetation
- Ensures necessary permits and AMMs are in place prior to start of work
- Maintains awareness of ecologically sensitive resources in the project area
- Notifies the program manager if any unlawful or harmful activities that may impact biological resources are observed (for example, disturbance of active bird nests) in the project area
- Should notify the program manager of notable wildlife sightings and incidents

2.5 Area / Building Manager

- Consults the program manager when planning any landscaping or vegetation changes
- Notifies the program manager if any unlawful or harmful activities that may impact biological resources are observed (for example, disturbance of active bird nests)
- Should notify the program manager of notable wildlife sightings and incidents

2.6 Facilities and Operations Division

- Maintains landscaping and vegetation standards and the [Tree and Shrub Protection Guideline](#)
- Implements standards and controls for routine maintenance

2.7 Biological Resources Protection Program Manager

- Keeps program current and accurate; reviews program and related documentation for currency at least every three years
- Administers the implementation of applicable regulations and permits, including implementation of AMMs, to ensure protection of biological resources
- Acts as the SLAC primary contact with regulatory agencies regarding permit applications and/or consultations, either directly or through a subcontractor
- Reviews construction and maintenance projects to ensure compliance with biological resources regulations and minimal impact to wildlife and habitat through the [ESH Project Review Process](#), Building Inspection Office (BIO) approval process, and other internal project planning and review processes
- Provides guidance to project managers regarding potential project impacts to biological resources and appropriate AMMs

- Coordinates and/or performs biological surveys, such as nesting bird surveys or pre-construction surveys; maintains results
- Maintains records of significant wildlife sightings and incidents

3 Procedures, Processes, and Requirements

These documents describe the detailed requirements for this program and how to implement them:

- [Biological Resources Protection: General Requirements](#) (SLAC-I-750-0A16S-013). Describes requirements for review for wildlife-related environmental concerns and implementation of related controls for general site operations and maintenance activities, construction (including excavation and demolition work), and landscaping

These are other program documents and resources:

- *SLAC Biological Resources Protection Manual*, March 2021. Prepared by Kleinfelder, Inc. for SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
- *SLAC Landscape Vegetation and Planting Guidance* (SLAC-I-750-0A15E-001) (available from the Biological Resources Protection program manager)
- Biological Site Evaluation for the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory 230kV Transmission Line Vegetation Management Program, July 2021. Prepared by Garcia and Associates for SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

4 Training

There are no specific training requirements for this program.

Personnel who perform or supervise work outdoors should be aware that certain wildlife, such as listed species or birds and their nests, are protected.

5 Definitions

active nest. Any bird nest that contains viable eggs or live young

avoidance and minimization measure (AMM). Practice implemented prior to, during, and/or after an activity to avoid or minimize its effects on *biological resources*

biological resource. Flora (plants), fauna (animals), and natural features, such as water bodies and *wetlands*, that support wildlife habitat and/or are subject to regulatory protection

consultation. A process initiated by federal agencies with the US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) under Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) if a proposed action may affect a *listed endangered* or *threatened* species and/or *designated critical habitat*

designated critical habitat. A geographic area defined by the USFWS as containing features or resources essential to the conservation and survival of a *listed species* and thus granted protections under the FESA

habitat. An area that supports *wildlife* by providing resources such as food or shelter

incidental take permit. Permit issued by the USFWS under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA for otherwise lawful activities, unless the activity's purpose is scientific research or enhancement of a listed species, that could adversely affect a *listed species*

jeopardy. Condition occurring when an action is reasonably expected, directly or indirectly, to diminish a species' numbers, reproduction, or distribution so that the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild is appreciably reduced

jurisdictional. A water feature, such as a *wetland*, stream, or tributary, that is subject to the regulatory requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Certification issued by the regional water quality control board under the CWA to verify that a proposed activity that discharges dredged or fill material into a *WOTUS* complies with existing state water quality requirements

