DRAFT TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT



Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Gaming Pavilion Project

El Dorado County, California | December 2025

Lead Agency:

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
5281 Honpie Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Prepared By:

Acorn Environmental
5170 Golden Foothill Parkway
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
916.235.8224
www.acorn-env.com

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Executive Summary

ES.1 BACKGROUND

This Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) has been prepared by the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Tribe) to assess the potential off-reservation impacts of the Tribe's proposed Gaming Pavillion project (Project). The proposed gaming pavilion would be located at the existing Red Hawk Casino on the Shingle Springs Rancheria (Rancheria or Reservation) in El Dorado County, California. The TEIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Tribal-State Compact (Compact) between the Tribe and the State of California. The Tribe serves as the Lead Agency for the TEIR.

ES.2 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Tribe is proposing to expand its Red Hawk Casino with the addition of a gaming pavilion. The existing facility includes a 278,000-square-foot casino and adjacent eight-level parking garage. In 2022, the Tribe expanded the casino with the Apex entertainment center. The potential off-reservation impacts of the Apex center were addressed within a TEIR finalized in 2022. The 6,200-square-foot gaming pavilion would be developed adjacent to the existing casino. The single-floor gaming pavilion would provide for the relocation of slot machines and table games from underutilized sections of the gaming floor. There are no specific plans for the floor space that would be freed up by the relocation of gaming activities, although the area may be used for improved circulation, gathering space, expanded buffet seating, bingo, or a poker room.

ES.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

Notice of Preparation

The Tribe filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Draft TEIR on October 31, 2025 in accordance with Section 11.8.2 of the Compact, which is included as **Appendix A**. The NOP was distributed to the California State Clearinghouse (SCH), El Dorado County, resource agencies with off-reservation jurisdiction and other interested parties. The NOP was also published on the Tribe's website (www.shinglespringsrancheria.com). The NOP was prepared to inform agencies and the general public that a TEIR was being prepared and to invite comments on the scope and content of the document. Comments were accepted for a 30-day period ending on December 1, 2025. Comments received during that time are included in **Appendix B** and summarized in Chapter 5, Agency and Public Comments. The NOP provided a preliminary description of the Project, Project location, and a summary of probable off-reservation environmental impacts.

Draft TEIR

The publication of this Draft TEIR initiates a 45-day public review period. The public review period is identified within the Notice of Completion (NOC) filed with the SCH. The Draft TEIR may be found on the SCH's CEQANet website (https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/) filed under SCH Number 2025101557. The NOC and TEIR were also submitted to the California Gambling Control Commission, El Dorado County, the California Department of Transportation, and the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. The NOC and TEIR are also posted on the Tribe's website (www.shinglespringsrancheria.com).

Final TEIR

The Tribe will prepare a Final TEIR, which will include all comments received on the Draft TEIR along with responses to comments and the Draft TEIR (including any revisions made to the document). The Tribe will submit the Final TEIR to El Dorado County, the SCH, the California Gambling Control Commission, the California Department of Transportation, and the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. The Final TEIR will also be posted on the Tribe's website (www.shinglespringsrancheria.com).

ES.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This TEIR analysis the potential environmental impacts of the Project. **Table ES-1** (found at the end of this chapter) summarizes all impacts, whether their level of significance was found to be no impact, less-than-significant impact, or significant. For any impacts found to be significant, corresponding mitigation measures are included and the level of significance after mitigation is indicated. The identified mitigation measures are considered to be feasible by the Tribe.

Table ES-1:Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures[1]

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
Environmental Categories with No Significant Impacts			
Aesthetics			
A. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	LS	None required.	LS
B. Substantially damage off-Reservation scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway	NI	None required.	NI
C. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views of historic buildings or views in the area?	NI	None required.	NI
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions		None required.	
A. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	LS	None required.	LS
B. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	LS	None required.	LS
C. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	LSM	**AQ-1: Dust and Emissions Control Plan** A Dust and Emissions Control Plan shall be prepared and implemented prior to construction that meets EDAQMD standards. Additionally, the Tribe will comply with EDAQMD adopted rules designed specifically to address a variety of air quality impacts due to construction-related air quality emissions. EDAQMD rules that apply to the Project include (Rule 202, 207, 223, and 223-1). The following measures shall	LSM

[1] NI = No Impact, LS = Less than Significant, LSM = Less than Significant with Mitigation, S = Significant, NA = Not Applicable

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
		be conducted throughout the construction period to limit and control dust and air emissions: ▪ Material excavated, stockpiled, or graded shall be sufficiently watered, treated, or covered to prevent fugitive dust from leaving the property boundaries and/or causing a public nuisance. ▪ Areas with vehicle traffic shall be watered or have a dust palliative applied as necessary to minimize dust emissions. ▪ On-site vehicle traffic shall be limited to a speed of 15 miles per hour (mph) on unpaved roads. ▪ Land clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation activities on the project site shall be suspended as necessary to prevent excessive windblown dust when winds are expected to exceed 20 mph. ▪ Inactive portions of the construction site shall be covered, seeded, or watered or otherwise stabilized until a suitable cover is established. ▪ Material transported off-site shall be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent it from being entrained in the air and there must be a minimum of six inches of freeboard in the bed of the transport vehicle. ▪ Paved streets adjacent to the project site shall be reasonably clean through methods such as sweeping or washing at the end of each day, or more frequently, if necessary, to remove excessive accumulation or visibly raised areas of soil that may have resulted from activities at the Project area. ▪ Prior to the end of construction, ground cover on the project site shall be re-established through seeding. ▪ Construction equipment will be properly maintained.	

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
D. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people off-Reservation?	LS	None required.	LS
E. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-Reservation environment?	LS	None required.	LS
F. Conflict with any off-Reservation plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	LS	None required.	LS
Noise			
A. Expose the Project expose off-Reservation persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	LS	None required.	LS
B. Expose off-Reservation persons to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	LS	None required.	LS
C. Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?	LS	None required.	LS
D. Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?	LS	None required.	LS
Transportation and Traffic			
A. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the off-Reservation circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and nonmotorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	LS	None required.	LS

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
B. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated off-Reservation roads or highways?	NI	None required.	NI
C. Substantially increase hazards to an off-Reservation design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	LS	None required.	LS
D. Result in inadequate emergency access for off-Reservation responders?	LS	None required.	LS

Section 1 | Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) has been prepared by the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Tribe) to assess the potential off-reservation impacts of the Tribe's proposed Gaming Pavilion project (Project). The proposed gaming pavilion would be located at the existing Red Hawk Casino on the Shingle Springs Rancheria (Rancheria or Reservation) in El Dorado County, California. The TEIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Tribal-State Compact (Compact) between the Tribe and the State of California. The Tribe serves as the Lead Agency for the TEIR.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

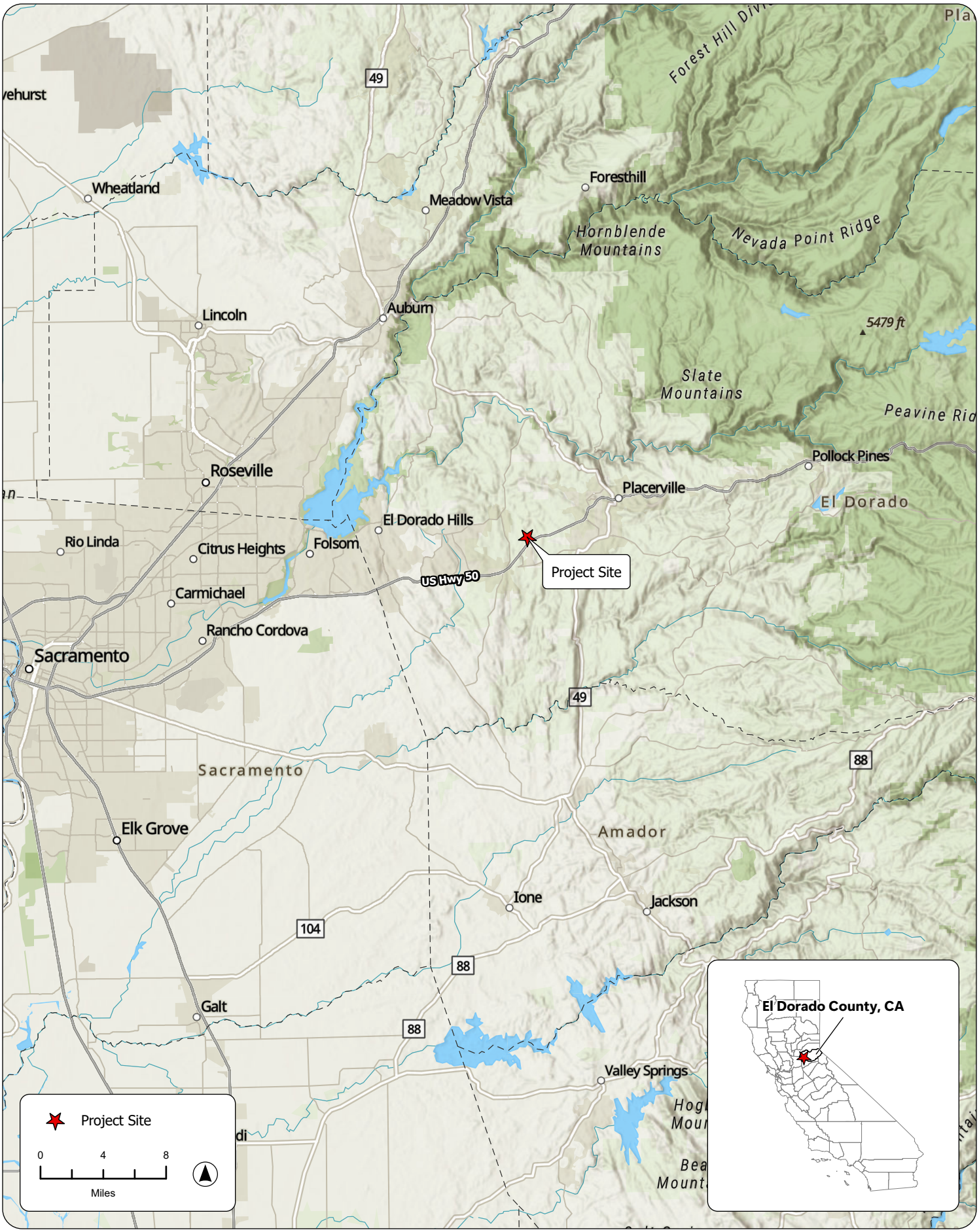
The Tribe is currently planning expansion of its Red Hawk Casino, which opened in 2008. In 2022, the Tribe expanded the casino with the Apex entertainment center. The potential off-reservation impacts of the Apex center were addressed within a TEIR finalized in 2022. The current proposed expansion includes the construction of a 6,200-square foot gaming pavilion. The proposed gaming pavilion (described in detail in **Section 2.3**) is the subject of this TEIR.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located on the Shingle Springs Rancheria within an unincorporated portion of El Dorado County approximately two miles northeast of the community of Shingle Springs (**Figure 1-1**). The proposed facilities would expand the Tribe's existing Red Hawk Casino, which is located on Red Hawk Parkway off Highway 50 (**Figure 1-2** and **1-3**).

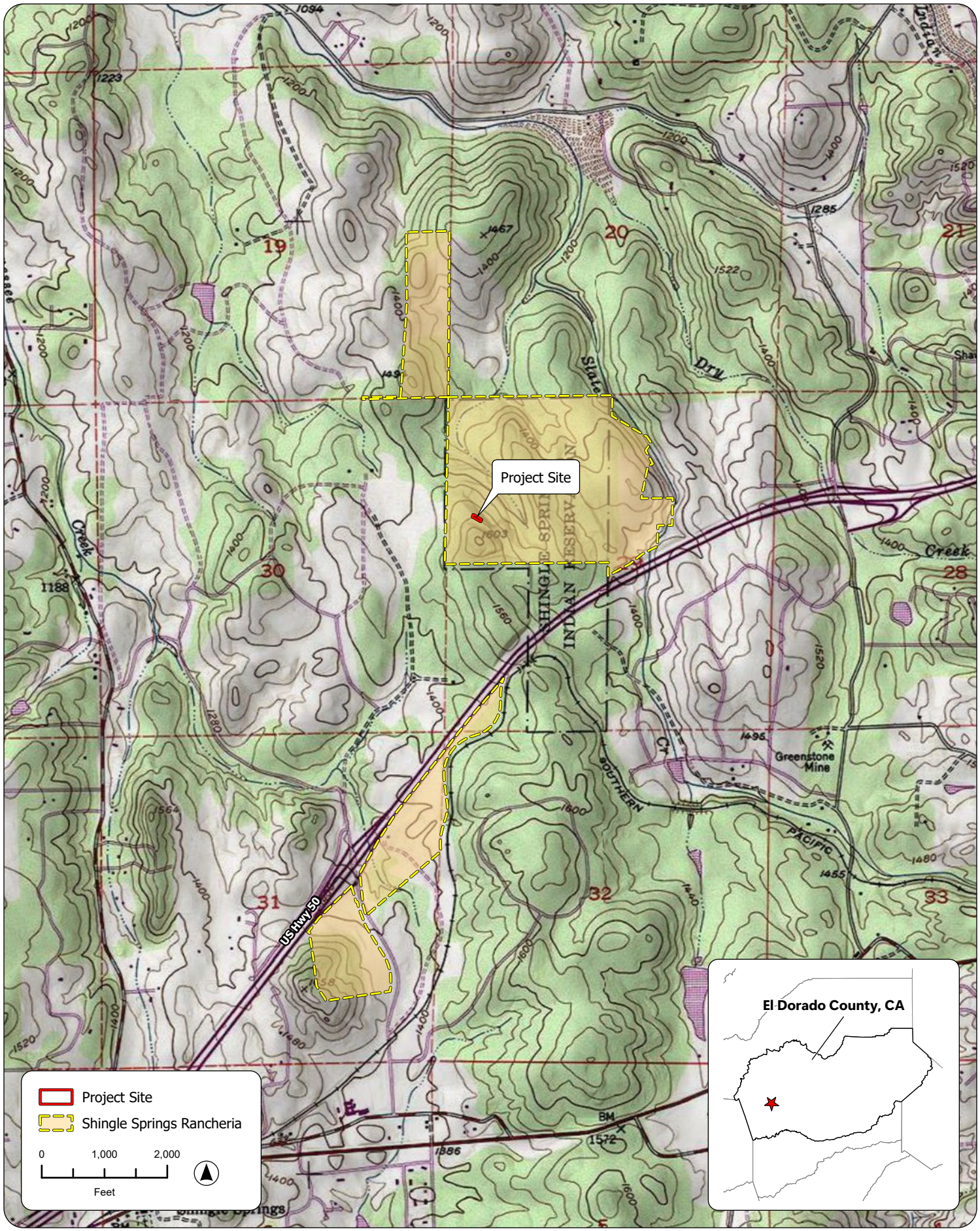
1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

This TEIR has been prepared in compliance with Section 11.0 of the Compact, which requires the Tribe to prepare a TEIR for any project that is related to the Tribe's gaming operation and may cause either a direct physical change in the off-reservation environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the off-reservation environment.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/13/2025

Figure 1-1
Regional Location



SOURCE: "Shingle Springs, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T10N R10E, Section 29, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/24/2025

Figure 1-2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 6/17/2024; Acorn Environmental, 10/24/2025

Figure 1-3
Aerial Overview

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Section 2 | Project Description

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Tribe is proposing to expand its Red Hawk Resort and Casino with the addition of a 6,200-square-foot (sf) gaming pavilion. The existing facility includes a 278,000-sf casino, 156-room hotel, the Apex entertainment center, and an eight-level parking garage.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

In developing the Project, the Tribe seeks to improve visitor experience of the Red Hawk Casino to strengthen and sustain economic development on the Rancheria.

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The gaming pavilion would be developed adjacent to the existing port cochere (**Figure 2-1**). The approximately 6,200-sf addition would connect to and be on the same level as the main floor of the casino. The single-floor gaming pavilion would provide for the relocation of slot machines and table games from underutilized sections of the gaming floor. There are no specific plans for the floor space that would be freed up by the relocation of gaming activities, although the area may be used for improved circulation, gathering space, expanded buffet seating, bingo, or a poker room. Architectural renderings of before and after construction are provided in **Figure 2-2**.

Exterior Details

The exterior of the gaming pavilion would be similar to the existing casino building. The top of the building would be below the top of the existing casino roof. The exterior would be composed of windows surrounded by earth-toned stone facades. Exterior lighting would be limited to shielded lighting under the roof overhang consistent with lighting currently provided on the casino.

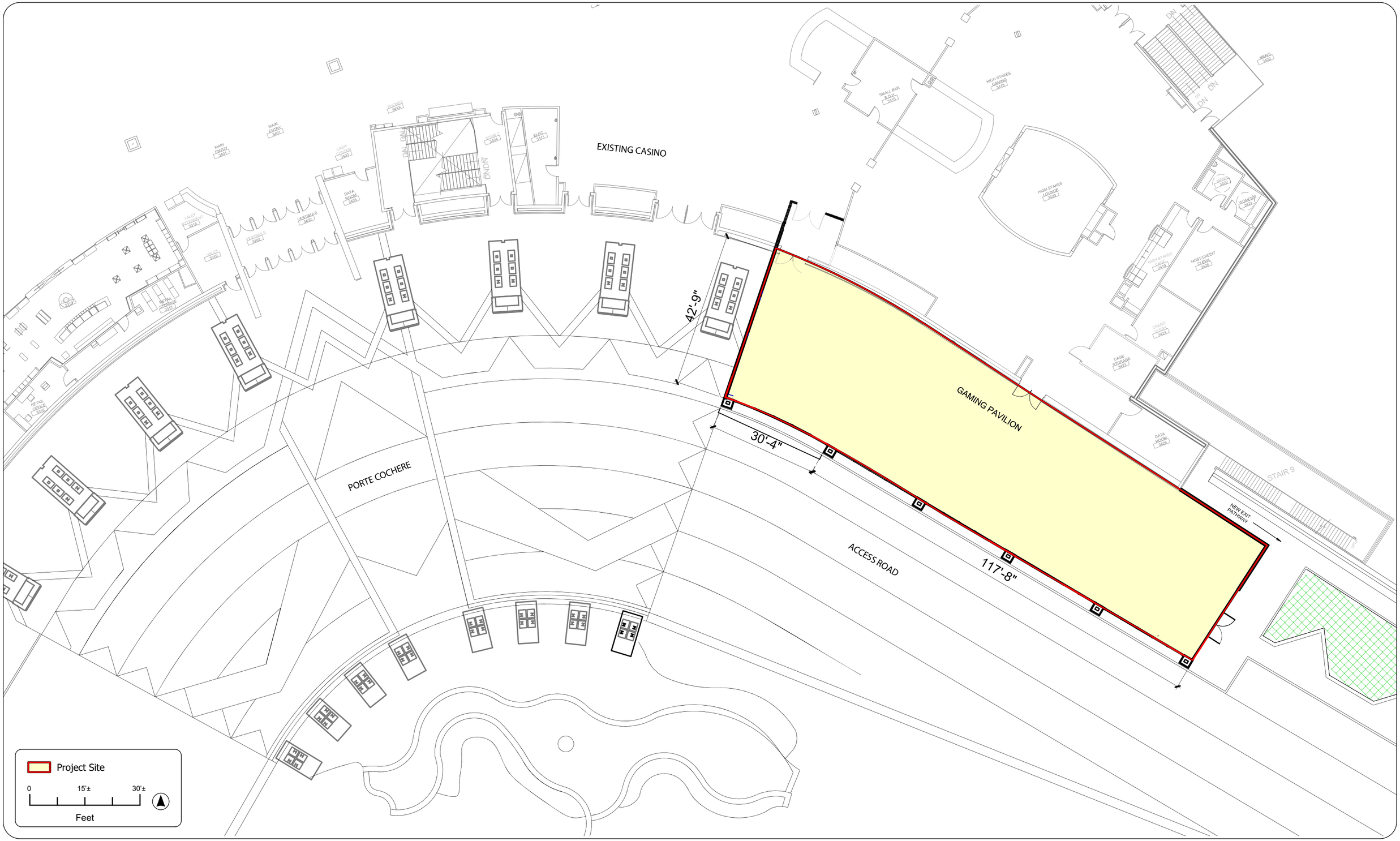
Patrons would be able to access the gaming pavilion through the existing casino and from the exterior of the east end of the pavilion.

2.3.2 Site Drainage

Site drainage for the existing casino is provided by a subsurface drainage system below the surface parking lot north of the casino. This system provides treatment of stormwater and reduces storm flows to pre-development levels. This subsurface system will also provide for drainage of the proposed gaming pavilion. Because the gaming pavilion would be developed mostly on previously paved ground, the area of impervious surfaces would not be significantly increased.

2.3.3 Outdoor Uses

No outdoor facilities would be provided as part of the Project. No outdoor events would be accommodated by the proposed facilities.



SOURCE: Red Hawk Casino, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/24/2025

Figure 2-1
Project Site Plan



BEFORE ADDITION



AFTER ADDITION

SOURCE: Red Hawk Casino, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 10/24/2025

Figure 2-2
Architectural Renderings

2.4 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN STANDARDS, AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

All construction activities, including staging, would occur within the Rancheria. No off-reservation construction would occur.