Section 404 Permit. Permit issued by US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the CWA for proposed activities that discharge dredged or fill material into a *WOTUS*

species, endangered. Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

species, invasive. A plant or animal species that is not native to the local environment and can threaten native organisms and ecosystems

species, listed. Species protected under the FESA (that is, *threatened* or *endangered*)

species, protected. Species listed as *threatened* or *endangered* under the FESA, areas designated as *critical habitat* by the USFWS, or water bodies that are subject to Section 404 and/or 401 of the CWA

species, threatened. Species likely to become *endangered* in the foreseeable future

take. To "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct" (FESA, Section 3[18])

waters of the United States (WOTUS). A water body or feature that is subject to the regulatory requirements of the CWA; by definition, all WOTUS are *jurisdictional*

wetland. An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions

wildlife. Undomesticated animal species, including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and fish

6 References

6.1 External Requirements

The following are the external requirements that apply to this program:

- Title 10, *Code of Federal Regulations*, “Energy”, Chapter 10, “Department of Energy (General Provisions)”, Part 1022, “Compliance with Floodplain and Wetland Environmental Review Requirements” ([10 CFR 1022](#))
- Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, “Protection of Environment”, Chapter I, “Environmental Protection Agency”, Subchapter A, “General”, Part 6, “Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act and Assessing the Environmental Effects Abroad of EPA Actions”, Subpart C, “Requirements for Environmental Information Documents and Third-Party Agreements for EPA Actions Subject to NEPA”, Section 6.302, “Responsible Official Requirements” ([40 CFR 6.302](#))
- Title 16, *United States Code*, “Conservation”
 - Chapter 5A, “Protection and Conservation of Wildlife”, Subchapter 2, “Protection of Bald and Golden Eagles”, Section 668, “Bald and Golden Eagles” ([16 USC 668](#))
 - Chapter 7, “Protection of Migratory Game and Insectivorous Birds”, Subchapter 2, “Migratory Bird Treaty” ([16 USC 703–712](#)) (Migratory Bird Treaty Act)
 - Chapter 28, “Wild and Scenic Rivers” ([16 USC 1274–1287](#))
 - Chapter 31, “Marine Mammal Protection” ([16 USC 1361–1407](#))
 - Chapter 35, “Endangered Species” ([16 USC 1531–1544](#)) (Endangered Species Act)
 - Chapter 53, “Control of Illegally Taken Fish and Wildlife” ([16 USC 3371–3378](#)) (Lacey Act)
- Title 33, *United States Code*, “Navigation and Navigable Waters”, Chapter 26, “Water Pollution Prevention and Control”, Subchapter 4, “Permits and Licenses”
 - Section 1341, “Certification” ([33 USC 1341](#)) (Section 401)
 - Section 1344, “Permits for Dredged or Fill Material” ([33 USC 1344](#)) (Section 404)
- Title 42, *United States Code*, “The Public Health and Welfare”, Chapter 55, “National Environmental Policy” ([42 USC 4321–4370](#)) (National Environmental Policy Act)
- Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality” ([EO 11514](#))
- Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands” ([EO 11990](#))
- Executive Order 13122, “Invasive Species” ([EO 13122](#))
- Executive Order 13186, “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds” ([EO 13186](#))
- Executive Order 13751, “Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species” ([EO 13751](#))
- Site Compliance Plan for Department of Energy Order 458.1, Change 4, “Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment” ([DOE O 458.1, Chg 4 \[LtdChg\] SCP](#))

As a federal facility, SLAC is exempt from state laws and regulations related to biological resources. However, the laws below may help guide planning and implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and controls to protect biological resources.

- *California Fish and Game Code*, Division 2, “Department of Fish and Wildlife”
 - Chapter 6, “Fish and Wildlife Protection and Conservation” ([FGC 1601–1607](#))
 - Chapter 10, “Native Plant Protection” ([FGC 1900–1913](#))
- *California Fish and Game Code*, Division 3, “Fish and Game Generally”, Chapter 1.5, “Endangered Species”, Article 1, “General Provisions” ([FGC 2050–2068](#))

6.2 Related Documents

[SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- [Chapter 1, “General Policy and Responsibilities”](#)
 - [General Policy and Responsibilities: ESH Project Review Procedure](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A24C-001)

Other SLAC Documents

- [SLAC National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\) Implementation Procedure](#) (SLAC-I-750-0A16C-001)
- [Tree and Shrub Protection Guideline](#) (SLAC-I-708-406-001-00)

Chapter 59: [Biological Resources Protection](#)

General Requirements

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URL: <https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/bioresourcesReqGeneral.pdf>

1 Purpose

The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that SLAC adheres to all pertinent environmental regulations as well as best practices regarding *biological resources*.

They cover review for wildlife-related environmental concerns and implementation of related controls for general site operations and maintenance activities, construction (including excavation and demolition work), and landscaping.

They apply to workers, supervisors, field construction managers, project managers, area/building managers, the Biological Resources Protection program manager, and Facilities and Operations.

2 Requirements

2.1 General

SLAC is subject to a number of biological resources protection requirements, which are administered or enforced through multiple regulations and agencies. Key applicable regulatory standards and corresponding SLAC requirements are summarized below. For a complete list, see Section 6.1, “External Requirements”, in [Chapter 59, “Biological Resources Protection”](#).

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) is primarily administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)¹ and establishes a framework for protecting *endangered* and *threatened species* and their *designated critical habitats*. The FESA prohibits the *take*² of protected species without an *incidental take permit*. Habitat modification or degradation significant enough to injure or kill wildlife by impacting breeding, feeding, or sheltering behaviors is also a form of take.

There are three federally threatened species that have the potential to occur at or near SLAC: central California coast steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), and

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- 1 The USFWS administers the FESA for non-marine species and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has statutory authority over the FESA for marine species; no marine species occur at SLAC.
 - 2 *Take* is defined as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct” (ESA, Section 3[18]).

California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). Additionally, San Francisquito Creek is designated critical habitat for steelhead. There are no federally endangered species with the potential to occur at or near SLAC.

2.1.1.1 SLAC Implementation

For proposed actions that may affect a federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat, SLAC must initiate consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the FESA (see Figure 1).

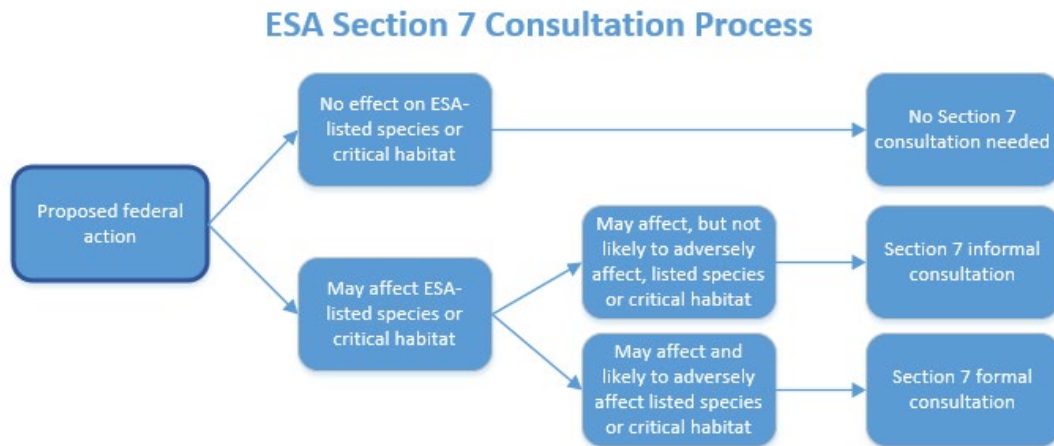


Figure 1 ESA Section 7 Consultation Process

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it unlawful to take, possess, or transport any migratory bird or its parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs except under a valid permit. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment or loss of reproductive effort (for example, killing or abandonment of eggs or young) is considered a form of take. Almost all native birds are protected under the MBTA³.

Birds can nest in a variety of habitats, including in trees and shrubs, surfaces on or low to the ground, or inside or outside manmade structures. Activities such as construction, demolition, or outdoor renovations can be particularly disturbing to nesting birds. Nesting bird season is generally defined as January 1 through July 31 for raptors and February 15 through August 31 for birds.

2.1.2.1 SLAC Implementation

For proposed actions that have the potential to affect migratory birds or active nests (a nest that contains eggs or birds), SLAC should implement *avoidance and minimization measure (AMM)* to avoid take. These may include conducting nesting bird surveys, establishing buffer zones around active nests, and/or monitoring nests during activities.

3 European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) are the only species expected to occur at SLAC that are not protected under the MBTA; all other species are protected.