The Tribe would require construction contractors to limit exterior construction to between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekends and federally recognized holidays.

The Project would be designed and constructed to be generally consistent with the following standards. The Tribal-State Compact sets out methods by which the Tribe shall meet or exceed these codes.

2.4.1 California Building and Public Safety Codes

The California Building Code (CBC) as set forth in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. The CBC includes the Energy, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fire Codes. The CBC also includes the California Green Building Standards (CALGreen).

The California Public Safety Code as set forth in CCR Title 19 contains regulations governing the use and maintenance of buildings where more than 50 people may gather. The Public Safety Code requires inspections to ensure adequate emergency lighting, fire equipment, means of egress, and other safety measures.

2.4.2 El Dorado County Ordinances

The Project would be constructed and operated in a manner that is generally consistent with relevant El Dorado County Ordinances. These include the following:

Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance (Chapter 110.14)

This ordinance regulates grading to protect property and public welfare, and to avoid pollution of watercourses.

Asbestos and Dust Protection (Chapter 8.44)

This ordinance provides regulations to ensure that if naturally occurring asbestos are present on a project site, grading and construction activities would not create a health hazard.

Outdoor Lighting (Chapter 130.34)

This ordinance provides standards consistent with prudent safety practices for the elimination of excess nighttime light and glare.

2.4.3 El Dorado County Air Quality Management District

The Project would be constructed in a manner that substantially complies with all relevant El Dorado County Air Quality Management District Rules and Regulations, including the following:

Rule 202, Visible Emissions.

This rule limits emissions that are darker in shade than No. 1 on the "Ringelmann Chart" or of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than smoke.

Rule 205, Nuisance.

This rule prohibits discharge of air contaminants or other material that 1) cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public; 2) endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public; or 3) cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury, or damage to business or property.

Rule 207, Particulate Matter.

This rule Limits particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.1 grains per cubic foot of dry exhaust gas.

Rule 215, Architectural Coatings.

This rule specifies volatile organic compounds (VOC) content limits for architectural coatings applied within El Dorado County.

Rule 223-1, Fugitive Dust.

This rule limits fugitive dust emissions from construction and construction-related activities. The rule requires submission of a detailed Fugitive Dust Control Plan to the EDCAQMD prior to the start of any construction activity for which a grading permit was issued by El Dorado County.

Rule 223-2, Asbestos Hazard Mitigation.

This rule requires an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan must be prepared, submitted, approved and implemented when more than 20 cubic yards of earth will be moved at sites within an Asbestos Review Area as shown on the El Dorado County Naturally Occurring Asbestos Review Map maintained by the El Dorado AQMD.

Rule 224, Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Material.

This rule specifies VOC content limits for cutback and emulsified asphalt.

Rule 233, Stationary Internal Combustion Engines.

This rule limits nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from stationary internal combustion engines.

2.4.4 Best Management Practices

Resource Area	Protective Measures and Best Management Practices
Noise	BMPs to be implemented during construction for noise: ▪ Construction activities shall be limited to daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends. ▪ All construction vehicles or equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers and acoustical shields or shrouds in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. ▪ Maintenance of construction equipment and machinery, including noise reducing components such as mufflers, silencers, covers, guards, vibration isolators, etc., shall be performed regularly to reduce excess noise. ▪ Construction equipment and machinery shall only be operated by trained and qualified personnel.

Section 3 | Environmental Analysis

3.1 SCOPE OF THE OFF-RESERVATION ANALYSIS

Consistent with the requirements of the Tribal-State Compact (Compact) between the Tribe and the State of California, this section analyzes the potential off-Reservation environmental impacts of the Project. The "Reservation" is defined as the land currently held in federal trust for the Tribe and is also referred to as the Shingle Springs Rancheria (Rancheria). Environmental impacts that would occur only on the Reservation are not addressed in this analysis, only environmental impacts that would affect off-Reservation areas. This section addresses the following environmental categories.

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Noise
- Transportation and Traffic
- Cumulative Effects

3.1.1 Determination of Significance

The Tribe bases the determination of significance on whether the Project would result in a substantial, adverse change in the physical conditions of the off-Reservation environment. In some cases, the determination of significance is guided by questions contained in the Off-Reservation Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist provided in the Compact. In other cases, the significance of an impact is judged in light of the environmental setting or other factors.

3.1.2 Environmental Categories with No Significant Impacts

The Tribe has determined that there would be no significant off-Reservation impacts within the following categories. These environmental categories are not discussed further in this TEIR.

Agriculture and Forest Resources

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria. The area surrounding the Rancheria is zoned by El Dorado County as Residential Estates and the development of the gaming pavilion on the Reservation would not result in land use changes that would lead to the conversion of land uses off the Rancheria that would impact agriculture or forest resources.

Biological Resources

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria. Because the Project is located within a developed area of the Rancheria that is screened from off-Rancheria areas by existing development, indirect impacts to off-Rancheria biological resources would be avoided. The Project would not alter the course of any drainage channels or streams and would not increase the rate or amount of stormwater runoff leaving the Rancheria. The Project would not impact El Dorado County's Biological Corridor Overlay District as it will be entirely within trust land. Therefore, there would be no off-Reservation impacts on biological resources.

Cultural Resources

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria and therefore there would be no direct impacts to off-Reservation historical or archaeological resources. No historical sites are located near the Rancheria that could be indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Geology and Soils

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria and therefore there would be no impacts to off-Reservation geology and soils.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria. All potentially hazardous materials used or transported during construction or operation of the Project would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local standards and regulations. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to hazardous materials off-Reservation.

Land Use

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria and therefore there would be no direct impacts to off-Reservation land uses. The Project would occur entirely on-Reservation and would not require a change in land use.

Mineral Resources

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria and therefore there would be no direct impacts to off-Reservation mineral resources.

Population and Housing

The Red Hawk Casino currently employs approximately 1,100 people. The development of the gaming pavilion would not increase the number of permanent jobs. Therefore, the Project is not expected to induce population growth in the area. No people or housing would be displaced as the result of the Project.

Public Services

The Red Hawk Casino is a recreational facility that would be expanded by development of the Project. This development would occur entirely on the Rancheria. Further, as discussed above, the Project is not expected to result in population growth in the area. Accordingly, the Project would not directly or indirectly increase the use of or need for public services in the region.

Recreation

The Red Hawk Casino is a recreational facility that would be expanded by development of the Project. This development would occur entirely on the Rancheria. Further, as discussed above, the Project is not

expected to result in substantial unplanned population growth in the area. Accordingly, the Project would not directly or indirectly increase the use of parks or other recreational facilities in the region.

Utilities and Service Systems

As discussed above, the Red Hawk Casino is a recreational facility that would be expanded by development of the Project. This development would occur entirely on the Rancheria. Further, the Project is not expected to result in population growth in the area. Accordingly, the Project would not directly or indirectly increase the use of or need for utilities and service systems in the region.

Water Resources

The Project would not result in the construction of facilities, roadway improvements, or utility improvements off the Rancheria. The Project would not alter the course of any drainage channels or streams and would not increase the rate or amount of stormwater runoff leaving the Rancheria; therefore, contamination of water resources off-Rancheria would not be directly impacted. There would be no impacts to water resources

3.2 AESTHETICS

3.2.1 Regulatory Setting

Caltrans State Scenic Highway Program

Highway 50 is officially designated as a Scenic Highway east of Placerville to South Lake Tahoe. However, west of Placerville in the project area, Highway 50 has not been identified by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as eligible for designation.

El Dorado County General Plan

The Land Use Element of the El Dorado County General Plan includes goals to maintain characteristic natural landscape features, maintain and enhance the character of existing rural and urban communities, and eliminate high intensity lighting and glare consistent with prudent safety practices. The following specific objectives and policies are relevant to the assessment of aesthetic concerns:

OBJECTIVE 2.3.1: Topography and Native Vegetation

Provide for the retention of distinct topographical features and conservation of the native vegetation of the County.

OBJECTIVE 2.3.2: Hillsides and Ridge Lines

Maintain the visual integrity of hillsides and ridge lines.

Policy 2.3.2.1 Disturbance of slopes thirty (30) percent or greater shall be discouraged to minimize the visual impacts of grading and vegetation removal.

OBJECTIVE 2.8.1: Lighting Standards

Provide standards, consistent with prudent safety practices, for the elimination of high intensity lighting and glare.

Policy 2.8.1.1 Development shall limit excess nighttime light and glare from parking area lighting, signage, and buildings. Consideration will be given to design features, namely directional shielding for street lighting, parking lot lighting, sport field lighting, and other significant light sources, that could reduce effects from nighttime lighting. In addition, consideration will be given to the use of automatic shutoffs or motion sensors for lighting features in rural areas to further reduce excess nighttime light.

El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance

The El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance includes Chapter 130.34 – Outdoor Lighting. This chapter requires that all outdoor lighting "shall be located, adequately shielded, and directed such that no direct light falls outside the property line, or into the public right-of-way."

3.2.2 Environmental Setting

The visual character of the area is defined by rolling wooded hills with scattered rural homes and fields. Due to the topography and vegetation, there is limited visibility of the existing casino and associated facilities from nearby surrounding areas. The surrounding area is primarily rural residential with 5 to 12-acre lots. The only public road within a mile of the Project Site is Highway 50. There are numerous privately maintained roads serving the surrounding residential area. Potential off-Reservation visual receptors for the Project are residents and motorists on nearby roadways. Scenic vistas in the project area include views of the rolling wooded hills and distant views of the Sierra Nevada.

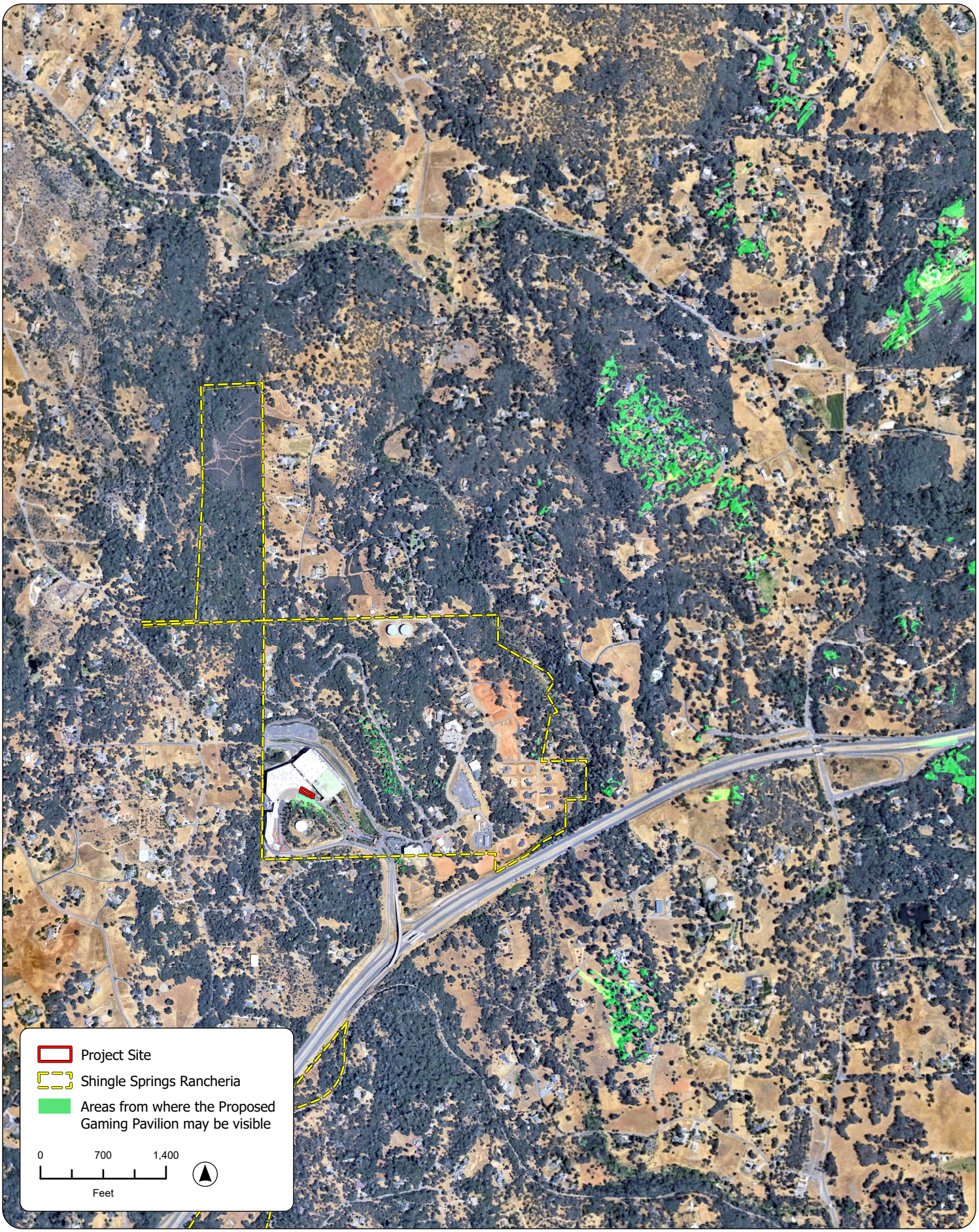
The existing casino and parking garage are built into a north-facing slope. The casino has a height of approximately 74 feet and the parking garage has a height of approximately 80 feet.

3.2.3 Impact Analysis

A. Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Scenic vistas in the project area include views of the rolling wooded hills and distant views of the Sierra Nevada. The Project includes the development of a structure that would be visible from few areas east of the Rancheria and would not affect scenic vistas in the area. Views of the gaming pavilion would be mostly obstructed by the existing casino facilities.

Due to topography and vegetation, there is limited visibility of the existing casino and parking garage from nearby surrounding areas. The visibility of the proposed gaming pavilion was analyzed to determine where the building would be visible from. Google Earth Pro was used for this analysis because it provides high-resolution terrain data that includes vegetation and existing buildings (including the existing casino and parking garage). A viewshed map (**Figure 3-1**) was generated based on the proposed height of the gaming pavilion, which will not be as tall as the existing structures.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 6/17/2024; Acorn Environmental, 12/12/2025

Figure 3-1
Viewshed

There are no public roadways within a mile of the Project Site that have clear views of the Project Site. The only public road within a mile of the Rancheria is Highway 50. The nearest view of the existing casino from Highway 50 is a short segment of the highway west of Shingle Springs Drive. This portion of Highway 50 is approximately one mile from the existing casino and Project Site. The proposed gaming pavilion would not be visible from this location as the view would be screened by the existing casino, topography, and vegetation.

As shown on **Figure 3-1**, the proposed gaming pavilion would only be visible from limited areas east of the Rancheria. The nearest viewpoints would be located approximately 0.75 mile east and southeast of proposed gaming pavilion. Views of the proposed pavilion would be partially obscured by distance and intervening trees and vegetation. At this distance, the pavilion would not be distinct from the existing casino.

In summary, scenic vistas from public viewpoints along Highway 50 would not be impacted by the Project. The proposed gaming pavilion would not be distinctly visible from any private residences in the vicinity of the Rancheria. The Project's impact on scenic vistas would be less than significant.

B. Would the Project substantially damage off-Reservation scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Project construction and operational activities would be limited to an area of the Rancheria that is already urbanized and surrounded by roads and other infrastructure. The Project would not damage any off-Reservation scenic resources. No impact would occur.

C. Would the Project create a new sources of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views of historic buildings or views in the area?

The Project would have limited exterior lighting. As described in **Section 2.3**, exterior lighting on the gaming pavilion would be limited to shielded lighting under the roof overhang, consistent with lighting currently provided on the casino. As identified in **Section 3.2.1**, all exterior lighting would comply with El Dorado County's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance. Development of the gaming pavilion would not significantly modify the existing site lighting and would not create a new source of lighting off-Reservation.

The gaming pavilion would not include building materials that would cause a substantial amount of glare. As described in **Section 2.3**, the exterior of the gaming pavilion would be composed of windows surrounded by earth-toned stone facades. Development of the gaming pavilion would not alter the amount of glare experienced off-Reservation. No impact would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

3.3.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Clean Air Act

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish health-based air quality standards at the Federal level. The national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) were established for the following criteria pollutants: ozone (O_3); carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen dioxide (NO_2); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); lead; and particulate matter (PM), which is subdivided into two classes based on particle size: PM equal to or less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) and PM equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). Areas of the State are designated as attainment, nonattainment, maintenance, or unclassified for the various pollutant standards according to the Federal CAA.

State

California Clean Air Act

The California CAA requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to establish health-based air quality standards at the State level. The California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) were established for the following criteria pollutants: CO, O_3, SO_2, NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, lead, sulfate, visibility reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride. Areas of the State are designated as attainment, nonattainment, maintenance, or unclassified for the various pollutant standards according to the California CAA.

Assembly Bill 32

AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, was signed in September 2006. AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and a cap on Statewide GHG emissions. It requires that Statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. In December 2008, CARB adopted its Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) (CARB, 2008), which contains the main strategies California will implement to achieve the required GHG reductions required by AB 32. The Scoping Plan also includes CARB-recommended GHG reductions for each emissions sector of the State's GHG inventory. CARB further acknowledges that decisions about how land is used will have large impacts on the GHG emissions that will result from the transportation, housing, industry, forestry, water, agriculture, electricity, and natural gas emission sectors.

CARB is required to update the Scoping Plan at least once every 5 years to evaluate progress and develop future inventories that may guide this process. CARB has updated the Scoping Plan twice since it was first adopted in December 2008. CARB updated the Scoping Plan, and draft updates were issued for initial review and comment on October 1, 2013, and February 10, 2014. The final Scoping Plan update was adopted on May 22, 2014. Additional updates were made to the Scoping Plan for 2017 and 2022. The latest draft update was issued for initial review and comment on May 10, 2022. The final Scoping Plan update was adopted in December 2022.

Local

El Dorado Air Quality Management District

The El Dorado Air Quality Management District (EDAQMD) is the agency primarily responsible for monitoring NAAQS and CAAQS exceedances and ensuring that air quality conditions are maintained within the County. The EDAQMD rules and regulations that may apply during the construction of the Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

Rule 202: Visible Emissions. Limits emissions that are darker in shade than No. 1 on the "Ringelmann Chart" or of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than smoke.

Rule 205: Nuisance. Prohibits discharge of air contaminants or other material that: 1) cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public; 2) endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public; or 3) cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury, or damage to business or property.

Rule 207: Particulate Matter. Limits particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of dry exhaust gas.

Rule 215: Architectural Coatings. Specifies VOC content limits for architectural coatings applied within El Dorado County.

Rule 223-1: Fugitive Dust. Limits fugitive dust emissions from construction and construction-related activities. The rule requires submission of a detailed Fugitive Dust Control Plan to the El Dorado AQMD prior to the start of any construction activity for which a grading permit was issued by El Dorado County.

Rule 223-2: Asbestos Hazard Mitigation. Requires an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan must be prepared, submitted, approved and implemented when more than 20 cubic yards of earth will be moved at all sites identified as being in an Asbestos Review Area as shown on the El Dorado County Naturally Occurring Asbestos Review Map maintained by the El Dorado AQMD.

Rule 224: Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Material. Specifies VOC content limits for cutback and emulsified asphalt.

Guide to Air Quality Assessment

EDAQMD published its *Guide to Air Quality Assessment: Determining Significance of Air Quality Impacts Under the California Environmental Quality Act* in 2002. Although the Project is not subject to CEQA review, this guide is used to maintain consistency with EDAQMD's regional air quality management objectives. The guide provides both quantitative and qualitative significance criteria, methodologies for estimating construction and operational emissions, and recommended mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts. Specific significance criteria and methodologies from the guide are discussed in **Section 3.3,** below.

3.3.2 Environmental Setting

Climate and Meteorology

The Rancheria is located in western El Dorado County, within the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB) which is comprised of Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer (middle portion), El Dorado (western portion), Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties. The MCAB lies along the northern Sierra Nevada Mountain range, close to or contiguous with the Nevada border, and covers an area of roughly 11,000 square miles. The western slope of El Dorado County, from Lake Tahoe on the east to the Sacramento County boundary on the west, lies within the MCAB. Elevations range from over 10,000 feet at the Sierra crest down to several hundred feet above sea level at the Sacramento County boundary. Throughout the county, the topography is highly variable and includes rugged mountain peaks and valleys with extreme slopes and differences in altitude in the Sierra, as well as rolling foothills to the west. The climate of El Dorado County is characterized by hot dry summers and cool moist winters. The western portion of the County is characterized by higher temperatures and lower annual rainfall, and the central and eastern portions of the County are characterized by lower temperatures and higher annual rainfall (El Dorado Air Quality Management District [EDAQMD], 2002).

Air quality in the Project area is influenced mostly by pollutant transport from upwind areas, such as the Sacramento and San Francisco Bay metropolitan areas, but also by local emission sources, such as wood burning stoves and fireplaces during the winter months and vehicles using area roadways and Highway 50.