SLAC personnel should notify the Biological Resources Protection program manager if a nest is found near an active work site, even if it does not look to contain eggs or young. The program manager can work with the project to establish AMMs if needed.

2.1.3 Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a regulatory framework to protect water quality in the United States. Section 404 of the CWA is administered by US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into a *water of the United States (WOTUS)*. Section 401 of the CWA is administered by the regional water quality control board (RWQCB) and requires that any agency applying for a federal permit allowing discharge of pollutants into a WOTUS, such as a Section 404 permit, also obtain a state water quality certification to ensure that the activity complies with state water quality standards.

2.1.3.1 SLAC Implementation

All WOTUS are subject to the CWA. For proposed actions that would result in fill or discharge to a WOTUS, such as San Francisquito Creek, SLAC must consult with and/or obtain a permit from the USACE (CWA Section 404) and a certification from RWQCB (CWA Section 401). The Biological Resources Protection program manager can assist in determining the jurisdictional status of a surface water at SLAC and whether a proposed activity requires permitting⁴.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act prohibits the take of bald or golden eagles or their parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs without a federal permit.

2.1.4.1 SLAC Implementation

Bald and golden eagles are unlikely to occur or nest at SLAC but are known to occur in the San Francisquito Creek watershed area.

2.1.5 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of a proposed action and any reasonable alternatives, including those to biological resources, during planning and prior to making decisions.

2.1.5.1 SLAC Implementation

More information on SLAC's NEPA process can be found in SLAC's [NEPA Implementation Procedure](#).

4 A water can be considered *jurisdictional* based on several factors, including presence of a significant nexus with a WOTUS.

2.2 Procedures and Specific Requirements

2.2.1 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following is a partial list of *avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs)* that can be implemented to minimize disturbance to wildlife before or during activities at SLAC. It is not a comprehensive list of all AMMs. The Biological Resources Protection program manager can implement or assist in implementing AMMs and will determine which measures are appropriate depending on the nature and location of the activity:

- **Nesting bird survey.** For high-impact activities occurring outdoors (or indoors, if in an area that is readily accessible from the outside) during nesting bird season, conduct a nesting bird survey prior to the start of work, if needed.
- **Buffer zone.** If an active nest is present near a work site, establish a buffer zone (for example, 50 feet) around the nest and minimize or avoid activities within the buffer.
- **Biological monitoring.** If work near an active bird nest is not avoidable, monitor the nest during work to ensure that the activity does not result in disturbance or harm.
- **Pre-construction biological survey.** If construction or demolition activities are planned in undisturbed areas, conduct a biological resources survey prior to the start of work, if needed.
- **Site selection.** Sites for new construction should be selected to minimize fragmentation of or disturbance to existing natural landscapes to the extent possible by situating new facilities near or adjacent to existing development.
- **Work schedule.** When possible, high-impact work should be scheduled to avoid the nesting bird season (February 15 through August 31) and, for applicable activities (such as demolition of abandoned buildings, work on large, hollowed trees), scheduled to avoid the roosting bat season (April 1 through August 31).
- **Foot traffic.** Foot and vehicular traffic on natural, undisturbed areas should be minimized to the extent possible.

2.2.2 Landscaping

In landscaping and revegetation activities, including hydroseeding, the use of local, native plant species should be prioritized. *Invasive species* should not be used or spread at SLAC. Groundskeeping personnel should avoid disturbing active bird nests prior to trimming or removing. The Biological Resources Protection program manager can perform nesting bird surveys and should conduct reviews of plant and hydroseed lists for planned landscaping activities. Project managers should refer to SLAC's Landscape Vegetation and Planting Guidance for best management practices as well as a list of preferred plant species⁵. Tree protection falls under SLAC Facilities and Operations in accordance with its [Tree and Shrub Protection Guideline](#).

2.2.3 Weed Abatement and Vegetation Management

For the purposes of general housekeeping and minimizing fire risk, SLAC uses several weed abatement and vegetation management methods to control vegetation growth around the site. Mechanical control includes

⁵ *SLAC Landscape Vegetation and Planting Guidance* (SLAC-I-750-0A15E-001)

abatement methods such as mowing, cutting, or hand removal. Chemical control is conducted through herbicides, such as glyphosate-based agents. Mechanical control is the preferred method of vegetation control as there is less potential for environmental impact.

If chemical methods are used, the following guidelines should be followed:

- Herbicides must be used in accordance with the product's instructions.
- Herbicides should not be used in or adjacent to waterways or drainages, as this may result in storm water runoff pollution and/or hillside erosion impacts.
- Spot application should be used, as opposed to broad application or spraying.
- Herbicides should not be applied if there is rainfall expected in the next 24 to 48 hours in order to minimize storm water contamination.
- Only herbicides with glyphosate as the active ingredient should be used; herbicides with other active ingredients should only be applied after coordination with the Biological Resources Protection program manager and/or Stormwater program manager.

If chemical methods of weed abatement and vegetation management are planned, the Biological Resources Protection program manager should be contacted to ensure that potential impacts to the ecosystem are avoided

Biological resources protection measures for vegetation management under SLAC's 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line are addressed in a separate Biological Site Evaluation⁶.

2.2.4 Wildlife Encounters

If potentially protected wildlife, such as a bird or bird nest, is found in an area where it may impact or be impacted by SLAC's activities:

1. Call the Biological Resources Protection program manager

If wildlife that presents an immediate safety hazard is encountered at SLAC, such as a venomous snake in a trafficked area or a mountain lion:

1. Call SLAC Site Security (ext. 5555)
2. Contact the SLAC building manager for the nearest buildings and notify them of the sighting

If someone has been seriously injured during a wildlife encounter at SLAC:

1. Call 911 for emergency medical treatment
2. Call SLAC Site Security (ext. 5555)
3. Contact the person's supervisor

⁶ Biological Site Evaluation for the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory 230kV Transmission Line Vegetation Management Program, July 2021

2.2.5 Nuisance Wildlife

Burrowing rodents, noxious weeds, and other plants and animals can have harmful effects on the vegetation communities and landscaping at SLAC. Others, such as snakes or insects, can present safety concerns to personnel. Nuisance wildlife should be addressed using methods that protect resources and workers at SLAC while being as humane and/or non-toxic as feasible.

Pest control techniques vary depending on the subject species and environment but should generally employ humane methods. Burrow fumigation is an example of a humane pest management practice for ground squirrels and rodents, though it is most effective in the spring when soil moisture is high. Traps are not recommended unless designed in a way that ensures non-target wildlife is not inadvertently impacted instead. Live-trapping and relocation is also a preferred control method and can be used for larger mammals such as raccoons; however, wildlife should not be transported and released to a different site than where it was captured (that is, not outside of SLAC's site boundary), unless the animal is injured and is being taken to a certified wildlife rehabilitation center.

The Biological Resources Protection program manager can provide recommendations for effective and compliant methods to control nuisance wildlife.

2.2.6 Surface Waters and Drainages

Many drainages, ditches, ponds, and other surface waters at SLAC may meet the *jurisdictional* definition under the CWA. Maintenance activities, such as trimming or management of vegetation in or near these waters, should be conducted so that there is no discharge of sediment or material, including branches and natural debris, into the water. Foot traffic in and around waterways should also be minimized to the extent possible. If a proposed activity in or near a surface water has the potential to discharge any material into the waterway, the project manager should contact the Biological Resources Protection program manager.

3 Forms

The following forms and systems are required by these requirements:

- None

4 Recordkeeping

The following recordkeeping requirements apply for these requirements:

- The Biological Resources Protection program manager maintains records of biological surveys and of significant wildlife sightings and incidents

5 References

[SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- [Chapter 59, "Biological Resources Protection"](#)

- *SLAC Biological Resources Protection Manual*, March 2021. Prepared by Kleinfelder, Inc. for SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (available from the Biological Resources Protection program manager)
- *SLAC Landscape Vegetation and Planting Guidance* (SLAC-I-750-0A15E-001) (available from the Biological Resources Protection program manager)
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- [Chapter 1, “General Policy and Responsibilities”](#)
 - [General Policy and Responsibilities: ESH Project Review Procedure](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A24C-001)
- [Chapter 26, “Stormwater”](#)

Other SLAC Documents

- [SLAC National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\) Implementation Procedure](#) (SLAC-I-750-0A16C-001)
- [Tree and Shrub Protection Guideline](#) (SLAC-I-708-406-001-00)