Criteria Pollutants

Certain air pollutants have been recognized to cause notable health problems and consequential damage to the environment either directly or in reaction with other pollutants, due to their presence in elevated concentrations in the atmosphere. Six air pollutants have been identified by the USEPA and the CARB as being of concern on both the nationwide and Statewide levels: O_3; CO; NO_2; SO_2; lead; and PM, which is subdivided into PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Because these are the most prevalent air pollutants known to be harmful to human health, and extensive health effects criteria documentation is available for these pollutants, they are commonly referred to as “criteria air pollutants.” The NAAQS and CAAQS have been set at levels considered safe to protect public health, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly with a margin of safety, and to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

Attainment Status

Both USEPA and CARB use ambient air quality monitoring data to designate areas according to their attainment status for criteria air pollutants. The purpose of these designations is to identify the areas with air quality problems and initiate planning efforts for improvement. The three basic designation categories are nonattainment, attainment, and unclassified. An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not exceed the established standard. In most cases, areas designated or redesignated as attainment must develop and implement maintenance plans, which are designed to ensure continued compliance with the standard. In contrast, a “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration has exceeded the established standard. Finally, an “unclassified” designation indicates that insufficient data exist to determine attainment or nonattainment.

As described in **Table 3.3-1,** the MCAB portion of El Dorado County, where the Project Site is located, is currently designated nonattainment for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ under the NAAQS and nonattainment for ozone and PM_{10} under the CAAQS.

Table 3.3-1: Western El Dorado County Area Quality Attainment Status - State and National

Criteria Air Pollutant	State Designation	National Designation
O_3	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Severe)
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Unclassified
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassified	Nonattainment (Moderate)
CO	Unclassified	Unclassified/Attainment
NO_2	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
SO_2	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment

[1] Western El Dorado County is classified as Severe for the 2008 standard and Serious for the 2015 standard.
Source: USEPA, 2025; CARB, 2023

The MCAB portion of El Dorado County lies within the area designated by the USEPA as the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area (SFNA), comprised of Sacramento and Yolo counties, and parts of El Dorado, Solano, Placer, and Sutter counties. In 2017, the regional air districts developed the Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan to address how the region would attain the 2008 8-hour ozone standard.

The Project Site also lies within the area designated by the USEPA as the Sacramento Federal $PM_{2.5}$ Nonattainment Area. In 2017, the USEPA found that the area had attained the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. This determination of attainment did not constitute a redesignation to attainment. Rather, the State must meet additional criteria including approval of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) demonstrating maintenance of the air quality standard for 10 years after redesignation.

Toxic Air Contaminants

A TAC is defined as an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or that may otherwise pose a hazard to human health. TACs are usually present in minute quantities in the ambient air; however, their high toxicity or health risk may pose a threat to public health even at low concentrations. Sources of TACs include industrial processes such as petroleum refining and chrome plating operations, commercial operations such as gasoline stations and dry cleaners, and motor vehicle exhaust. TACs are not treated as criteria air pollutants, with ambient air quality standards. Instead, the USEPA and CARB regulate TACs through statutes and regulations that generally require the use of the maximum or best available control technology to limit emissions.

Asbestos

Asbestos is listed as a TAC by the CARB and a hazardous air pollutant by USEPA. Asbestos is of special concern in El Dorado County because it occurs naturally in surface deposits of several types of ultramafic materials (materials that contain magnesium and iron and a very small amount of silica) (EDAQMD, 2002). Due to the known health risks from exposure to asbestos (i.e. development of lung disease, mesothelioma, and asbestosis) it is strictly regulated. EDAQMD is responsible for implementing and enforcing asbestos-related regulations and programs. The Rancheria is within an NOA Review Area identified by El Dorado County (El Dorado County, n.d.).

Sensitive Receptors

Some receptors are considered more sensitive than others to air pollutants. The reasons for sensitivity include pre-existing health problems, proximity to emissions and odor sources, or duration of exposure to air pollutants or odors. Schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are considered to be relatively sensitive to poor air quality because children, elderly people, and the infirm are more susceptible to respiratory distress and other air quality related health problems. Residential areas are considered sensitive to poor air quality because people usually stay home for extended periods of time, with greater associated exposure to ambient air quality. Recreational uses are also considered sensitive due to the greater exposure to ambient air quality conditions because vigorous exercise associated with recreation places a high demand on the human respiratory system.

The land surrounding the project site is primarily rural residential. The closest off-Reservation sensitive receptor to the Project Site is a single-family residence located approximately 650 west. Additional residences are scattered along the western boundary of the Reservation, off Shingle Springs Drive.

Greenhouse Gases

Certain gases in Earth's atmosphere, classified as greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in determining Earth's surface temperature. Carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) are the principal GHGs. When concentrations of these gases exceed historical concentrations in the atmosphere, the greenhouse effect is intensified. CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O occur naturally and are also generated through human activity. Emissions of CO_2 are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH_4 results from off-gassing, natural gas leaks from pipelines and industrial processes and incomplete combustion associated with agricultural practices, landfills, energy providers and other industrial facilities. Other human-generated GHGs include fluorinated gases such as SFCs, PFCs, and SF_6, which have much higher heat-absorption potential than CO_2 and are byproducts of certain industrial processes. GHGs are typically quantified in terms of "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e), a common measure used to compare the emissions of various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential. This measure is usually presented in metric tons and is expressed as $MTCO_2e$.

3.3.3 Impact Analysis

EDAQMD Thresholds of Significance

Criteria Pollutants

EDAQMD has established thresholds to help determine the significance of criteria air pollutant emissions from projects. EDAQMD has determined that mass emissions in excess of the ROG and NO_X levels shown in **Table 3.2-2** from any project could affect the EDAQMD's commitment to attain the Federal 1-hour ozone standard in El Dorado County (which is a part of the Sacramento Metro Region), and thus, could have a significant adverse impact on air quality in the region. Mass emissions of fugitive dust (PM_{10}) are not required to be quantified and may be presumed less than significant if the project implements mitigation measures that prevent visible dust from leaving the property boundaries, consistent with Table C.4, "Best Available Fugitive Dust Control Measures," in the EDAQMD CEQA Guide (EDAQMD, 2002).

Table 3.3-2: EDAQMD Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Pounds per Day
ROG	82
NO_X	82

Source: EDAQMD, 2002

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

EDAQMD has not adopted significance thresholds for GHGs. As a local reference for project-specific significance criteria, EDAQMD recommends using guidance from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). SMAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County* provides a screening level for evaluating construction and operational GHG emissions of 1,100 metric tons of GHG per year.

Methodology

Project construction and operational related emissions of criteria air pollutants were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.29. CalEEMod utilizes widely accepted methodologies for estimating emissions combined with default data that can be used when site-specific information is not available.

A. Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The MCAB is currently designated as a nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard. The applicable air quality plan is the 2017 Sacramento Regional Ozone Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP), which outlines how the SFNA, including western El Dorado County, will meet the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The AQMD considers a project consistent with the AQAP if it satisfies the following criteria. A discussion of the Project's compliance is provided under each criterion.

1. *The project does not require a change in the existing land use designation (e.g., a general plan amendment or rezone), and projected emissions of ROG and NO_X from the proposed project are equal to or less than the emissions anticipated for the site if developed under the existing land use designation.*

   The Project would be developed adjacent to the existing Red Hawk Casino on the Rancheria. El Dorado County land use designations (General Plan and Zoning Ordinance) do not apply to the Rancheria. The Project would be consistent with the existing land uses in the area (casino and associated facilities) and would not represent a change in land use.

2. *The project does not exceed the "project alone" significance criteria.*

   As discussed in Impact b) and shown in **Table 3.3-3**, emissions of ROG and NO_X would not exceed EDAQMD's threshold of 82 lbs./day for construction and operational emissions. Although EDAQMD has not established quantitative significance thresholds for PM, PM emissions are provided in **Table 3.3-3** for disclosure purposes. Because the Project would generate fugitive dust, and western El Dorado County is designated nonattainment for PM_{10} under the CAAQS and nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$ under the NAAQS, the Project could result in a potentially significant impact related to PM emissions.

Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would be implemented to reduce these emissions to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, the Project would not exceed EDAQMD's "project alone" significance criteria.

3. *The lead agency for the project requires the project to implement any applicable emission reduction measures contained in and/or derived from the AQAP.*

   Appendix E of the AQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* identifies measures that can be incorporated into a project to ensure consistency with the AQAP. The Project is a gaming pavilion expansion within an existing casino complex and does not include any new development features associated with these measures. Accordingly, no AQAP mitigation measures are applicable, and the project is consistent with this requirement.

4. *The project complies with all applicable district rules and regulations.*

   As identified in Section 2.4.3, the Project would be constructed in a manner that substantially complies with all relevant EDAQMD rules and regulations. The Project does not include any components that would conflict with EDAQMD rules and regulations.

The Project meets EDAQMD's criteria for consistency with the AQAP and thus this impact is less than significant.

B. Would the Project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

As discussed above, the MCAB is in nonattainment for ozone for both NAAQS and CAAQS, nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$ for NAAQS, and nonattainment for PM_{10} for CAAQS. By its nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. No single project by itself is sufficient in size to result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. EDAQMD has developed regional air quality thresholds as allowable project-level emissions limits to enable the region to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards (see **Table 3.3-2**). Therefore, if a project exceeds its identified project-level significance thresholds, a project's cumulative impact would be cumulatively considerable.

As shown in **Table 3.3-3**, the Project's estimated construction and operation related emissions of ROG and NO_X are below EDAQMD's applicable thresholds of significance. Emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are quantified for disclosure only. Under EDAQMD guidance, projects that do not exceed ROG and NO_X thresholds are also assumed to have less-than-significant emissions of CO, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_X (EDAQMD, 2002). Therefore, the Project would not result in cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant from construction activities, and this impact would be less than significant.

Table 3.3-3: Estimated Construction and Operation Air Pollutant Emissions (lbs./day)

Phase	Maximum Daily Emissions			
	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction				
Project	29	9.2	13	3.4
Operation				
Project	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.02
EDAQMD Threshold	82	82	—	—
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No

Source: **Appendix AQ**

C. Would the Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Toxic Air Contaminants

The nearest off-Reservation sensitive receptor to the Project Site is a single-family residence located approximately 650 west, with additional residences scattered along the western boundary of the Reservation off Shingle Springs Drive. Construction-related activities could result in the generation of TACs, specifically diesel particulate matter (DPM), from haul trucks and off-road equipment exhaust emissions, with the potential to affect nearby sensitive receptors. Health risks associated with exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions are typically based on the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment (dose) and the duration of exposure to the substance(s). Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period would result in a higher exposure level. Thus, the risks estimated for a maximally exposed individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a long period of time. According to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions, should be based on a 70-year exposure period. Project construction, however, would occur over a much shorter period, lasting approximately 6 months. Further, site preparation and grading phases, which typically generate most of the DPM on a construction site, would be limited in scope, as the proposed gaming pavilion would be developed mostly on previously paved ground. Use of off-road construction equipment would be limited and temporary, and DPM emissions would disperse rapidly from the source. Because TAC emissions would be limited in duration and amount, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact. During construction, nuisance dust emissions would be minimized by preparation and implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan, consistent with El Dorado AQMD Rules (see **Mitigation Measure AIR-1**).

Operational TACs are primarily associated with manufacturing sites, dry cleaners, autobody shops and industrial land uses. The Project does not include any facilities that would emit substantial sources of TACs; accordingly, operational TAC emissions would be less than significant. Operation of the Project would not result in nuisance dust emissions.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Construction within areas where naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) occurs can cause friable asbestos-containing materials to become airborne and present a health hazard. The Rancheria and project site are within a NOA Review Area identified by El Dorado County. Under EDAQMD Rule 223-2, construction

projects in NOA Review Areas that move more than 20 cubic yards are required to comply with specified management practices and prepare an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan.

The Project would be constructed in compliance with the applicable EDAQMD Rules, including Rule 223-2: Asbestos Hazard Mitigation. The bid specifications and construction contract would stipulate compliance with applicable EDAQMD Rules and Regulations, including the preparation and implementation of an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan. The Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan would identify best management practices to stabilize soil and avoid the generation of dust when handling asbestos-containing material. Compliance with Rule 223-2 would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level.

D. Would the Project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people off-Reservation?

Types of operations that can produce noticeable odors waste include processing and heavy industrial facilities such as wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), landfills and composting facilities, chemical manufacturing, and confined animal facilities. For qualitatively assessing odor impacts, the EDAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* considers the project significant if the project "results in excessive odors, as defined under the Health & Safety Code definition of an air quality nuisance." California Health and Safety Code Section 41700 states that no person can discharge air contaminants that cause injury, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or the public, or discharge air contaminants that endanger the comfort, health, or safety of such persons.

During construction, equipment exhaust and application of structural coatings, and other construction applications would emit odors. However, these construction-related odors would be temporary in nature and typical of construction-related activities. The proposed gaming pavilion does not include components that would be considered sources of offensive odors during operation; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

E. Would the Project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-Reservation environment?

Construction of the Project would generate GHG emissions from heavy-duty off-road equipment exhaust and construction worker vehicle trips. Estimated construction-related GHG emissions for 2026, when project construction would occur, are presented in **Table 3.3-4,** with detailed CalEEMod modeling results provided in **Appendix AQ**. The Project would not generate construction-related GHG emissions exceeding the SMAQMD construction threshold of 1,100 MT of CO_2e per year; therefore, construction-related GHG emissions would be less than significant.

Operation of the Project would also generate GHG emissions from building energy use, area sources, and mobile sources. Estimated operational GHG emissions are presented in **Table 3.3-4**, with detailed CalEEMod modeling results provided in **Appendix AQ**. Emissions from the Project would not exceed the SMAQMD operational threshold of 1,100 MT CO_2e per year Therefore, the Project would not generate GHGs, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-Reservation environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

Table 3.3-4: Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT CO_2e/yr)

Source	GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e/year)
Construction (2026)	74
Operation	70
SMAQMD Threshold	1,100
Threshold Exceeded?	No

Source: **Appendix AQ**

F. Would the Project conflict with any off-Reservation plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

As discussed above, the Project would generate temporary GHG emissions during construction and minimal emissions during operation. These emissions are estimated to be below SMAQMD's 1,100 MT CO_2e/year threshold for both construction and operational activities. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

3.3.4 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Dust and Emissions Control Plan

A Dust and Emissions Control Plan shall be prepared and implemented prior to construction that meets EDAQMD standards. Additionally, the Tribe will comply with EDAQMD adopted rules designed specifically to address a variety of air quality impacts due to construction-related air quality emissions. EDAQMD rules that apply to the Project include (Rule 202, 207, 223, and 223-1). The following measures shall be conducted throughout the construction period to limit and control dust and air emissions:

- Material excavated, stockpiled, or graded shall be sufficiently watered, treated, or covered to prevent fugitive dust from leaving the property boundaries and/or causing a public nuisance.
- Areas with vehicle traffic shall be watered or have a dust palliative applied as necessary to minimize dust emissions.
- On-site vehicle traffic shall be limited to a speed of 15 miles per hour (mph) on unpaved roads.
- Land clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation activities on the project site shall be suspended as necessary to prevent excessive windblown dust when winds are expected to exceed 20 mph.
- Inactive portions of the construction site shall be covered, seeded, or watered or otherwise stabilized until a suitable cover is established.
- Material transported off-site shall be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent it from being entrained in the air and there must be a minimum of six inches of freeboard in the bed of the transport vehicle.
- Paved streets adjacent to the project site shall be reasonably clean through methods such as sweeping or washing at the end of each day, or more frequently, if necessary, to remove excessive accumulation or visibly raised areas of soil that may have resulted from activities at the Project area.
- Prior to the end of construction, ground cover on the project site shall be re-established through seeding.
- Construction equipment will be properly maintained.

3.4 NOISE

3.4.1 Noise Fundamentals

Fundamentals of Sound

Sound can be described as the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to human (or animal) ears. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), then they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound and is expressed as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sound and noise are highly subjective from person to person.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers, and therefore, to avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals) as a point of reference, which is defined as 0 dB (decibels) at this threshold. Other sound pressures are then compared to this reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB, and changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness. Since the decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear, two sound levels 10-dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10.

The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted, an increase of 10-dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}), which corresponds to a steady-state A weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given time period (usually one hour). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, L_{dn}, and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

The day/night average level (DNL or L_{dn}) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighing applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because L_{dn} represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment. **Table 3.4-1** lists several examples of the noise levels associated with common situation.

Effects of Noise on People

The effects of noise on people can be placed in three categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and dissatisfaction.
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, and learning.
- Physiological effects such as hearing loss or sudden startling.

Environmental noise typically produces effects in the first two categories. Workers in industrial plants can experience noise in the last category. There is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. A wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance exists and different tolerances to noise tend to develop based on an individual's past experiences with noise. Thus, an important way of predicting a human reaction to a new noise environment is the way it compares to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called ambient noise level.

In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged by those hearing it. Regarding increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1-dBA cannot be perceived;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5-dBA is required before any noticeable change in human response would be expected; and
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as approximately a doubling in loudness and can cause an adverse response.

Table 3.4-1: Typical Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	110	Rock Band
Jet Fly-over at 300 m (1,000 ft.)	100	—
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m (3 ft.)	90	—
Diesel Truck at 15 m (50 ft.), at 80 km/hr. (50 mph)	80	Food Blender at 1 m (3 ft.) Garbage Disposal at 1 m (3 ft.)
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower, 30 m (100 ft.)	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m (10 ft.)
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 90 m (300 ft.)	60	Normal Speech at 1 m (3 ft.)
Quiet Urban Daytime	50	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	40	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	30	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	20	Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (Background)
	10	Broadcast/Recording Studio
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	0	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing

Source: Caltrans, 2013

Stationary point sources of noise—including stationary mobile sources such as idling vehicles—attenuate (lessen) at a rate of approximately 6-dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on environmental conditions (i.e., atmospheric conditions and either vegetative or manufactured noise barriers, etc.). Widely distributed noises, such as a large industrial facility spread over many acres, or a street with moving vehicles, would typically attenuate at a lower rate.

Characteristics of Vibrations

Vibration is like noise in that it involves a source, a transmission path, and a receiver. While vibration is related to noise, it differs in that noise is generally considered to be pressure waves transmitted through air, whereas vibration usually consists of the excitation of a structure or surface. As with noise, vibration consists of an amplitude and frequency. A person's perception to the vibration will depend on their individual sensitivity to vibration, amplitude and frequency of the source, and the response of the system that is vibrating. Vibration can be measured in terms of acceleration, velocity, or displacement. A common practice is to monitor vibration measures in terms of peak particle velocities in inches per second. Standards pertaining to perception as well as damage to structures have been developed for vibration levels defined in terms of peak particle velocities. Human and structural response to different vibration levels is influenced by a number of factors, including ground type, distance between source and receptor,

duration, and the number of perceived vibration events. **Table 3.4-2** shows typical levels of groundborne vibration.

Table 3.4-2: Typical Levels of Groundborne Vibration

Velocity Level (VdB)	Human/Structural Response	Typical Sources (50 ft from source)
100	Threshold for risk of minor cosmetic damage for fragile buildings	Blasting from construction projects
93	—	Bulldozers and other heavy tracked construction equipment
90	Difficulty with tasks such as reading a computer screen	Bulldozers and other heavy tracked construction equipment
85	—	Commuter rail, upper range
	Residential annoyance, infrequent events (e.g., commuter rail)	Rapid transit, upper range
76	—	Commuter rail, typical;
73	Residential annoyance, frequent events (e.g., rapid transit)	Bus or truck over bump
70	—	Rapid transit, typical
65	Limit for vibration-sensitive equipment; Approx. threshold for human perception of vibration	—
63	—	Bus or truck, typical
52	—	Typical background vibration

Source: FTA, 2018

3.4.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal Noise Abatement Criteria

23 CFR 772 establishes Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) for various land uses that have been categorized based upon activity. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) NAC is based on noise generated from peak traffic hour noise levels, and land uses are categorized on the basis of their sensitivity to noise as indicated in **Table 3.4-3**. Sensitive receptors with the potential to be impacted by the project alternatives primarily consist of residential land uses; thus, the Category B noise standard (67 dBA L_{eq}) would apply to those uses.

Table 3.4-3: Federal Noise Abatement Criteria Hourly A-Weighted Sound Level Decibels[1]

Activity Category	Activity Criteria Leq (h), dBA	Evaluation Location	Activity Category Description
A	57	Exterior	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B	67	Exterior	Residential.
C	67	Exterior	Active sport areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, daycare centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails and trail crossings.
D	52	Interior	Auditoriums, daycare centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or non-profit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios.
E[1]	72	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in A–D or F.
F	–	–	Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electricity), and warehousing.
G	–	–	Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.

Source: 23 CFR 772

[1] Includes undeveloped lands permitted for this activity category.

Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (2018)

The FTA has adopted vibration standards that are used to evaluate potential building damage impacts related to construction activities. The vibration damage criteria adopted by the FTA are shown in **Table 3.4-4**.

Table 3.4-4: Construction Vibration Damage Criteria

Building Category	Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second)
Reinforced concrete, steel, or timber (no plaster)	0.5
Engineered concrete and masonry (no plaster)	0.3
Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	0.2
Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage	0.12

Source: FTA, 2018

The FTA has also adopted standards associated with human annoyance for groundborne vibration impacts for three land use categories: (1) High Sensitivity; (2) Residential; and (3) Institutional. **Table 3.4-5**

describes these three categories as well the associated vibration thresholds associated with human annoyance for these categories.

Table 3.4-5: Groundborne Vibration Impact Criteria for General Assessment

Land Use Category	Frequent Events[1]	Occasional Events[2]	Infrequent Events[3]
Category 1: Buildings where vibration would interfere with interior operations	65 VdB	65 VdB	65 VdB
Category 2: Residences and buildings where people normally sleep	72 VdB	75 VdB	80 VdB
Category 3: Institutional land uses with primarily daytime use	75 VdB	78 VdB	83 VdB

Source: FTA, 2018. [1] More than 70 events per day. [2] 30-70 events per day. [3] Fewer than 30 events per day. VdB = Vibration decibels

In addition, the FTA manual outlines guidelines for evaluating construction noise impacts across various land use categories, which the general assessment is presented in **Table 3.4-6**.

Table 3.4-6: General Assessment Construction Noise Criteria

Land Use	Day L_{eq}	Night L_{eq}
Residential	90 dBA	80 dBA
Commercial	100 dBA	100 dBA
Industrial	100 dBA	100 dBA

Source: FTA, 2018

Local

El Dorado County General Plan

Goal 6.5: Acceptable Noise Levels. Ensure that County residents are not subjected to noise beyond acceptable levels.

Objective 6.5.1: Protection of Noise-Sensitive Development. Protect existing noise-sensitive developments (e.g., hospitals, schools, churches and residential) from new uses that would generate noise levels incompatible with those uses and, conversely, discourage noise-sensitive uses from locating near sources of high noise levels.

Policy 6.5.1.2: Where proposed non-residential land uses are likely to produce noise levels exceeding the performance standards of Table HS-4 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-8**) at existing or planned noise-sensitive uses, an acoustical analysis shall be required as part of the environmental review process so that noise mitigation may be included in the project design.

Policy 6.5.1.3: Where noise mitigation measures are required to achieve the standards of Table HS-3 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-7**) and Table HS-4 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-8**), the emphasis of such measures shall be placed upon site planning and project design. The use of noise barriers shall be considered a means of achieving the noise standards only after all other practical design-related noise mitigation measures have been integrated into the project and the noise barriers are not incompatible with the surroundings.

Policy 6.5.1.6: New noise-sensitive uses shall not be allowed where the noise level, due to non-

transportation noise sources, will exceed the noise level standards of Table HS-4 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-8**) unless effective noise mitigation measures have been incorporated into the development design to achieve those standards.

Policy 6.5.1.7: Noise created by new proposed non-transportation noise sources shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level standards of Table HS-4 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-8**) for noise-sensitive uses.

Policy 6.5.1.9: Noise created by new transportation noise sources, excluding airport expansion but including roadway improvement projects, shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the levels specified in Table HS-3 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-7**) at existing noise sensitive land uses.

Policy 6.5.1.11: The standards outlined in Tables Table HS-5, Table HS-6, and Table HS-7 (Table HS-7 is reproduced as **Table 3.4-9**) shall not apply to those activities with construction as long as such construction occurs between the hours of 7 am and 7 pm, Monday through Friday, and 8 am and 5 pm on weekends and federally recognized holidays. Further, the standards outlined in Tables HS5, HS-6, and HS-7 shall not apply to public projects to alleviate traffic congestion and safety standards.

Table 3.4-7: Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure For Transportation Noise Sources

Land Use	Outdoor Activity Areas[1] L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	Interior Spaces	
		L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	L_{eq}, dB[2]
Residential	60[3]	45	--
Transient Lodging	60[3]	45	--
Hospitals, Nursing Homes	60[3]	45	--
Theaters, Auditoriums, Music Halls	--	--	35
Churches, Meeting Halls, Schools	60[3]	--	40
Office Buildings	--	--	45
Libraries, Museums	--	--	45
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	70	--	--

Notes:

[1] In Communities and Rural Centers, where the location of outdoor activity areas is not clearly defined, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use. For residential uses with front yards facing the identified noise source, an exterior noise level criterion of 65 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at the building facade, in addition to a 60 dB L_{dn} criterion at the outdoor activity area. In Rural Regions, an exterior noise level criterion of 60 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at a 100- foot radius from the residence unless it is within Platted Lands where the underlying land use designation is consistent with Community Region densities in which case the 65 dB L_{dn} may apply. The 100-foot radius applies to properties which are five acres and larger; the balance will fall under the property line requirement

[2] As determined for a typical worst-case hour during periods of use.

[3] Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB L_{dn}/CNEL may be allowed provided that available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.

Source: El Dorado County ,2004 - General Plan, Table HS-3

Table 3.4-8: Noise Level Performance Protection Standards For Noise Sensitive Land Uses Affected By Non-Transportation* Sources (Table HS-4 from the General Plan)

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. – 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. – 7 a.m.	
	Community	Rural	Community	Rural	Community	Rural
Hourly L_{eq}, dB	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum Level (L_{max}), dB	70	60	60	55	55	50

Notes: Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by five dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings). The County can impose noise level standards which are up to 5 dB less than those specified above based upon determination of existing low ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site. In Community areas the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving property. In Rural areas the exterior noise level standard shall be applied at a point 100' away from the residence. The above standards shall be measured only on property containing a noise sensitive land use as defined in Objective 6.5.1. This measurement standard may be amended to provide for measurement at the boundary of a recorded noise easement between all effected property owners and approved by the County.

*For the purposes of the Noise Element, transportation noise sources are defined as traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations and aircraft in flight. Control of noise from these sources is preempted by Federal and State regulations. Control of noise from facilities of regulated public facilities is preempted by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulations. All other noise sources are subject to local regulations. Non-transportation noise sources may include industrial operations, outdoor recreation facilities, HVAC units, schools, hospitals, commercial land uses, other outdoor land use, etc

Table 3.4-9: Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure for Non-Transportation Noise Sources in Rural Regions – Construction Noise (Table HS-7 from the General Plan)

Land Use Designation	Time Period	L_{eq}	L_{max}
All Residential (LDL)	7 am – 7 pm 7 pm – 10 pm 10 pm – 7 am	50 45 40	60 55 50
Commercial, Recreation, and Public Facilities (C, TR, PF)	7 am – 7 pm 7pm – 7 am	65 60	75 70
Rural Land, Natural Resources, Open Space and Agricultural Lands (RR, NR, OS, AL)	7 am – 7 pm 7pm – 7 am	65 60	75 70

Source: Table HS-7 from El Dorado County, 2004
Notes: L_{eq}= average sound level ; L_{max}=maximum sound level

Policy 6.5.1.12: When determining the significance of impacts and appropriate mitigation for new development projects, the following criteria shall be taken into consideration.

A. Where existing or projected future traffic noise levels are less than 60 dBA L_{dn} at the outdoor activity areas of residential uses, an increase of more than 5 dBA L_{dn} caused by a new transportation noise source will be considered significant;
B. Where existing or projected future traffic noise levels range between 60 and 65 dBA L_{dn} at the outdoor activity areas of residential uses, an increase of more than 3 dBA L_{dn} caused by a new transportation noise source will be considered significant; and
C. Where existing or projected future traffic noise levels are greater than 65 dBA L_{dn} at the outdoor activity areas of residential uses, an increase of more than 1.5 dBA L_{dn} caused by a new transportation noise will be considered significant.

Policy 6.5.1.13: When determining the significance of impacts and appropriate mitigation to reduce those impacts for new development projects, including ministerial development, the following criteria shall be taken into consideration:

A. In areas in which ambient noise levels are in accordance with the standards in Table HS-3 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-7**), increases in ambient noise levels caused by new non-transportation noise sources that exceed 5 dBA shall be considered significant; and
B. In areas in which ambient noise levels are not in accordance with the standards in Table HS-3 (reproduced as **Table 3.4-7**), increases in ambient noise levels caused by new non-transportation noise sources that exceed 3 dBA shall be considered significant.

El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance

The County has established maximum allowable noise exposure for non-transportation sources in rural regions as outlined in Table 130.37.060.1 in the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.37, reproduced as **Table 3.4-10**. However, the Zoning Ordinance also states that "construction (e.g., construction, alteration or repair activities) during daylight hours (i.e., 7 am to 7 pm on weekdays and 8 am to 5 pm on weekends) provided that all construction equipment shall be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and maintained in good working order" are also exempt from the Noise Standards per Section 130.37.020 (El Dorado County, 2004).

Table 3.4-10: Noise Level Performance Standards for Noise Sensitive Land Uses Affected by Non-Transportation Sources (Table 130.37.060.1)

Land Use Designation	Time Period	L_{eq}	L_{max}
Rural Regions	7 am – 7 pm	50	60
	7 pm – 10 pm	45	55
	10 pm – 7 am	40	50
Community/Rural Centers	7 am – 7 pm	55	70
	7 pm – 10 pm	50	60
	10 pm – 7 am	45	55

3.4.3 Environmental Setting

The existing noise environment in the vicinity of the project site is defined primarily by the existing Red Hawk Casino and limited other commercial development (e.g. HVAC noise), activities from the surrounding rural residences, and vehicle traffic on Highway 50 and the surrounding rural roads, such as Koto Road. According to a noise study conducted by Saxelby Acoustics in 2020 for the Tribe's proposed

Entertainment Center that is adjacent to the Red Hawk Casino, ambient noise levels were recorded during the weekend as ranging from 59 to 67 dBA L_{eq} during the daytime near the casino building.

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others, with sensitivity a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. Land uses often associated with sensitive receptors generally include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and passive recreational areas. Sensitive noise receptors may also include threatened or endangered noise sensitive biological species, although many jurisdictions have not adopted noise standards for wildlife areas. Noise sensitive land uses are typically given special attention in order to achieve protection from excessive noise.

In the vicinity of the project site, the nearest off-Reservation sensitive receptors are scattered single-family residences, the closest being approximately 650 feet northwest of the project site.

3.4.4 Impact Analysis

Thresholds of Significance

Although projects located on the Rancheria are exempt from local noise-related standards and policies, it is still appropriate to consider these local standards—along with applicable federal requirements—when evaluating potential off-Reservation noise impacts. Accordingly, the assessment of potential off-Reservation noise and vibration effects from development relies on federal standards and guidelines from the FHWA and FTA, as well as relevant local policies. Adverse noise or vibration effects at existing off-Reservation sensitive receptor locations would be considered significant if any of the following conditions occur as a result of the Project:

Construction Noise and Vibration

- Construction noise levels exceed the FTA noise thresholds guidelines for residential receptors: 90 dBA L_{eq} during daytime or 80 dBA L_{eq} at night.
- Construction activities occur outside of the allowable hours (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends) within close proximity to residential uses, as defined by El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.37.
- Groundborne vibration levels exceed the standards in **Table 3.4-5** for annoyance or 0.2 in/sec ppv for potential structural damage at nearby sensitive uses.

Operation Noise

- Project-generated traffic increases exterior noise at sensitive receptors beyond FHWA NAC 67 dBA L_{eq} for residential uses where such thresholds are not currently exceeded.
- Project-generated traffic increases exterior noise at sensitive receptors beyond the transportation noise standards of General Plan Table HS-3, including:
    - 60 dBA L_{dn}/CNEL at outdoor activity areas of residential, transient lodging, hospitals, nursing homes, churches, meeting halls, and schools (or 65 dBA L_{dn} where 60 dBA is infeasible and interior standards remain met).
- Project-generated non-transportation sources cause a permanent increase in ambient noise levels that results in exceedance of the maximum allowable noise exposure thresholds in **Table 3.4 8** at existing noise-sensitive uses in rural areas: Rural Areas: 50 dBA L_{eq} (daytime, 7 a.m.–7 p.m.), 45 dBA L_{eq} (evening, 7 p.m.–10 p.m.), 40 dBA L_{eq} (nighttime, 10 p.m.–7 a.m)

A. Would the Project expose off-Reservation persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Construction Noise

During construction of the Project, noise generated by construction equipment would temporarily increase ambient noise levels in the immediate project vicinity. As shown in **Table 3.4-11**, typical construction activities would produce maximum noise levels ranging from 55 to 85 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet. The nearest residence is located approximately 650 feet northwest of the project site, and the line of sight between the project site and surrounding sensitive receptors is blocked by the existing Red Hawk Casino complex and intervening hilly terrain. These obstructions would substantially reduce the level of construction noise reaching nearby receptors. Even without these shielding features, maximum construction noise levels at the nearest residence—approximately 650 feet away—would range from about 32.9 to 62.9 dBA L_{max}, which is well below the FTA construction noise threshold of 90 dBA L_{max}. In addition, consistent with General Plan Policy 6.5.1.11 and Section 130.37.020 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, construction noise is exempt from the County's Noise Standards when work occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekends, and all construction equipment is fitted with factory-installed muffling devices maintained in good working order. The Project would comply with these requirements through its construction noise BMPs (see **Section 2.4.4**), which limit work to these allowable hours and require proper installation and maintenance of mufflers and other noise-reducing components. Accordingly, construction activities would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to excessive noise, and this off-Reservation impact would be less than significant.

Table 3.4-11: Typical Construction Noise Levels

Construction Equipment	Maximum Noise Level at 50 ft (dBA)	Construction Equipment	Maximum Noise Level at 50 ft (dBA)
Crane (mobile or stationary)	85	Tractor	84
Dozer	85	Generator (less than 25 kilo-volt-amperes)	70
Excavator	85	Backhoe	80
Grader	85	Compressor (air)	80
Paver	85	Front end loader	80
Scraper	85	Pickup truck	55
Jackhammer	85	Flat Bed truck	84
Concrete pump truck	82	Dump truck	84

Source: FTA, 2018

Operational Noise

Since the Project is intended to redistribute existing gaming activities rather than substantially expand gaming capacity, no significant new noise sources would be created. The Project would not add exterior noise-generating equipment or activities, and building-related noise would continue to be attenuated by the existing casino structure and surrounding topography, limiting the potential for off-Reservation

adverse effects. Regarding traffic, off-Reservation volumes are not expected to increase significantly because the Project does not involve any components that would create a significant increase in patrons, thus increasing vehicle trips. Any change in traffic activity would be minor relative to existing casino operations and would not result in a perceptible increase in off-Reservation traffic noise levels. Therefore, operational noise generated by the Project would not result in a significant off-Reservation noise impact.

B. Would the Project expose off-Reservation persons to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Construction of the Project would generate typical groundborne vibrations Vibration levels for common construction equipment can be seen in **Table 3.4-12**. Under the significance criteria for this analysis, a vibration impact would occur if groundborne vibration exceeded the levels in **Table 3.4-5** for annoyance or 0.2 inches per second (in/sec) ppv for potential structural damage at nearby sensitive receptors. The nearest off-Reservation residence is located approximately 650 feet from the construction area. At this distance, vibration from standard construction equipment would dissipate substantially and would not be expected to approach either the threshold levels in **Table 3.4-5** for annoyance or the 0.2 in/sec ppv structural-damage threshold.

Operational activities associated with the gaming pavilion would occur entirely indoors and would not involve mechanical equipment or processes capable of producing substantial groundborne vibration. As a result, no significant vibration would be generated during operation.

This impact would be less than significant.

Table 3.4-12:Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet [VdB (rms)]	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet in/sec ppv
Vibratory Roller	94	0.21
Large Bulldozers	87	0.089
Loaded Trucks	86	0.076
Jackhammer	79	0.035

Source: FTA, 2018

C. Would the Project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?

As discussed in **Section 3.8.2(A),** construction-related noise would be temporary and would not result in long-term changes to ambient noise conditions. With respect to operation, the Project would not introduce new exterior noise sources and would operate entirely indoors. Because the Project is intended to redistribute existing gaming activities rather than substantially increase casino patronage, off-Reservation traffic volumes are not expected to increase in a meaningful way. This impact would be less than significant.

D. Would the Project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?

As identified in **Section 3.4.4(A)**, construction activities would result in temporary increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest off-Reservation sensitive receptors. However, intervening casino building complex and hilly terrain would substantially reduce the amount of construction noise reaching these receptors, and predicted noise levels at the nearest residence would remain well below applicable construction noise thresholds. Furthermore, consistent with El Dorado County General Plan Policy 6.5.1.11 and County Code Chapter 130.37, all construction would occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekends and federally recognized holidays, and equipment would be properly maintained and muffled per the BMPs in **Section 2.4.4**. Because construction noise would be temporary, exempt during allowable hours with properly muffled equipment, and attenuated by distance and terrain, the Project would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise levels at the off-Reservation sensitive receptors. This impact would be less than significant.

3.5 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

3.5.1 Regulatory Setting

Congestion Management Program

The purpose of the state-mandated Congestion Management Program (CMP) is to monitor roadway congestion and assess the overall performance of the region's transportation system. The El Dorado County Transportation Commission is not required to prepare a CMP because El Dorado County is below the 200,000 population requirement.

El Dorado County General Plan

The Transportation and Circulation Element of the El Dorado County General Plan, last amended in July 2008, provides the framework for decisions in El Dorado County concerning the countywide transportation system. The Transportation Circulation Element sets forth goals and policies describing the overall mobility program for the county. The Transportation and Circulation Element identifies Level of Service standards for County-maintained roads and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the county. These standards are identified in Section 3.5.2.

3.5.2 Environmental Setting

Existing Roadways

Highway 50

Highway 50 is an east-west freeway which provides regional access between Sacramento and Placerville and recreational areas within the southern Lake Tahoe area. In the vicinity of the Red Hawk Parkway interchange, Highway 50 has two lanes in each direction (with an eastbound auxiliary lane west of the interchange to Shingle Springs Drive), 10 ft. paved outside shoulders and 5 ft. paved inside shoulders, and a 70 ft. wide grassy median.

Red Hawk Parkway

Red Hawk Parkway provides sole access to the project site via a Highway 50 interchange (**Figure 1-3**). The interchange serves only the Rancheria itself on the northside of the freeway via an eastbound off-ramp flyover bridge to the Rancheria, an eastbound on-ramp passing beneath the flyover bridge and Highway 50, and standard westbound ramps. All four ramps are single lanes merging together to form a 4-lane segment of Red Hawk Parkway.

Public Transit

El Dorado Transit (EDT) operates buses throughout El Dorado County. In the vicinity of the site bus service is available with one route serving two stops on the Rancheria, one at the Health and Wellness Center and the other at the casino. Route 50X is an express route between Placerville and Folsom that operates hourly on weekdays from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Route 50X does not operate on weekends.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

There are no pedestrian or bicycle facilities on Highway 50 or Red Hawk Parkway; however, there are pedestrian facilities providing access between the various facilities within the Red Hawk Casino area. A short segment of bicycle lane runs along Honpie Road, which provides local access within the Rancheria, between the back of the Red Hawk Casino parking garage and the main gate to the Rancheria.

Existing Conditions

Study Area

The study area includes the off-Reservation roadways that provide access to the project site and would likely be affected by Project traffic volumes. Because of the proximity of the project site to Highway 50, the study area is limited to the freeway ramps and mainline Highway 50 at Red Hawk Parkway. One intersection is located at the entrance to the casino, at Honpie Road. This intersection is internal to the Rancheria and provides direct access to Highway 50 for the casino and Rancheria traffic which includes residents, offices and medical facilities. This intersection is not included in the Project analysis because the traffic volumes along Honpie Road are very low and do not result in any vehicle delay or traffic congestion.

Average annual daily traffic (AADT) on Highway 50 adjacent to the project site was approximately 53,000 vehicles in 2023, which is the most recent year of data available. (Caltrans, 2023)

3.5.3 Impact Analysis

Methodology

As noted in Section 2.3, the Project would develop a 6,200-sf addition to the existing casino gaming area. In comparison to the existing casino, which is approximately 278,000 sf, the Project represents an increase in gaming area of approximately 2.2 percent. It should be noted that this increased gaming area is intended to improve the efficiency of existing casino circulation and functions and would not increase the number of gaming positions or include significant new casino attractions that would generate additional vehicle traffic to/from the project site. Based on the above, a detailed operational analysis was not conducted for the Project. Instead, operational results for study area roadways from the 2022 Final TEIR for the Entertainment Center Project (2022 Entertainment Center Project) are referenced, along with an evaluation of how impacts due to the Project would compare with those already identified for the 2022 Entertainment Center Project (SSBMI, 2022).

Trip Generation and Distribution

Due to its relatively small project size and its lack of any elements that would substantially increase patronage, it is reasonable to assume that the Project would generate very few (if any) new vehicle trips. Any new vehicle trips would follow similar distribution patterns as identified for the Red Hawk Casino, which indicated that 20 percent of traffic would access the project site from Highway 50 to the east and 80 percent would access it from Highway 50 to the west (Shingle Springs Rancheria, 2001).

Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) measures the *quality* of traffic flow and is represented by letter designations from "A" to "F", with a grade of "A" referring to the best conditions, and "F" representing the worst conditions. Local agencies adopt minimum LOS standards for their facilities. El Dorado County identifies LOS E as the acceptable LOS on roadways and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the County in the Community Regions and LOS D in the Rural Centers and Rural Regions except as specified in the General Plan. The County's General Plan allows some roadway segments to operate at LOS F, however, none of these roadways are included in the study area. County policy notes that impacts to Caltrans facilities shall use Caltrans LOS standards and significance thresholds. Caltrans uses LOS E as the significance threshold on freeway facilities in this area of El Dorado County.

A traffic impact is considered to be significant under El Dorado County guidelines if the project causes an intersection to change from LOS E to LOS F. Worsening of conditions at facilities already operating at unacceptable levels of service is also considered a significant impact. The County's General Plan Policy TC-Xe defines worsen as any of the following conditions:

a. a 2% increase in traffic during the a.m. peak hour, p.m. peak hour or daily trips, or
b. the addition of 100 or more daily trips, or
c. the addition of 10 or more trips during the a.m. peak hour or the p.m. peak hour.

A. Would the Project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the off-Reservation circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and nonmotorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Roadway Level of Service

As noted in the Methodology discussion, a detailed operational analysis of study area roadways was not conducted for the project because it would generate very few, if any, new vehicle trips. However, the same study area facilities were analyzed for the 2022 Entertainment Center Project, which determined that neither the County's not Caltrans' LOS standards would be exceeded for any ramps leading to/from Red Hawk Parkway or Highway 50 roadway segments used to access the project site. To confirm that this conclusion would remain valid for the Project and accurately accounts for changes to baseline traffic conditions that have occurred since the 2022 Entertainment Center Project traffic analysis was conducted, an AADT comparison for Highway 50 adjacent to the project site was prepared. Since this is the only facility that provides regional access to the project site, conditions on Highway 50 fully capture the effects of changes to baseline traffic conditions. The AADT comparison is shown in **Table 3.5-1**.

Table 3.5-1: AADT Comparison

Location	Year of Traffic Count	AADT
Highway 50 at Red Hawk Parkway	2023	53,000
	2019	57,500

Notes: 2019 data was used in the traffic analysis for the 2022 Entertainment Center Project
2023 is the most recent data available and was used for the Project.
Source: Caltrans, 2019 and 2023.

As shown in **Table 3.5-1**, traffic volumes on Highway 50 at Red Hawk Parkway have decreased by approximately 8 percent between 2019 (the date year used for 2022 Entertainment Center Project analysis) and 2023. In other words, traffic volumes on Highway 50 adjacent to the project site were higher in the 2022 Entertainment Center Project traffic analysis than they are currently. That means that the study area roadways currently operate with less congestion today than they did in 2019, during which time all facilities were operating acceptably according to the County's and Caltrans' LOS standards. Since the Project would generate very few, if any, new vehicle trips, it is reasonable to assume based on the above that operating conditions on study area roadways would also fall within acceptable LOS parameters. Impacts on roadway operating conditions would be less than significant.

Public Transit

As described in Section 3.5.2, the project site is served by the Route 50X express bus operated by EDT. The Project would not disrupt operation of this express bus, nor would it add a substantial number of new transit riders or otherwise adversely impact operation of public transit services. Impacts on public transit would be less than significant.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Highway 50 provides sole access to the project site via Red Hawk Parkway. Traffic on Highway 50 is limited to motor vehicles. As described above in Section 3.5.2, pedestrian and bicycle facilities are limited to minimal on-Reservation facilities. Accordingly, no off-Reservation pedestrian or bicycle facilities would be impacted by the Project. No impacts would occur.

Construction Traffic

Construction of the project would occur over an approximately 6-month period. Construction-related traffic impacts could occur from: increases in automobile traffic associated with construction workers, increases in truck traffic associated with import and export of fill and the delivery of construction materials, and reduction in roadway capacity and access associated with roadway improvements. Detailed construction information has not yet been developed for the Project. In the absence of such detail, the air quality analysis conducted for the Project (Section 3.3) used the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to estimate specific construction quantities such as vehicle and truck trips by construction phase. Consistent with the air quality analysis, CalEEMod estimated vehicle and truck trips were also used in the construction traffic analysis presented below.

Worker and Truck Traffic

During construction there would be an increase in traffic associated with construction workers and the delivery of construction materials. The amount of worker traffic would vary with the phases of construction but is expected to peak at 18 worker trips (9 inbound and 9 outbound) per day. Workers

typically arrive at the site prior to 7:00 a.m. and leave before 4:00 p.m. for an 8-hour shift. This puts most worker trips outside of the morning and afternoon commuter peak periods. All worker parking would be accommodated on the Rancheria.

Truck traffic associated with the delivery of construction materials would also vary with the phases of construction. Truck hauling is expected to peak at 6 trips (3 inbound and 3 outbound) per day. Because the Project would be built in a landscaped area that was already graded at the time the casino was developed, no grading would be required, and the export of fill would be limited to debris removed during the demolition phase. Deliveries of construction materials would occur through the workday (between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekends and federally recognized holidays). Most deliveries would occur outside of the morning and afternoon commuter peak periods.

As shown in Table 3.5-1, AADT on Highway 50 adjacent to the project site is 53,000 vehicles. Relative to background traffic, the number of construction worker and truck trips (18 daily worker trips and 6 daily truck trips) would be very low and would not have a noticeable effect on roadway operating conditions. Therefore, Project construction impacts on roadway operating conditions would be less than significant.

Emergency Access

During the construction phase, access to and from the existing casino and parking garage would be maintained. No roadwork is required on or off the Rancheria and no disruption in emergency access would occur. Therefore, Project construction impacts on emergency access would be less than significant.

B. Would the Project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated off-Reservation roads or highways?

As described in Section 3.5.2, El Dorado County does not have a congestion management program. Accordingly, the Project would not conflict with a congestion management program. No impacts would occur.

C. Would the Project substantially increase hazards to an off-Reservation design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The Project would not increase hazards to an off-Reservation design feature or introduce incompatible uses. As identified under Section 3.5.2(A) above, all study area roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service with the Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

D. Would the Project result in inadequate emergency access for off-Reservation responders?

The Project would not disrupt emergency access on or off the Rancheria. Emergency access would be maintained through the construction process. As identified under Section 3.5.2(A) above, all study area roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service with the Project and no delays or disruptions of emergency access would occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

Section 4 | Other Considerations

4.1 SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

A significant effect which cannot be avoided is one that would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment and for which no mitigation is available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. The off-Reservation impacts of the Project are summarized in **Table ES-1**, within the Executive Summary of this TEIR. Table ES-1 identifies the impacts and any mitigation measures required to reduce or avoid significant impacts. All of the impacts of the Project would be less than significant or would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

4.2 IRREVERSIBLE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

An Irreversible significant effect is one that would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment through the use of nonrenewable resources; changes in land uses that commit future generations to similar uses; or irreversible damage from environmental accidents, pollution, or other impacts. This evaluation considers the irretrievable commitment of resources through the construction and operation of the proposed facilities.

The Project would expand the existing Red Hawk casino by adding a 6,200-sf gaming pavilion. The Project would not result in the conversion of existing land uses as the project site is already developed. No roads, utility, or other infrastructure improvements would be developed that could lead to secondary resource impacts off-Reservation.

Construction of the Project would result in the use of non-renewable natural resources such as sand and gravel, asphalt, steel, copper, and other metals. Operation of the Project would require the use of electricity generated from renewable sources as well as from nuclear, hydro, and natural gas. As discussed in **Section 2.4**, the Project would be designed and constructed to comply with the CBC, including CALGreen. CALGreen specifies energy, water, and resource efficiency requirements for new buildings. As a result, the nonrenewable resources consumed for the Project would be comparable to the use of resources for other commercial projects within California.

The Project would result in few, if any, additional vehicle trips from patrons or staff because no additional staff would be required and no additional gaming machine would be added. Temporary additional vehicle trips during construction would contribute to the regional emissions of ozone precursors, particulate matter, and other pollutants. These air quality emissions are discussed in detail in **Section 3.3** and were found to be less than significant based on local thresholds.

4.3 GROWTH-INDUCING EFFECTS

A growth-inducing effect may occur when a project fosters economic or population growth, removes obstacles to growth (through the extension of infrastructure to a previously unserved area), or facilitates other activities that could significantly affect the environment. This analysis considers whether the Project would directly or indirectly induce growth in the surrounding area.

4.3.1 Economic and Population Growth

An objective of the Project is to strengthen and sustain economic development on the Rancheria. The Project would achieve this by adding gaming pavilion to the existing Red Hawk Casino. The Project is expected to improve visitor experience of the Red Hawk Casino. However, the Project is not expected to significantly induce economic growth in the surrounding area, which is primarily rural residential without direct access to Red Hawk Parkway. Businesses currently serving the Red Hawk Casino (e.g. restaurant suppliers, linen services) are not expected to have significant growth in service demand. Businesses are located throughout the region and any growth would not be expected to result in additional economic or population development beyond that assumed in regional land use and transportation plans.

The Project does not include the direct development of housing. Nor would the Project induce indirect housing growth. As described in **Section 3.1**, no additional jobs are anticipated to be created by the Project and therefore the Project is not expected to induce population growth in the area. The Project would result in a less-than-significant growth-inducing impact.

4.3.2 Removal of an Obstacle to Growth

The Project would expand the existing Red Hawk Casino by adding a gaming pavilion. The Project would not directly result in the conversion of existing land uses as the project site is already developed. The Project does not include roadway, utility, or other infrastructure improvements that would facilitate development in the surrounding area. As such, the Project would not remove an obstacle to growth in the surrounding area. The Project would result in a less-than-significant growth-inducing impact.

4.3.3 Other Potential Growth

The Project does not represent a precedent-setting action such as changing an existing land use or requiring amendment of land use plans. The Project would not induce unanticipated growth beyond that identified in the El Dorado County General Plan. The Project would result in a less-than-significant growth-inducing impact.

4.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts refer to the effects of a project that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable off-Reservation. “Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, or probable future projects.

4.4.1 Cumulative Setting

The assessment of impacts tasks into account the “cumulative environment” which is defined by other projects that may contribute to the Project’s environmental impacts within the same geographic area. The geographic boundaries of the cumulative effects zone have been determined by the nature of the resources affected and the distance that effects may travel. As an example, increased sedimentation of waterways that result from a project are limited to the watershed in which they occur. As a result, it is only necessary to examine incremental effects within that watershed. Air quality emissions from a project, however, travel over far greater distances and therefore necessitate analysis on the air basin. For this analysis, the geographic boundaries of the cumulative effects zone are generally that of western El Dorado County, although for some resources (water, biological etc.) smaller natural or cultural boundaries are used.

The means of establishing projects that may contribute to environmental conditions in the region is the growth assumptions of the El Dorado County General Plan. The 2021-2029 Housing Element of the General Plan was adopted in 2021. The Housing Element incorporates California Department of Finance (CDOF) population projections, which estimated a population of 199,521 in 2025 and 217,619 in 2035. Using a baseline 2020 population of 191,581, it was expected that the county population would increase 13.6 percent between 2020 and 2035. The current CDOF estimate on the county's population is 199,521 (El Dorado County, 2021). CDOF projects that the county's population will increase to 217,619 in 2035 and 225,419 in 2040 (El Dorado County, 2021). Based on current CDOF estimates, the county's population will increase by approximately 8.1 percent between 2030 and 2040.

4.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Aesthetics

Cumulative visual impacts that may occur as the region grows include the loss of scenic vistas or the aesthetic quality of views in the region as residential and commercial development replaces the natural landscape. The Project would expand commercial development in an area of the Rancheria that is substantially shielded from public viewpoints by topography and vegetation. The only viewpoints of the proposed gaming pavilion are from areas approximately 0.75 mile east and southeast of the Rancheria (**Figure 3-1**). These areas would not have distinct views of the pavilion due to distance and intervening vegetation. As outlined in **Section 3.2**, there would be a less-than-significant impact on scenic vistas as a result of the Project. Due to the limited visibility of the site from public areas, the Proposed Action's contribution to cumulative visual resource impacts would be less than significant.

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Cumulative development in the MCAB will include land and roadway development with the potential to impact air resources. Cumulative air quality impacts will occur if projects in the region cause exceedances of the State or National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Section 3.3 addresses the potential air quality and GHG emission impacts of the Project, specifically addressing potential cumulative emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. Because the Project would not exceed EDAQMD significance thresholds for air quality and GHG emissions, it would not be considered to contribute significantly to cumulative air quality or GHG impacts. The implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ 1** (Dust and Emissions Control Plan), and compliance with EDAQMD rules and regulations, would further reduce the Project's contribution to cumulative air quality or GHG impacts.

Noise

Cumulative noise impacts would occur if the Project, when considered together with reasonably foreseeable projects in the surrounding area, contributed to a combined increase in noise levels that would adversely affect off-Reservation sensitive receptors. As discussed in **Section 3.4**, the Project is intended to reorganize existing gaming activities rather than substantially expand gaming capacity and is not expected to result in a meaningful increase in traffic volumes. Because the Project would not generate a noticeable increase in operational noise, it would not incrementally contribute to cumulative noise levels when combined with other development in the area. Accordingly, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative noise impacts, and cumulative off-Reservation noise impacts would be less than significant.

Transportation and Traffic

The analysis of cumulative impacts addresses roadway operating conditions, transit service, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Similar to the Project analysis, a detailed operational analysis of study area roadways was not conducted for cumulative conditions because the Project would generate very few, if any, new vehicle trips. However, cumulative operating conditions on the same study area facilities were analyzed for the 2022 Entertainment Center Project, which was based on 2040 volume forecasts using the most recent countywide regional travel demand forecasting model. The 2022 Entertainment Center Project determined that neither the County's not Caltrans' LOS standards would be exceeded for any ramps leading to/from Red Hawk Parkway or Highway 50 roadway segments used to access the project site in 2040. Since baseline traffic volumes on Highway 50 are lower with the Project than they were at the time the 2022 Entertainment Center Project was studied, and the Project would generate very few, if any, new vehicle trips, it is reasonable to assume based on the above that cumulative operating conditions on study area roadways with the Project would also fall within acceptable LOS parameters.

All study area roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service under cumulative plus Project conditions. The Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the off-Reservation circulation system. The Project's contribution to cumulative transportation and traffic impacts would be less than significant.

4.5 ALTERNATIVES

The intent of alternatives analysis is to identify alternatives to the project that meet project objectives while reducing or avoiding the significant impacts of the project. As described in **Section 4.1**, all impacts of the Project would be less than significant or would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. While the Project would not result in significant impacts on the environment, this section provides an analysis of a No-Project Alternative.

4.5.1 No-Project Alternative

Description of the Alternative

Under the No-Project Alternative, no development considered under the Project would be developed. The existing casino would continue to operate but no expansion of the facilities would occur.

Environmental Analysis

Under the No-Project Alternative, the off-Reservation environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of additional facilities would be avoided. Off-Reservation environmental impacts associated with continued operation of the existing casino would continue. This alternative would reduce vehicle trips by eliminating construction traffic. As a result, criteria pollutant and GHG emissions from vehicle trips would be reduced. Due to the ongoing operation of the casino, the level of other environmental impacts would be similar in comparison to the Project.

4.5.2 Comparison of Alternatives

Table 4-4 provides a comparison of the level of impacts under the No-Project Alternative as compared to the Project. In all instances, the potential impacts would be similar, meaning that the overall outcome of implementing the Project compared to the alternative would generally result in a similar type and magnitude of effects on a specific resource.

Table 4-4: Impacts of No-Project Alternative Compared to Project Impacts

Environmental Issue	No-Project Alternative
Aesthetics	Similar
Air Quality & GHG Emissions	Similar
Noise	Similar
Transportation and Traffic	Similar
Similar = No substantial difference in impact as compared to the Project	

As described in **Section 4.1**, there would be no significant and unavoidable impacts as a result of the Project, and each impact identified would be reduced to a less-than-significant level after mitigation.

For purposes of this TEIR, the environmentally superior alternative is the alternative that meets the Tribe's objectives and would cause the least impact to the natural and physical environment. For some types of environmental impacts, the No-Project Alternative would reduce environmental impact that may occur under the Project but would not achieve the project objectives listed in **Section 2.2**.

The Project meets all project objectives listed in **Section 2.2**. In addition, all potential environmental impacts of the Project are reduced to less than significant levels after mitigation, and no significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified. Therefore, the Project is the environmentally superior alternative.

Section 5 | Agency and Public Comments

5.1 SUMMARY OF NOTICE OF PREPARATION COMMENTS

The Tribe filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Draft TEIR on October 31, 2025 in accordance with Section 11.8.2 of the Compact, which is included as **Appendix A**. Comments were accepted for a 30-day period ending on December 1, 2025. Comments received during that time are included in **Appendix B.**

5.1.1 Comments Applicable to the Scope of Environmental Review

Only one comment related to the scope and content of the TEIR was received, acknowledged, and considered in the scope and content of the TEIR:

Cultural Resources	A comment was received with recommendations for the tribal cultural resources review.

5.1.2 Comments Outside the Scope of Environmental Review

The following is a summary of comments that were received and acknowledged, but are considered outside of the scope and content of the TEIR:

- The requirements of CEQA, Assembly Bill 52, and Senate Bill 18 related to evaluation of cultural/historic resources. These State laws are not applicable to the Project.

Section 6 | Preparers

Name	Qualifications	Role
Acorn Environmental: Tribal Environmental Impact Report		
Josh Ferris	BA; 24 years of experience	Project Director
Katie Francisco	BS; 2 years of experience	Environmental Analyst
Emma Miller	BA; 3 years of experience	Environmental Analyst
Kristen Miner	BS; MS; 10 years of experience	Environmental Analyst
Shadde Rosenblum	MS; 26 years of experience	Senior Technical Analyst
Dana Hirschberg	24 years of experience	GIS/Graphic Design

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Appendix A

Tribal Compact

TRIBAL-STATE GAMING COMPACT

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AND

THE SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND

OF MIWOK INDIANS

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TRIBAL-STATE COMPACT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AND THE SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND OF MIWOK INDIANS

The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Tribe), a federally recognized Indian tribe listed in the Federal Register, and the State of California (State) enter into this tribal-state class III gaming compact (Compact) pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA).

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, the Tribe is a sovereign tribal government recognized by the United States, and consisting of people whose forebears were settled long ago on a federally-owned parcel in the County of El Dorado, California, and that came to be known as Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract); and

WHEREAS, federal agents acquired the 160-acre Shingle Springs Rancheria in 1920, to provide a much needed home base for the Tribe, then comprised of homeless Indians emanating from El Dorado, Sutter and Sacramento counties, and generally known as the "Sacramento-Verona Band of Homeless Indians"; and

WHEREAS, originally comprised of 34 persons, the Tribe thereafter came to be federally recognized as the "Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians," and today counts over 460 among its citizenry, with a government that operates a gaming facility, a gas station, and a health clinic that serves both the tribal and non-tribal community; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe first pursued the promise of economic development through gaming in 1999, by negotiating and entering a gaming compact with the State as required by IGRA, specifically, the "Tribal-State Compact between the State of California and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria," which was executed by the State on October 8, 1999 and executed by the Tribe on September 23, 1999 (1999 Compact); and

WHEREAS, after entering the 1999 Compact, the Tribe spent several years and significant resources developing a Gaming Facility that would generate the revenue stream needed to strengthen the Tribe's government, and provide for the health, housing, education, employment, and general welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe faced considerable challenges establishing the Gaming Facility given the reservation's limited access to a public access road, which, in

addition to obtaining pre-development entitlements and subsequent litigation related to the pre-development entitlements, resulted in substantial delays and project costs; and

WHEREAS, in or around December 2008, nearly a decade after entering its 1999 Compact with the State, the Tribe finished construction of a Gaming Facility and the extensive public infrastructure needed to provide the general public access to and from Shingle Springs Rancheria and thereby enable the Tribe to operate the Gaming Facility on its reservation; and

WHEREAS, in 2008, the State and the Tribe entered into the Amendment to the Tribal-State Compact Between the State and the Tribe (2008 Amendment), which, among other things, significantly increased the revenue payments to the State, while also increasing the number of Gaming Devices the Tribe could operate; and

WHEREAS, since the time that the State and the Tribe entered into the 2008 Amendment, circumstances in the economy and market competition have changed, which have caused and will continue to cause a substantial reduction in revenues generated at the Gaming Facility in comparison to those that were anticipated; and

WHEREAS, since the Tribe's and State's entry into the 2008 Amendment, circumstances in the economy and market competition worsened, substantially reducing revenues generated at the Gaming Facility, far below what had been previously projected; and

WHEREAS, in order for the Tribe to improve its fiscal condition, while meeting its short and long-term financial obligations, the State and the Tribe agreed in 2012 to re-structure the Tribe's payment obligations to the State, thereby enabling the Tribe to also restructure its financial arrangements with local governments and its primary creditors and entered into the Amended and Restated Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (2012 Amended Compact); and

WHEREAS, the State and the Tribe recognize that the exclusive rights that the Tribe will enjoy under this Compact create a unique opportunity for the Tribe to operate a Gaming Facility in an economic environment free of non-tribal competition from the operation of slot machines on non-Indian lands in California and that this unique economic environment is of great value to the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe remains committed to improving the environment, education status, and the health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry, while

supporting local government agencies and enhancing the surrounding community; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe reaffirms its commitment to provide to the State, on a sovereign-to-sovereign basis, and to local jurisdictions, fair cost reimbursement and mitigation pursuant to this Compact on a payment schedule; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe and the State share a joint sovereign interest in ensuring that Gaming Activities are free from criminal and other undesirable elements; and

WHEREAS, this Compact will afford the Tribe primary responsibility over the regulation of its Gaming Facility and will enhance the Tribe's economic development and self-sufficiency; and

WHEREAS, the State and the Tribe have therefore concluded that this Compact is designed to enhance the Tribe's economic development and self-sufficient and to protect the interests of the Tribe and its citizens, the surrounding community, and the California public, and will promote and secure long-term stability, mutual respect, and mutual benefits; and

WHEREAS, upon publication of notice of approval in the Federal Register pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(8)(D), this Compact replaces and supersedes in its entirety the 2012 Amended Compact; and

WHEREAS, the State and the Tribe agree that all terms of this Compact are intended to be binding and enforceable.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Tribe and the State agree as set forth herein:

SECTION 1.0. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES.

The terms of this Compact are designed and intended to:

(a) Evidence the goodwill and cooperation of the Tribe and the State in fostering a mutually respectful government-to-government relationship that will serve the mutual interests of the parties.

(b) Enhance and implement a means of regulating Class III Gaming to ensure its fair and honest operation in a way that protects the interests of the Tribe, the State, its citizens, and local communities in accordance with IGRA, and through that regulated Class III Gaming, enable the Tribe to develop self-sufficiency, promote tribal economic

development, and generate jobs and revenues to support the Tribe's government and its governmental services and programs.

(c) Promote ethical practices in conjunction with Class III Gaming, through the licensing and control of persons and entities employed in, or providing goods and services to, the Gaming Operation, protect against the presence or participation of persons whose criminal backgrounds, reputations, character, or associations make them unsuitable for participation in gaming, thereby maintaining a high level of integrity in tribal government gaming, and protect the patrons and employees of the Gaming Operation and Gaming Facility and the local communities.

(d) Achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble.

SECTION 2.0. DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 2.1. "Applicable Codes" means the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Gaming Facility Standards Ordinance, approved on August 22, 2013, and the standards of the California Building Standards Code and the California Public Safety Code applicable to the County, as set forth in titles 19 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations, as those regulations may be amended during the term of this Compact, including, but not limited to, codes for building, electrical, energy, mechanical, plumbing, fire and safety. To the extent there is any conflict between the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Gaming Facility Standards Ordinance and the foregoing California laws and regulations, the California laws and regulations shall apply.

Sec. 2.2. "Applicant" means an individual or entity that applies for a tribal gaming license or for a State Gaming Agency determination of suitability.

Sec. 2.3. "Association" means an association of California tribal and state gaming regulators, the membership of which comprises up to two (2) representatives from each tribal gaming agency of those tribes with whom the State has a Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(7)(B)(vii) under IGRA, and up to two (2) delegates each from the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Gambling Control and the California Gambling Control Commission.

Sec. 2.4. "City" means any incorporated city that may exist within ten (10) miles of the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 2.5. "Class III Gaming" means the forms of class III gaming defined as such in 25 U.S.C. § 2703(8) and by the regulations of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

Sec. 2.6. "Commission" means the California Gambling Control Commission, or any successor agency of the State.

Sec. 2.7. "Compact" means this Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.

Sec. 2.8. "County" means the County of El Dorado, California, a political subdivision of the State.

Sec. 2.9. "Financial Source" means any person or entity who, directly or indirectly, extends financing in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation.

Sec. 2.10. "Gaming Activity" or "Gaming Activities" means the Class III Gaming activities authorized under this Compact.

Sec. 2.11. "Gaming Device" means any slot machine within the meaning of article IV, section 19, subdivision (f) of the California Constitution. For purposes of calculating the number of Gaming Devices, each player station or terminal on which a game is played constitutes a separate Gaming Device, irrespective of whether it is part of an interconnected system to such terminals or stations. "Gaming Device" includes, but is not limited to, video poker, but does not include electronic, computer, or other technological aids that qualify as class II gaming (as defined under IGRA).

Sec. 2.12. "Gaming Employee" means any natural person who (a) conducts, operates, maintains, repairs, accounts for, or assists in any Gaming Activities, or is in any way responsible for supervising such Gaming Activities or persons who conduct, operate, maintain, repair, account for, assist, or supervise any such Gaming Activities, (b) is in a category under federal or tribal gaming law requiring licensing, or (c) is a person whose employment duties require or authorize access to areas of the Gaming Facility in which any activities related to Gaming Activities are conducted but that are not open to the public.

Sec. 2.13. "Gaming Facility" or "Facility" means any building in which Gaming Activities or any Gaming Operations occur, or in which business records, receipts, or funds of the Gaming Operation are maintained (excluding offsite

facilities primarily dedicated to storage of those records, and financial institutions), and all rooms, buildings, and areas, including hotels, parking lots, and walkways, a principal purpose of which is to serve the activities of the Gaming Operation and Facility rather than providing that operation with an incidental benefit, provided that nothing herein prevents the conduct of class II gaming (as defined under IGRA) therein. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply in a manner that does not directly relate to the operation of Gaming Activities.

Sec. 2.14. "Gaming Operation" means the business enterprise that offers and operates Gaming Activities, whether exclusively or otherwise.

Sec. 2.15. "Gaming Ordinance" means a tribal ordinance or resolution duly authorizing the conduct of Gaming Activities on the Tribe's Indian lands in California and approved under IGRA.

Sec. 2.16. "Gaming Resources" means any goods or services provided or used in connection with Gaming Activities, whether exclusively or otherwise, including, but not limited to, equipment, furniture, Gaming Devices and ancillary equipment, implements of Gaming Activities such as playing cards, furniture designed primarily for Gaming Activities, maintenance or security equipment and services, and Class III Gaming consulting services. "Gaming Resources" does not include professional accounting and legal services.

Sec. 2.17. "Gaming Resource Supplier" means any person or entity who, directly or indirectly, does, or is deemed likely to, manufacture, distribute, supply, vend, lease, purvey, or otherwise provide to the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility at least twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in Gaming Resources in any twelve (12)-month period, or who, directly or indirectly, receives, or is deemed likely to receive, in connection with the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, at least twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in any consecutive twelve (12)-month period, provided that the Tribal Gaming Agency may exclude a purveyor of equipment or furniture that is not specifically designed for, and is distributed generally for use other than in connection with, Gaming Activities, if, but for the purveyance, the purveyor is not otherwise a Gaming Resource Supplier as defined herein, the compensation received by the purveyor is not grossly disproportionate to the value of the goods or services provided, and the purveyor is not otherwise a person who exercises a significant influence over the Gaming Operation.

Sec. 2.18. "IGRA" means the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (PL 100-497, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1166-1168, 25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.), and any amendments thereto, as interpreted by all regulations promulgated thereunder.

Sec. 2.19. "Interested Persons" means (i) all local, state, and federal agencies in El Dorado County, the State, and the United States, which, if a Project were not taking place on Indian lands, would have responsibility for approving the Project or would exercise authority over the natural resources that may be affected by the Project; (ii) any incorporated city within ten (10) miles of the Project; and (iii) persons, groups, or agencies that request in writing a notice of preparation of a draft tribal environmental impact report described in section 11.0, or have commented on the Project in writing to the Tribe or the County.

Sec. 2.20. "Management Contractor" means any Gaming Resource Supplier with whom the Tribe has contracted for the management of any Gaming Activity or Gaming Facility, including, but not limited to, any person who would be regarded as a management contractor under IGRA.

Sec. 2.21. "Net Win" means drop from Gaming Devices, plus the redemption value of expired tickets, less fills, less payouts, less that portion of the Gaming Operation's payments to a third-party wide-area progressive jackpot system provider that is contributed only to the progressive jackpot amount.

Sec. 2.22. "NIGC" means the National Indian Gaming Commission.

Sec. 2.23. "Project" means (i) the construction of a proposed Gaming Facility, (ii) any renovation, expansion or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or (iii) any other activity occurring on the reservation, the principal purpose of which is to serve the Gaming Activities or Gaming Operation, rather than provide the Gaming Activities or Gaming Operation with an incidental benefit, and which may cause a Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment. This definition shall be understood to include the addition of Gaming Devices within an existing Gaming Facility if the addition of the Gaming Devices may cause either a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect significant and adverse physical change in the off-reservation environment. For purposes of this definition, section 11.0, and Appendix B, "reservation" refers to the Tribe's Indian lands within the meaning of IGRA or lands otherwise held in trust for the Tribe by the United States. "Project" does not include an activity within the scope of the "Shingle Springs Rancheria Hotel Project" as described in the "Final Environmental Assessment - Shingle Springs Rancheria Hotel and Casino Project, El Dorado County, California" dated December 2001, the "Final Environmental Impact Report / Environmental Assessment," dated September 2002, and the "Shingle Springs Interchange Project Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report," dated August 2006, and with respect to which impacts have been addressed. Nor does "Project" include any activity otherwise meeting the

definition of "Project" for which a notice of preparation has been issued pursuant to the 2012 Amended Compact prior to the effective date of this Compact, which the parties agree shall be governed by section 11.0 of the 2012 Amended Compact.

Sec. 2.24. "Significant Effect(s) on the Off-Reservation Environment" occur(s) if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) A proposed Project has the potential to degrade the quality of the off-reservation environment, curtail the range of the off-reservation environment, or achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.

(b) The possible effects of a Project on the off-reservation environment are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. As used herein, "cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

(c) The off-reservation environmental effects of a Project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

For purposes of this definition, "reservation" refers to the Tribe's Indian lands within the meaning of IGRA or lands otherwise held in trust for the Tribe by the United States.

Sec. 2.25. "State" means the State of California or an authorized official or agency thereof designated by this Compact or by the Governor.

Sec. 2.26. "State Designated Agency" means the entity or entities designated or to be designated by the Governor to exercise rights and fulfill responsibilities established by this Compact.

Sec. 2.27. "State Gaming Agency" means the entities authorized to investigate, approve, regulate and license gaming pursuant to the Gambling Control Act (chapter 5 (commencing with section 19800) of division 8 of the California Business and Professions Code), or any successor statutory scheme, and any entity or entities in which that authority may hereafter be vested.

Sec. 2.28. "Tribal Chairperson" means the person duly elected under the Tribe's constitution to perform the duties specified therein, including serving as the Tribe's official representative.

Sec. 2.29. "Tribal Gaming Agency" means the person, agency, board, committee, commission, or council designated under tribal law with the primary responsibility for carrying out the Tribe's regulatory responsibilities under IGRA and the Tribe's Gaming Ordinance. No person employed in, or in connection with, the management, supervision, or conduct of any Gaming Activity may be a member or employee of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 2.30. "Tribe" means the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe listed in the Federal Register, or an authorized official or agency thereof.

SECTION 3.0. SCOPE OF CLASS III GAMING AUTHORIZED.

(a) The Tribe is hereby authorized and permitted to operate only the following Gaming Activities under the terms and conditions set forth in the Compact:

(1) Gaming Devices.

(2) Any banking or percentage card games.

(3) Any devices or games that are authorized under state law to the California State Lottery, provided that the Tribe will not offer such games through use of the Internet unless others in the state are permitted to do so under state and federal law.

(4) Off-track wagering on horse races at a satellite wagering facility pursuant to the requirements of Appendix D.

(c) Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize or permit the operation of any Class III Gaming that the State lacks the power to authorize or permit under article IV, section 19, subdivision (f), of the California State Constitution.

(d) The Tribe shall not engage in Class III Gaming that is not expressly authorized in this Compact.

SECTION 4.0. AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF GAMING DEVICES, LOCATION OF GAMING FACILITIES, COST REIMBURSEMENT, AND MITIGATION.

Sec. 4.1. Authorized Number of Gaming Devices.

The Tribe is entitled to operate up to a total of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Gaming Devices pursuant to the conditions set forth in section 3.0 and sections 4.2 through and including section 5.3.

Sec. 4.2. Authorized Gaming Facilities.

The Tribe may establish and operate not more than two (2) Gaming Facilities and engage in Class III Gaming only on eligible Indian lands held in trust for the Tribe located within the boundaries of the Tribe's reservation and trust lands, as those boundaries exist and on which Class III Gaming may lawfully be conducted under IGRA as of the execution date of this Compact, as legally described in, and represented on the map at Appendix A hereto.

Sec. 4.3. Special Distribution Fund.

(a) The Tribe shall pay to the State on a pro rata basis the State's 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(C) costs incurred for the performance of all its duties under this Compact, including the administration and implementation of tribal-state Class III Gaming compacts and Secretarial procedures prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(7)(B)(vii) (Secretarial Procedures), and funding for the Office of Problem Gambling, as determined by the monies appropriated in the annual Budget Act each fiscal year to carry out those purposes (Appropriation). The Appropriation and the maximum number of Gaming Devices operated by all federally recognized tribes in California pursuant to tribal-state Class III Gaming compacts determined to be in operation during the previous State fiscal year shall be reported annually by the State Gaming Agency to the Tribe on or before December 15. The term "operated" or "operation" as used in this Compact in relation to Gaming Devices describes each and every Gaming Device available to patrons (including slot tournament contestants) for play at any given time.

(b) The Tribe's pro rata share of the State's 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(C) regulatory costs in any given year this Compact is in effect shall be calculated by the following equation:

The maximum number of Gaming Devices operated in the Tribe's Gaming Facilities during the previous State fiscal year as determined by the State Gaming Agency, divided by the maximum number of Gaming Devices operated by all federally recognized tribes in California pursuant to tribal-state Class III Gaming compacts or Secretarial Procedures during the previous State fiscal year, multiplied by the Appropriation, equals the Tribe's pro rata share.

(1) Beginning the first full quarter after the effective date of this Compact, the Tribe shall pay its pro rata share to the State Gaming Agency for deposit into the Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund established by the Legislature (Special Distribution Fund). The payment shall be made in four (4) equal quarterly installments due on the thirtieth (30th) day following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., by April 30 for the first quarter, July 30 for the second quarter, October 30 for the third quarter, and January 30 for the fourth quarter); provided, however, that in the event this Compact becomes effective during a calendar quarter, payment shall be prorated for the number of days remaining in that initial quarter, in addition to any remaining full quarters in the first calendar year of operation to obtain a full year of full quarterly payments of the Tribe's pro rata share specified above. A payment year will run from January through December. If any portion of the Tribe's quarterly pro rata share payment or payment pursuant to section 4.3, subdivision (b) or section 4.5, is overdue, the Tribe shall pay to the State for purposes of deposit into the appropriate fund, the amount overdue plus interest accrued thereon at the rate of one percent (1%) per month or the maximum rate permitted by state law for delinquent payments owed to the State, whichever is less. All quarterly payments shall be accompanied by the report specified in section 4.5.

(2) If the Tribe objects to the State's determination of the Tribe's pro rata share, or to the amount of the Appropriation as including matters not consistent with IGRA, the matter shall be

resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of section 13.0. Any State determination of the Tribe's pro rata share challenged by the Tribe shall govern and must be paid by the Tribe to the State when due, and the Tribe's payment is a condition precedent to invoking the section 13.0 dispute resolution provisions.

(3) Only for purposes of calculating the Tribe's annual pro rata share under section 4.3, subdivision (a), any increase in the Appropriation for the current year shall be capped at an amount equal to five percent (5%) from the Appropriation used to calculate the Tribe's pro rata share in the immediately preceding year. The Appropriation, so capped, will be used to calculate the Tribe's pro rata share under the equation set forth in section 4.3, subdivision (b) that exceeds its calculated pro rata share from the immediately preceding year by more than five percent (5%).

(4) The foregoing payments have been negotiated between the parties as a fair and reasonable contribution, based upon the State's costs of regulating and mitigating certain impacts of tribal Class III Gaming Activities including problem gambling, as well as the Tribe's market conditions, its circumstances, and the rights afforded and consideration provided by this Compact.

(c) In any given State fiscal year, to the extent permissible and only as may be provided under state law, the State Gaming Agency may reduce, or eliminate, the Tribe's pro rata share payment obligation to the Special Distribution Fund.

Sec. 4.3.1. Use of Special Distribution Funds.

Revenue placed in the Special Distribution Fund shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature for the following purposes:

(a) Grants, including any administrative costs, for programs designed to address and treat gambling addiction;

(b) Grants, including any administrative costs and environmental review costs, for the support of State and local government agencies impacted by tribal government gaming;

(c) Compensation for regulatory costs incurred by the State including, but not limited to, the State Gaming Agency, the California Department of Justice, the Office of Problem Gambling, and State Designated Agencies in connection with the implementation and administration of Class III Gaming compacts or Secretarial Procedures in California; and

(d) Any other purposes specified by the Legislature that are consistent with IGRA.

Sec. 4.4. Cost Reimbursement and Mitigation to Local Governments.

To the extent necessary or appropriate to provide a framework for payments, services, or other activities that may constitute credits under section 5.3, the Tribe shall maintain existing agreements or enter into new agreements with local jurisdictions or state agencies, as appropriate, for such undertakings and services that mitigate the impacts of the Gaming Facility, furthering the purposes of section 5.3, and thereby benefitting the Gaming Facility, the Tribe, and/or other local jurisdictions and communities. Intergovernmental agreements are necessary and appropriate for some, but not all, of the credits specified within section 5.3. The Tribe has the discretion, within the parameters of section 5.3 and subject to State approval, to determine how to appropriate funds in a manner consistent with available credits. Copies of all agreements to be credited shall be provided to the State if claimed as a credit as provided for in section 5.3. The agreements with local jurisdictions or state agencies, as appropriate, required by this section are distinct from those agreements associated with a specific Project and required by section 11.0. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments the Tribe makes to the County pursuant to the "Memorandum of Understanding and Intergovernmental Agreement Between the County of El Dorado and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians," entered in September 2006, and as thereafter amended in 2012 and 2017 (County MOU), that are above and beyond the payments the Tribe is required to pay to the County for mitigation of the off-reservation impacts of the Tribe's Gaming Facility project, may qualify for credit under section 5.3.

Sec. 4.5. Quarterly Payments and Quarterly Contribution Report.

(a) (1) The Tribe shall remit quarterly to the State Gaming Agency (i) the payments described in section 4.3, for deposit into the Special Distribution Fund and (ii) the payments described in

section 5.2, for deposit into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund.

(2) If the Gaming Activities authorized by this Compact commence during a calendar quarter, the first payment shall be due on the thirtieth (30th) day following the end of the first full calendar quarter of the Gaming Activities and shall cover the period from the commencement of the Gaming Activities to the end of the first full calendar quarter.

(3) All quarterly payments shall be accompanied by the certification specified in subdivision (b).

(b) At the time each quarterly payment is due, regardless of whether any monies are owed, the Tribe shall submit to the State Gaming Agency a certification (the "Quarterly Contribution Report") that specifies the following:

(1) calculation of the maximum number of Gaming Devices operated in the Gaming Facility for each day during the given quarter;

(2) the Net Win calculation reflecting the quarterly Net Win from the operation of all Gaming Devices in the Gaming Facility;

(3) the amount due pursuant to section 4.3;

(4) calculation of the amount due pursuant to section 5.2; and

(5) the total amount of the quarterly payment paid to the State.

The Quarterly Contribution Report shall be prepared by the chief financial officer of the Gaming Operation.

(c) (1) At any time after the fourth quarter, but in no event later than April 30 of the following calendar year, the Tribe shall provide to the State Gaming Agency an audited annual certification of its Net Win calculation from the operation of Gaming Devices. The audit shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, as applied to audits for the gaming industry, by an independent certified public accountant who is not employed by the Tribe, the Tribal Gaming Agency, the

Management Contractor, or the Gaming Operation, is only otherwise retained by any of these entities to conduct regulatory audits or independent audits of the Gaming Operation, and has no financial interest in any of these entities. The auditor used by the Tribe for this purpose shall hold a valid license issued by the California Accountancy Board or shall be approved by the State Gaming Agency, or other State Designated Agency, but the State shall not unreasonably withhold its consent.

(2) If the audit shows that the Tribe made an overpayment from its Net Win to the State during the year covered by the audit, the Tribe's next quarterly payment shall be reduced by the amount of the overage. If the audit shows that the Tribe made an underpayment to the State during the year covered by the audit, the Tribe's next quarterly payment shall be increased by the amount of the underpayment.

(3) The State Gaming Agency shall be authorized to confer with the auditor at the conclusion of the audit process and to review all of the independent certified public accountant's final work papers and documentation relating to the audit. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall be notified of and provided the opportunity to participate in and attend any such conference or document review.

(d) The State Gaming Agency may audit the calculations in subdivision (b) and Net Win calculations specified in the audit provided pursuant to subdivision (c). The State Gaming Agency shall have access to all records deemed necessary by the State Gaming Agency to verify the calculations in subdivision (b) and Net Win calculations, including access to the Gaming Device accounting systems and server-based systems and software, and to the data contained therein on a read-only basis. If the State Gaming Agency determines that the Net Win is understated or the deductions overstated, it will promptly notify the Tribe and provide a copy of the audit. The Tribe within twenty (20) days will either accept the difference or provide a reconciliation satisfactory to the State Gaming Agency. If the Tribe accepts the difference or does not provide a reconciliation satisfactory to the State Gaming Agency, the Tribe must immediately pay the amount of the resulting deficiency, plus accrued interest thereon at the rate of one percent (1%) per month or the maximum rate permitted by state law

for delinquent payments owed to the State, whichever is less. If the Tribe does not accept the difference but does not provide a reconciliation satisfactory to the State Gaming Agency, the Tribe, once payment is made, may commence dispute resolution under section 13.0. The parties expressly acknowledge that the certifications provided for in subdivision (b) are subject to section 8.4, subdivision (h).

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 13.0, any failure of the Tribe to remit the payments referenced in subdivision (a), will entitle the State to immediately seek injunctive relief in federal or state court, at the State's election, to compel the payments, plus accrued interest thereon at the rate of one percent (1%) per month, or the maximum rate permitted by State law for delinquent payments owed to the State, whichever is less; and further, the Tribe expressly consents to be sued in either court and waives its right to assert sovereign immunity against the State in any such proceeding. Failure to make timely payment shall be deemed a material breach of this Compact.

(f) If any portion of the payments under subdivision (a) of this section is overdue after the State Gaming Agency has provided written notice to the Tribe of the overdue amount with an opportunity to cure of at least fifteen (15) business days, and if more than sixty (60) calendar days have passed from the due date, then the Tribe shall cease operating all of its Gaming Devices until full payment is made unless a claim has been filed by the Tribe under the dispute resolution procedures in section 13.0.

Sec. 4.6. Exclusivity.

In recognition of the Tribe's agreement to make the payments specified in sections 4.3 and 5.2, the Tribe shall have the following rights:

(a) In the event the exclusive right of Indian tribes to operate Gaming Devices in California is abrogated by the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a State statute or constitutional provision, or the conclusive and dispositive judicial construction of a statute or the State Constitution by a California appellate court after the effective date of this Compact that Gaming Devices may lawfully be operated by another person, organization, or entity (other than an Indian tribe

operating pursuant to a Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures) within California, the Tribe shall have the right to exercise one (1) of the following options:

(1) Terminate this Compact, in which case the Tribe will lose the right to operate Gaming Devices and other Class III Gaming authorized by this Compact; or

(2) Continue under this Compact with an entitlement to a reduction of the rates specified in section 5.2 following the conclusion of negotiations, to provide for: (A) compensation to the State for the costs of regulation, as set forth in section 4.3; (B) reasonable payments to local governments impacted by tribal government gaming, the amount to be determined based upon any intergovernmental agreement entered into pursuant to sections 4.4 or 11.7; (C) grants for programs designed to address and treat gambling addiction; and (D) such assessments as authorized or permitted at such time under federal law. Such negotiations between the State and the Tribe shall commence within thirty (30) days after receipt of a written request by a party to enter into the negotiations, unless both parties agree in writing to an extension of time. If the Tribe and the State fail to reach agreement on the amount of reduction of such payments within sixty (60) days following commencement of the negotiations specified in this section, the amount shall be determined by arbitration pursuant to section 13.2.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude the California State Lottery from offering any lottery games or devices that are currently or may hereafter be authorized by state law.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the terms of the County MOU or to compel the County to enter negotiations under section 4.6, subdivision (a)(2).

Sec. 4.7. Revenue Contributions.

The Tribe and the State acknowledge and agree that this Compact terminates and eliminates the Tribe's obligations to make, or liability for, payments pursuant to section 4.4 of the 2012 Amended Compact that may accrue, or accrued, as a result of the operation of the Tribe's Gaming Devices from and after July 1, 2020. The Tribe and the State further acknowledge and agree that this Compact does not

affect the Tribe's obligations to make, or liability for, payments pursuant to section 4.4 of the 2012 Amended Compact that may accrue, or accrued, as a result of the operation of the Tribe's Gaming Devices before July 1, 2020. Section 4.4 of the 2012 Amended Compact provides that the Tribe shall pay the State fifteen percent (15%) of Net Win generated from the operation of the Tribe's Gaming Devices (the "Section 4.4 Payment"). Section 4.5 of the 2012 Amended Compact provides, among other things, that the Section 4.4 Payment was reduced to zero from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2015, and was, and is, subject to a Repositioning Credit from July 1, 2015, to June 30, 2020. The amount of the Section 4.4 Payment arising from the operation of the Tribe's Gaming Devices from July 1, 2020, until the date this Compact becomes effective shall accrue as a contingent liability payable to the State. Upon the effective date of this Compact, the contingent liability shall be extinguished and have no further force or effect. If this Compact does not become effective, the Tribe and State shall meet and confer to explore further potential options and possible compact amendments involving the Section 4.4 Payment.

Sec. 4.8. Revenue Sharing Obligations Owed Under the 2012 Amended Compact.

The Tribe and the State acknowledge and agree that the Tribe may apply any unused excess annual "Repositioning Credit" for the fourth quarter of "Repositioning Year" July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020 as those terms are defined and provided by section 4.5, subdivision (c) of the 2012 Amended Compact, against any outstanding revenue sharing contributions still owed to the State from the third quarter of the July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020 Repositioning Year under section 4.4 of the 2012 Amended Compact as of the execution date of this Compact. Nothing herein permits the Tribe to apply the excess annual Repositioning Credit for any other revenue sharing obligations under this Compact or to outstanding revenue sharing obligations under sections 4.3 or 5.2 of the 2012 Amended Compact.

SECTION 5.0. REVENUE SHARING WITH NON-GAMING AND LIMITED-GAMING TRIBES.

Sec. 5.1. Definitions.

For purposes of this section 5.0, the following definitions apply:

(a) The "Revenue Sharing Trust Fund" is a fund created by the Legislature and administered by the State Gaming Agency that, as a limited trustee, is not a trustee subject to the duties and liabilities

contained in the California Probate Code, similar state or federal statutes, rules or regulations, or under state or federal common law or equitable principles, and has no duties, responsibilities, or obligations hereunder except for the receipt, deposit, and distribution of monies paid by gaming tribes for the benefit of Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes. The State Gaming Agency shall allocate and disburse the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund monies on a quarterly basis as specified by the Legislature. Each eligible Non-Gaming Tribe and Limited-Gaming Tribe in the state shall receive the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000) per year from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. In the event there are insufficient monies in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund to pay one million one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000) per year to each eligible Non-Gaming Tribe and Limited-Gaming Tribe, any available monies in that fund shall be distributed to eligible Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes in equal shares. Monies deposited into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund in excess of the amount necessary to distribute one million one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000) to each eligible Non-Gaming Tribe and Limited-Gaming Tribe shall remain in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund available for disbursement in future years, or deposited in the Tribal Nation Grant Fund but shall not be diverted to any non-Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or any non-Tribal Nation Grant Fund use or purpose. In no event shall the State's general fund be obligated to make up any shortfall in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or to pay any unpaid claims connected therewith, and, notwithstanding any provision of law, including any existing provision of law implementing the State Gaming Agency's obligations related to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund under any Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures, Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes are not third-party beneficiaries of this Compact and shall have no right to seek any judicial order compelling disbursement of any Revenue Sharing Trust Fund monies to them.

(b) The "Tribal Nation Grant Fund" is a fund created by the Legislature to make discretionary distribution of funds to Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes upon application of such tribes for purposes related to effective self-governance, self-determined community, and economic development. The fiscal operations of the Tribal Nation Grant Fund are administered by the State Gaming Agency, which acts

as a limited trustee, not subject to the duties and liabilities contained in the California Probate Code, similar state or federal statutes, rules or regulations, or under state or federal common law or equitable principles, and with no duties or obligations hereunder except for the receipt, deposit, and distribution of monies paid by gaming tribes for the benefit of Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes, as those payments are directed by a State Designated Agency. The State Gaming Agency shall allocate and disburse the Tribal Nation Grant Fund monies as specified by a State Designated Agency to one (1) or more eligible Non-Gaming and Limited-Gaming Tribes upon a competitive application basis. The State Gaming Agency shall exercise no discretion or control over, nor bear any responsibility arising from, the recipient tribes' use or disbursement of Tribal Nation Grant Fund monies. The State Designated Agency shall perform any necessary audits to ensure that monies awarded to any tribe are being used in accordance with their disbursement in relation to the purpose of the Tribal Nation Grant Fund. In no event shall the State's general fund be obligated to pay any monies into the Tribal Nation Grant Fund or to pay any unpaid claims connected therewith, and, notwithstanding any provision of law, including any existing provision of law implementing the State's obligations related to the Tribal Nation Grant Fund or the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund under any Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures, Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes are not third-party beneficiaries of this Compact and shall have no right to seek any judicial order compelling disbursement of any Tribal Nation Grant Fund monies to them.

(c) A "Non-Gaming Tribe" is a federally recognized tribe in California, with or without a tribal-state Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures, that has not engaged in, or offered, class II gaming or Class III Gaming in any location whether within or without California, as of the date of last distribution to such tribe from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund, during the immediately preceding three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

(d) A "Limited-Gaming Tribe" is a federally recognized tribe in California that has a Class III Gaming compact with the State or Secretarial Procedures but is operating fewer than a combined total of three hundred fifty (350) Gaming Devices in all of its gaming

operations wherever located, or does not have a Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures but is engaged in class II gaming, whether within or without California, during the immediately preceding three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

Sec. 5.2. Payments to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund.

(a) In recognition of the predevelopment expenses incurred by the Tribe, the needs of the Tribe's citizens, the existence of binding and enforceable intergovernmental agreements with the County providing for mitigation, and other investments in the local community, if the Tribe operates more than three hundred fifty (350) Gaming Devices at any time in a given calendar year, it shall, thereafter, including that calendar year, pay to the State Gaming Agency, for deposit into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund, six percent (6%) of its Net Win from the operation of Gaming Devices in excess of three hundred fifty (350), commencing on the first day of the first calendar quarter of the eighth calendar year in which Gaming Activities occur.

(b) The Tribe shall remit the payments referenced in subdivision (a) to the State Gaming Agency in quarterly payments, which payments shall be due thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., by April 30 for the first quarter, July 30 for the second quarter, October 30 for the third quarter, and January 30 for the fourth quarter). While the confidentiality provisions of section 8.4 apply to the individual amount of the Tribe's payments, the State Gaming Agency may as necessary report the amount in the aggregate combined with contributions of other compact tribes.

(c) The quarterly payments referenced in subdivision (b) required by subdivision (a) and (b), as appropriate, shall be determined by first determining the total number of all Gaming Devices operated by the Tribe during a given quarter (Quarterly Device Base). The Quarterly Device Base is equal to the sum of the maximum number of Gaming Devices in operation for each day of the calendar quarter divided by the number of days in the calendar quarter that the Gaming Operation operates any Gaming Devices during the given calendar quarter.

(d) If any portion of the payments under subdivision (b) is overdue after the State Gaming Agency has provided written notice to the Tribe of the overdue amount with an opportunity to cure of at least fifteen (15) business days, and if more than sixty (60) calendar days have passed from the due date, then the Tribe shall cease operating all of its Gaming Devices until full payment is made.

(e) All payments made by the Tribe to the State Gaming Agency pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be deposited into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund and the Tribal Nation Grant Fund in a proportion to be determined by the Legislature, provided that if there are insufficient monies in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund to pay one million one hundred thousand dollars ($1,100,000) per year to each eligible Non-Gaming Tribe and Limited-Gaming Tribe, the State Gaming Agency shall deposit all payments into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund.

(f) Either party may request a reopening of negotiations, limited exclusively to section 5.2, subdivision (a), if the balance of funds within the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund either exceeds or falls short of the amount reasonably required to meet the long-term obligations of either fund. Neither party is obligated to accept a request to reopen negotiations under this subdivision and either party may decline the request for any reason.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, in no event shall the State's general fund be obligated to make up any shortfall in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund or to pay any unpaid claims connected therewith. Notwithstanding any provision of law, including any existing provision of law implementing the State Gaming Agency's obligations related to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund under any Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures, Non-Gaming Tribes and Limited-Gaming Tribes are not third-party beneficiaries of this Compact and shall have no right to seek any judicial order compelling negotiation under subdivision (f), or disbursement of any Revenue Sharing Trust Fund or Tribal Nation Grant Fund monies to them.

Sec. 5.3. Provision for Credits Related to Payments Due Under Section 5.2.

(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 5.2, during all times the Compact is in effect, if the Tribe operates over three hundred fifty (350), and up to two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250), Gaming Devices in any particular quarter, the State agrees to provide the Tribe with annual credits for up to sixty-five percent (65%) of the payments otherwise due under section 5.2 for the purposes set forth herein. However, if the Tribe operates over two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250) and up to two thousand five hundred fifty (2,500) Gaming Devices in any particular quarter, the State agrees to provide the Tribe with credits for up to sixty percent (60%) of the payments otherwise due the State under section 5.2 for that quarter. If the Tribe operates over two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250) Gaming Devices at any point during a calendar year, the Tribe agrees that the sixty percent (60%) credit shall apply for that calendar year. In that event, the Tribe shall adjust payments owed the State when the fourth quarter payments are calculated, and reflect this in the annual report to the State. Payments the Tribe makes to the County pursuant to the County MOU that are above and beyond the payments the Tribe is required to pay to the County for mitigation of the off-reservation impacts of the Tribe's Gaming Facility project, may qualify for credit under this section. The credits provided by this subdivision (a) would be available to the Tribe for the following purposes and shall not be derived from a direct or indirect County, state or federal funding source, unless that source certifies in writing that the funding originated from the Tribe:

(1) The costs of services provided by the Tribe or payments by the Tribe to the County, any state or local agency, local jurisdiction, service provider, public benefit entity, and/or non-profit or civic organization operating facilities or providing services within the County or within counties contiguous thereto, for purposes of fire suppression, search and rescue, white water rescue, emergency medical services, law enforcement, public transit, road improvements, education, tourism and other services, environmental resource protection, and infrastructure improvements that in part serve the off-reservation needs of local residents or benefit the local

community, and are not otherwise required by section 11.0. Such payments shall be subject to approval by the State. At least twenty percent (20%) of the annual credits authorized by this section 5.3 shall be utilized for the purposes described in subdivisions (a) and (b). Likewise, in light of off-reservation services provided County residents by the Tribe's Fire Department, payments to the El Dorado Fire Protection District pursuant to an existing agreement for services qualify for credit under this subdivision (a)(1);

(2) Payments by the Tribe to reimburse the County of El Dorado or any other non-tribal governmental entity for any loss of property tax revenues or sales tax revenues that would otherwise be due the County or said entity but for the Tribe's federally-recognized status. Such payments may include an in-lieu payment to the County or non-tribal governmental entity, and may be made pursuant to a written agreement. Such reimbursements shall be subject to approval by the County, or other non-tribal governmental entity if applicable;

(3) Non-gaming related capital investments and economic development projects by the Tribe on or off tribal trust lands that the State or State Designated Agency agrees provide mutual benefits to the Tribe and the State because, for instance, they have particular cultural, social, educational, health or environmental value, or diversify the sources of revenue for the Tribe's general fund;

(4) Payments to support operating expenses and capital improvements for non-tribal governmental agencies or non-tribal facilities operating within the County;

(5) Investments by the Tribe in, and any funds paid to the State for, renewable energy projects that, in part, serve the Gaming Facility or any improvements incorporating renewable energy technology on real property owned by the Tribe, or its members, and lineal descendants, and projects that incorporate charging stations for electric or other zero emission vehicles that are available to patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility, and the Tribe, its members and lineal descendants. For purposes of this subdivision (a)(5), "renewable energy project"

means a project that utilizes a technology other than a conventional power source, as defined in section 2805 of the Public Utilities Code, as it may be amended, and instead uses as a power source biomass, waste, geothermal, small hydroelectric, solar, or wind, as those power sources are defined in section 1391, subdivision (c), of title 20 of the California Code of Regulations, as they may be amended. The power source must not utilize more than twenty-five percent (25%) fossil fuel;

(6) Costs and payments to support capital improvements, the purchase of property, and operating expenses for facilities, entities or operations located within California (including facilities located on or off tribal trust land or on land owned by the Tribe) that provide health care and/or educational services to tribal members, Indians, and/or non-Indians;

(7) Costs and payments made to support the preservation of historical buildings, landmarks or objects within California that have cultural significance to the Tribe;

(8) Investments by the Tribe in, and any funds paid to the State for, water treatment or conservation projects that, in part, serve the Gaming Facility or any improvements incorporating water conservation or treatment technology on real property owned by the Tribe, or its members and lineal descendants;

(10) Payments made to provide or support general welfare services or benefits for, among other things, educational, healthcare, food assistance, cultural or vocational purposes, for Tribal members, Native and/or non-Native people;

(11) Payments made to provide or support housing, including but not limited to mortgage assistance, for Tribal members, Native and/or non-Native people who are determined by the Tribe to be financially in need, taking into account federal poverty guidelines and local conditions, including the cost of living;

(12) Payments associated with improving the protection of wildlife and habitat (e.g., property purchase costs, environmental studies, permits, construction and other related expenses),

increasing tourism, establishing or improving highways, roadways, hiking trails, walkways and bike lanes, and other beautification efforts throughout the County and/or on the Shingle Springs Rancheria or other lands of the Tribe; and

(13) Payments by the Tribe to any non-profit or public benefit entity providing education to Native American people, including, but not limited to, the California Tribal College, established as a public benefit corporation under California law and overseen by federally-recognized Indian tribal governments.

(b) On or before January 1 of each year, the Tribe shall provide to the State its annual budget for items eligible for credits under this section 5.3. Upon receipt, the State shall have ninety (90) days within which to review the items proposed and object if they do not meet the purposes set out in this section. If the State does not object to the items proposed within the ninety (90) days, the State shall not later seek to disallow those credits except as provided below. During the year, the Tribe shall take such credits during the first three (3) quarters in prorated amounts based on the annual budget, but during the fourth quarter shall take an adjusted amount based on actual amounts spent. At the end of each year, the Tribe shall submit to the State a budget reconciliation, reflecting the actual amounts expended compared to the budgeted numbers. The State shall have the right to review the credits taken and, if necessary, request additional information from the Tribe. If the State determines that the information provided does not substantiate the amount of credits taken, the State may reduce or disallow such credits.

(c) Any disputes shall be subject to the dispute resolution procedures set forth in section 13.0 of this Compact. All excess credits that cannot be applied in any one (1) year shall carry-forward to all following years until completely exhausted. If in any year during the term of this Compact, the Tribe is unable to take the full credit (sixty percent (60%) or sixty-five percent (65%), as applicable) and all carry-forward credits have been exhausted, the Tribe may request, and the State shall agree to, a reopening of negotiations, limited to section 5.2, subdivision (a).

(d) On or before January 31, or other date as otherwise may be agreed to by the parties, of each year, the Tribe shall provide to the State

Gaming Agency a report of annual credits taken and contributions made pursuant to sections 5.2 and 5.3. The reporting will include sufficient detail to enable both parties to ensure that the funds are being used in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth above.

SECTION 6.0. LICENSING.

Sec 6.1. Gaming Ordinance and Regulations.

(a) All Gaming Activities conducted under this Compact shall, at a minimum, comply (i) with a Gaming Ordinance duly adopted by the Tribe and approved in accordance with IGRA, (ii) with all applicable rules, regulations, procedures, specifications, and standards duly adopted by the NIGC, the Tribal Gaming Agency, and the State Gaming Agency, and (iii) with the provisions of this Compact.

(b) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall make available for inspection by the State Gaming Agency upon request a copy of the Gaming Ordinance, and all of the Tribal Gaming Agency's rules, regulations, procedures, specifications, ordinances, or standards applicable to the Gaming Activities and Gaming Operation, within twenty (20) days after the State Gaming Agency's request following the execution of this Compact, or within twenty (20) days following their adoption or amendment. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall give notice to the State Gaming Agency of any material change or amendment to the Gaming Ordinance, or the Tribal Gaming Agency's rules, regulations, procedures, specifications, ordinances, or standards applicable to the Gaming Activities and Gaming Operation, no later than thirty (30) days after the change or amendment.

(c) The Tribe or the Tribal Gaming Agency shall make available an electronic or hard copy of the following documents to any member of the public upon request and in the manner requested: the Gaming Ordinance; the rules of each Class III Gaming Activity operated by the Tribe; the Tribe's constitution or other governing document(s) to the extent they impact the public in relation to the Gaming Activities or Gaming Operation; the ordinance specified in section 12.5, subdivision (b); the employment discrimination complaint ordinance specified in section 12.3, subdivision (f); the regulations promulgated by the Tribal Gaming Agency concerning patron disputes pursuant to section 10.0; and the minimum internal control standards specified in

section 9.1.1 and this Compact, including all appendices hereto, in the event they are not available on the NIGC's or the Commission's website. To the extent that any of the foregoing are available to the public on a website maintained by an agency of the State of California or the federal government, or by the Tribe or the Gaming Operation, the Tribal Gaming Agency may refer requesters to such website(s) for the requested information.

Sec. 6.2. Tribal Ownership, Management, and Control of Gaming Operation.

The Gaming Operation authorized under this Compact shall be owned solely by the Tribe.

Sec. 6.3. Prohibitions Regarding Minors.

(a) The Tribe shall prohibit persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years from being present in any room or area in which Gaming Activities are being conducted unless the person is en route to a non-gaming area of the Gaming Facility, or is employed at the Gaming Facility in a capacity other than as a Gaming Employee.

(b) If the Tribe permits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Gaming Facility, the Tribe shall prohibit persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years from purchasing, consuming, or possessing alcoholic beverages. The Tribe shall also prohibit persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years from being present in any room or area in which alcoholic beverages may be consumed, except to the extent permitted by the State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control for other commercial establishments serving alcoholic beverages.

Sec. 6.4. Licensing Requirements and Procedures.

Sec. 6.4.1. Summary of Licensing Principles.

All persons in any way connected with the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility who are required to be licensed or to submit to a background investigation under IGRA, and any others required to be licensed under this Compact, including, without limitation, all Gaming Employees, Gaming Resource Suppliers, Financial Sources, and any other person having a significant influence over the Gaming Operation, must be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency and cannot have had any determination of suitability denied or revoked by the State Gaming Agency.

The parties intend that the licensing process provided for in this Compact shall involve joint cooperation between the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency, as more particularly described herein.

Sec. 6.4.2. Gaming Facility.

(a) The Gaming Facility authorized by this Compact shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency in conformity with the requirements of this Compact, the Gaming Ordinance, IGRA, and any applicable regulations adopted by the NIGC. The license shall be reviewed and renewed every two (2) years thereafter. Verification that this requirement has been met shall be provided by the Tribe to the State by sending a copy of the initial license and each renewal license, either electronically or by hard copy, to the State Gaming Agency within thirty (30) days after issuance of the license or renewal. The Tribal Gaming Agency's certification that the Gaming Facility is being operated in conformity with these requirements shall be posted in a conspicuous and public place in the Gaming Facility at all times.

(b) To assure the protection of the health and safety of all Gaming Facility patrons, guests, and employees, the Tribe shall, as a matter of tribal law, adopt or already have adopted, and shall maintain, throughout the term of this Compact, an ordinance that requires any Gaming Facility construction to meet or exceed the Applicable Codes. The Gaming Facility and construction, expansion, improvement, modification, or renovation will also comply with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Tribe need not comply with any standard that specifically applies in name or in fact only to tribal facilities. Without limiting the rights of the State under this section, reference to Applicable Codes is not intended to confer jurisdiction upon the State or its political subdivisions. For purposes of this section, the terms "building official" and "code enforcement agency" as used in titles 19 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations mean the Tribal Gaming Agency, or such other tribal government agency or official as may be designated by the Tribe's law. The building official and code enforcement agency designated by the Tribe's law may exercise authority granted to such individuals and entities as specified within the Applicable Codes with regard to the Gaming Facility.

(c) To assure compliance with the Applicable Codes, in all cases where the Applicable Codes would otherwise require a permit, the Tribe shall require inspections and, in connection therewith, shall employ for any Gaming Facility construction qualified plan checkers or review firms. To be qualified as a plan checker or review firm for purposes of this Compact, plan checkers or review firms must be either: (i) California licensed architects or engineers with relevant experience, or (ii) California licensed architects or engineers on the list, if any, of approved plan checkers or review firms provided by the County or City in which the Gaming Facility is located. The Tribe shall also employ qualified project inspectors. To be qualified as a project inspector for purposes of this Compact, project inspectors must possess the same qualifications and certifications as project inspectors utilized by the County or the City. The plan checkers, review firms, and project inspectors shall hereinafter be referred to as "Inspector(s)." The Tribe shall require the Inspectors to report in writing to the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency any failure to comply with the Applicable Codes within thirty (30) days after giving notice of the lack of compliance to the Tribal Gaming Agency, or such other government agency or official as may be designated by the Tribe's law.

(d) The Tribe shall cause the design and construction calculations, and plans and specifications that form the basis for the construction (the "Design and Building Plans") to be available to the State Gaming Agency and the County for inspection and copying by the State Gaming Agency or the County upon its request. Design and Building Plans are confidential information and records, subject to the protection of section 8.0.

(e) In the event that material changes to a structural detail of the Design and Building Plans will result from contract change orders or any other changes in the Design and Building Plans, such changes shall be reviewed and field-verified by the Inspectors for compliance with the Applicable Codes.

(f) The Tribe shall maintain during construction all contract change orders for inspection and copying by the State Gaming Agency upon its request.

(g) The Tribe shall maintain the Design and Building Plans depicting the as-built Gaming Facility, which shall be available to the State Gaming Agency for inspection and copying by the State Gaming Agency upon its request, for the term of this Compact.

(h) Upon final certification by the Inspectors that the Gaming Facility meets the Applicable Codes, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall forward the Inspectors' certification to the State Gaming Agency within ten (10) days of issuance. If the State Gaming Agency objects to that certification, the Tribe shall make a good faith effort to address the State's concerns, but if the State Gaming Agency does not withdraw its objection, the matter will be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of section 13.0.

(i) Any failure to remedy within a reasonable period of time any material and timely raised deficiency shall be deemed a violation of this Compact, and furthermore, any deficiency that poses a serious or significant risk to the health or safety of any occupant shall be grounds for the State Gaming Agency to prohibit occupancy of the affected portion of the Gaming Facility pursuant to a court order until the deficiency is corrected. The Tribe shall not allow occupancy of any portion of the Gaming Facility that is constructed or maintained in a manner that endangers the health or safety of the occupants.

(j) The Tribe shall also take all necessary steps to reasonably ensure the ongoing availability of sufficient and qualified fire suppression services to the Gaming Facility, and to reasonably ensure that the Gaming Facility satisfies all requirements of titles 19 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations applicable to similar facilities in the County as set forth below:

(1) Not less than thirty (30) days before the effective date of this Compact, and not less than biennially thereafter, and upon at least ten (10) days' notice to the State Gaming Agency, the Gaming Facility shall be inspected, at the Tribe's expense, by an independent qualified professional or a qualified tribal inspection official (who must be certified in fire and life safety inspection through the International Code Council or another State approved certifying institution) for purposes of certifying that the Gaming Facility meets a reasonable standard of fire safety and life safety.

(2) The State Gaming Agency shall be entitled to designate and have a qualified representative or representatives, which may include local fire suppression entities, present during the inspection. During such inspection, the State's representative(s) shall specify to the independent qualified professional or qualified tribal inspection official any condition which the representative(s) reasonably believes would preclude certification of the Gaming Facility as meeting a reasonable standard of fire safety and life safety.

(3) The independent qualified professional or qualified tribal inspection official shall issue to the Tribal Gaming Agency, the County, and the State Gaming Agency a report on the inspection within fifteen (15) days after its completion, or within thirty (30) days after commencement of the inspection, whichever first occurs, identifying any deficiency in fire safety or life safety at the Gaming Facility or in the ability of the Tribe to meet reasonably expected fire suppression needs of the Gaming Facility.

(4) Within twenty-one (21) days after the issuance of the report, the independent qualified professional or qualified tribal inspection official shall also require and approve a specific plan for correcting deficiencies, whether in fire safety or life safety, at the Gaming Facility or in the Tribe's ability to meet the reasonably expected fire suppression needs of the Gaming Facility, including those identified by the State Gaming Agency's representatives. A copy of the report shall be delivered to the State Gaming Agency, the County, and the Tribal Gaming Agency.

(5) Immediately upon correction of all material deficiencies identified in the report, the independent qualified professional or qualified tribal inspection official shall certify in writing to the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency that all deficiencies have been corrected.

(6) Any failure to correct all material deficiencies identified in the report within a reasonable period of time shall be a violation of this Compact, and any failure to promptly correct those deficiencies that pose a serious or significant risk to the health

or safety of any occupants shall be a violation of this Compact and grounds for the State Gaming Agency to seek a court order prohibiting occupancy of the affected portion of the Gaming Facility until the deficiency is corrected.

(7) Consistent with its obligation to ensure the safety of those within the Gaming Facility, the Tribe shall promptly notify the State Gaming Agency of circumstances that pose a serious and significant risk to the health or safety of occupants and take prompt action to correct such circumstances. Any failure to remedy within a reasonable period of time any serious and significant risk to public safety shall be deemed a violation of this Compact, and furthermore, any circumstance that poses a serious or significant risk to the health or safety of any occupant shall be grounds for the State Gaming Agency to prohibit occupancy of the affected portion of the Gaming Facility pursuant to a court order until the deficiency is corrected.

Sec. 6.4.3. Gaming Employees.

(a) Every Gaming Employee shall obtain, and thereafter maintain current, a valid tribal gaming license, and except as provided in subdivision (b), shall obtain, and thereafter maintain current, a State Gaming Agency determination of suitability, which license and determination shall be subject to biennial renewal; provided that in accordance with section 6.4.9, those persons may be employed on a temporary or conditional basis pending completion of the licensing process and the State Gaming Agency determination of suitability.

(b) A Gaming Employee who is required to obtain and maintain current a valid tribal gaming license under subdivision (a) is not required to obtain or maintain a State Gaming Agency determination of suitability if any of the following applies:

(1) The employee is subject to the licensing requirement of subdivision (a) solely because he or she is a person who conducts, operates, maintains, repairs, or assists in Gaming Activities, provided that this exception shall not apply if he or she supervises Gaming Activities or persons who conduct, operate, maintain, repair, assist, account for or supervise any

such Gaming Activity, and is empowered to make discretionary decisions affecting the conduct of the Gaming Activities.

(2) The employee is subject to the licensing requirement of subdivision (a) solely because he or she is a person whose employment duties require or authorize access to areas of the Gaming Facility that are not open to the public, provided that this exception shall not apply if he or she supervises Gaming Activities or persons who conduct, operate, maintain, repair, assist, account for or supervise any such Gaming Activity, and is empowered to make discretionary decisions affecting the conduct of the Gaming Activities.

(3) Members and employees of the Tribal Gaming Agency are not subject to a finding of suitability from the State Gaming Agency.

(4) The State Gaming Agency, in consultation with the Tribal Gaming Agency, exempts the Gaming Employee from the requirement to obtain or maintain current a State Gaming Agency determination of suitability.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), where the State Gaming Agency determines it is reasonably necessary, the State Gaming Agency is authorized to review the tribal license application, and all materials and information received by the Tribal Gaming Agency in connection therewith, for any person whom the Tribal Gaming Agency has licensed, or proposes to license, as a Gaming Employee. If the State Gaming Agency determines that the person would be unsuitable for issuance of a license or permit for a similar level of employment in a gambling establishment subject to the jurisdiction of the State, it shall notify the Tribal Gaming Agency of its determination and the reasons supporting its determination. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall thereafter conduct a hearing in accordance with section 6.5.5 to reconsider issuance of the tribal gaming license and shall notify the State Gaming Agency of its determination immediately after the hearing, which shall be final unless made the subject of dispute resolution pursuant to section 13.0 within thirty (30) days of such notification.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (e), the Tribe will not employ or continue to employ any person whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied or has expired without renewal.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (d), the Tribe may employ or retain in its employ a person whose application for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied by the State Gaming Agency, if the person is an enrolled member of the Tribe and if:

(1) The enrolled tribal member holds a valid and current license issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency that must be renewed at least biennially;

(2) The denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency is based solely on activities, conduct, or associations that antedate, by at least five (5) years, the filing of the enrolled tribal member's initial application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability; and

(3) The enrolled member is not an employee or agent of any other gaming operation.

(f) At any time after five (5) years following the effective date of this Compact, either party to this Compact may request renegotiation of the scope of coverage of subdivision (b).

(g) This section shall not apply to members of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.4.4. Gaming Resource Suppliers.

(a) Every Gaming Resource Supplier shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to the sale, lease, or distribution, or further sale, lease, or distribution, of any Gaming Resources to or in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility. Unless the Tribal Gaming Agency licenses the Gaming Resource Supplier pursuant to subdivision (d), the Gaming Resource Supplier shall also apply to, and the Tribe shall require it to apply to, the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability at least thirty (30) days, unless such thirty (30) days is shortened by the Tribal Gaming

Agency, prior to the sale, lease, or distribution, or further sale, lease, or distribution, of any Gaming Resources to or in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, except that for Gaming Devices the period specified under section 7.1, subdivision (a), shall govern. The period during which a determination of suitability as a Gaming Resource Supplier is valid expires on the earlier of (i) the date two (2) years following the date on which the determination is issued, unless a different expiration date is specified by the State Gaming Agency, or (ii) the date of its revocation by the State Gaming Agency. If the State Gaming Agency denies or revokes a determination of suitability, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall immediately deny or revoke the license and shall not reissue any license to that Gaming Resource Supplier unless and until the State Gaming Agency makes a determination that the Gaming Resource Supplier is suitable. The license and determination of suitability shall be reviewed at least every two (2) years for continuing compliance. For purposes of section 6.5.2, such a review shall be deemed to constitute an application for renewal. In connection with such a review, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the Gaming Resource Supplier to update all information provided in the previous application.

(b) Any agreement between the Tribe and a Gaming Resource Supplier shall include a provision for its termination without further liability on the part of the Tribe, except for the bona fide payment of all outstanding sums (exclusive of interest) owed as of, or payment for services or materials received up to, the date of termination, upon revocation or non-renewal of the Gaming Resource Supplier's license by the Tribal Gaming Agency based on a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency. Except as set forth above, the Tribe shall not enter into, or continue to make payments to a Gaming Resource Supplier pursuant to, any contract or agreement for the provision of Gaming Resources with any person or entity whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability has been denied or revoked or whose determination of suitability has expired without renewal.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Tribal Gaming Agency may license a Management Contractor for a period of no more than seven (7) years, but the Management Contractor must still apply for renewal

of a determination of suitability by the State Gaming Agency at least every two (2) years and where the State Gaming Agency denies or revokes a determination of suitability, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall immediately deny or revoke the license and shall not reissue any license to that Management Contractor unless and until the State Gaming Agency makes a determination that the Management Contractor is suitable. Subject to IGRA, and except where the Management Contractor has been found unsuitable, nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to bar the Tribal Gaming Agency from issuing additional new licenses, renewing or extending any license to the same Management Contractor following or in anticipation of the expiration of a seven (7)-year license.

(d) The Tribal Gaming Agency may elect to license a person or entity as a Gaming Resource Supplier without requiring it to apply to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability under subdivision (a) if the Gaming Resource Supplier has already been issued a determination of suitability that is then valid. In that case, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall immediately notify the State Gaming Agency of its licensure of the person or entity as a Gaming Resource Supplier, and shall identify in its notification the State Gaming Agency determination of suitability on which the Tribal Gaming Agency has relied in proceeding under this subdivision (d). Subject to the Tribal Gaming Agency's compliance with the requirements of this subdivision, a Gaming Resource Supplier licensed under this subdivision may, during and only during the period in which the determination of suitability remains valid, engage in the sale, lease, or distribution of Gaming Resources to or in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Facility, without applying to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability. The issuance of a license under this subdivision is in all cases subject to any later determination by the State Gaming Agency that the Gaming Resource Supplier is not suitable or to a tribal gaming license suspension or revocation pursuant to section 6.5.1, and does not extend the time during which the determination of suitability relied on by the Tribal Gaming Agency is valid. A license issued under this subdivision expires upon the revocation or expiration of the determination of suitability relied on by the Tribal Gaming Agency. Nothing in this subdivision affects the obligations of the Tribal Gaming Agency, or of the Gaming

Resource Supplier, under section 6.5.2 and section 6.5.6 of this Compact.

(e) Except where subdivision (d) applies, within twenty-one (21) days of the issuance of a license to a Gaming Resource Supplier, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit to the State Gaming Agency a copy of the license. All tribal license application materials and information received by the Tribal Gaming Agency from the Applicant that is not otherwise prohibited or restricted from disclosure under applicable state or federal law or regulation must be made available to the State Gaming Agency upon request.

Sec. 6.4.5. Financial Sources.

(a) Subject to subdivision (f) of this section 6.4.5, a Financial Source shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to extending financing.

(b) Every Financial Source required to be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency shall, contemporaneously with the filing of its tribal license application, apply to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability. In the event the State Gaming Agency denies the determination of suitability, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall within thirty (30) days from State Gaming Agency notification deny or revoke the Financial Source's license.

(c) A license issued under this section shall be reviewed at least every two (2) years for continuing compliance. In connection with such a review, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the Financial Source to update all information provided in the previous application on renewal forms adopted by the Tribal Gaming Agency. For purposes of section 6.5.2, such a review shall be deemed to constitute an application for renewal.

(d) Any agreement between the Tribe and a Financial Source shall include, and shall be deemed to include, a provision for its termination without further liability on the part of the Tribe, except for the bona fide repayment of all outstanding sums owed as of the date of termination upon revocation or non-renewal of the Financial Source's license by the Tribal Gaming Agency based on a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency. The Tribe shall not enter

into, or continue to make payments pursuant to, any contract or agreement for the provision of financing with any Financial Source whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability has been denied or revoked or whose determination of suitability has expired without renewal.

(e) A Gaming Resource Supplier who provides financing exclusively in connection with the provision, sale, or lease of Gaming Resources obtained from that Gaming Resource Supplier may be licensed solely in accordance with the licensing procedures applicable, if at all, to Gaming Resource Suppliers, and need not be separately licensed as a Financial Source under this section. Any entity that is permitted to be excluded from the licensing requirements of this section 4.5 under subdivision (h), may be also excluded from the licensing requirements of a Gaming Resource Supplier with respect to providing to the Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation services generally referred to as treasury management services (including, but not limited to, check cashing, vault services, ATMs, interest rate hedging, and receivables and payables services, whether or not a financing is extended in connection therewith).

(f) The Tribal Gaming Agency may elect to license a person or entity as a Financial Source without requiring it to apply to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability under subdivision (b) if the Financial Source has already been issued a determination of suitability that is then valid. In that case, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall immediately notify the State Gaming Agency of its licensure of the person or entity as a Financial Source, and shall identify in its notification the State Gaming Agency determination of suitability on which the Tribal Gaming Agency has relied in proceeding under this subdivision (f). Subject to the Tribal Gaming Agency's compliance with the requirements of this subdivision, a Financial Source licensed under this subdivision may, during and only during the period in which the determination of suitability remains valid, engage in financing in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Facility, without applying to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability. The issuance of a license under this subdivision is in all cases subject to any later determination by the State Gaming Agency that the Financial Source is not suitable or to a tribal gaming license suspension or revocation pursuant to section

6.5.1, and does not extend the time during which the determination of suitability relied on by the Tribal Gaming Agency is valid. A license issued under this subdivision expires upon the revocation or expiration of the determination of suitability relied on by the Tribal Gaming Agency. Nothing in this subdivision affects the obligations of the Tribal Gaming Agency, or of the Financial Source, under section 6.5.2 and section 6.5.6 of this Compact.

(g) Except where subdivision (f) applies, within twenty-one (21) days of the issuance of a license to a Financial Source, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit to the State Gaming Agency a copy of the license. Upon issuance of a license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall direct the licensee to transmit to the State Gaming Agency a copy of all license application materials and information submitted to the Tribal Gaming Agency within twenty-one (21) days.

(h) (1) The Tribal Gaming Agency may, at its discretion, exclude from the licensing requirements of this section, the following Financial Sources under the circumstances stated.

(A) A federally-regulated or state-regulated bank, savings and loan association, or other federally- or state-regulated lending institution and any fund or other investment vehicle, including, without limitation, a bond indenture or syndicated loan, which is administered or managed by any such entity.

(B) Any entity described in the Commission's Uniform Statewide Tribal Gaming Regulation CGCC-2, subdivision (f) (as in effect on the date the parties execute this Compact), when that entity is a Financial Source solely by reason of being (i) a purchaser or a holder of debt securities or other forms of indebtedness issued directly or indirectly by the Tribe for a Gaming Facility or for the Gaming Operation or (ii) the owner of a participation interest in any amount of indebtedness for which a Financial Source described in subdivision (h)(1)(A), or any fund or other investment vehicle which is administered or managed by any such Financial Source, is the creditor.

(C) An investor who, alone or together with any person(s) controlling, controlled by or under common control with such investor, holds less than ten percent (10%) of all outstanding debt securities issued directly or indirectly by the Tribe for a Gaming Facility or for the Gaming Operation.

(D) An agency of the federal, the State, the Tribe, or local government providing financing, together with any person purchasing any debt securities or other forms of indebtedness of the agency to provide such financing.

(E) A real estate investment trust, as defined in 26 U.S.C. § 856(a), that is publicly traded on a stock exchange, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and subject to regulatory oversight of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(F) An entity or category of entities that the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency jointly determine can be excluded from the licensing requirements of this section without posing a threat to the public interest or the integrity of the Gaming Operation.

(2) In any case where the Tribal Gaming Agency elects to exclude a Financial Source from the licensing requirements of this section, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall give thirty (30) days', unless otherwise agreed to by the State Gaming Agency, advance notice of any extension of financing by the Financial Source in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Facility, and upon request of the State Gaming Agency, shall provide it with all documentation supporting the Tribal Gaming Agency's exclusion of the Financial Source from the licensing requirements of this section. The Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall confer and make good-faith efforts to promptly resolve any dispute regarding the Tribal Gaming Agency's decision to exclude a Financial Source from the licensing requirements of this section. Any dispute regarding a decision to exclude a Financial Source from the licensing requirements of this section that cannot promptly be resolved by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming

Agency shall be resolved through the dispute resolution provisions in section 13.0.

(3) Notwithstanding subdivision (h)(1), the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall work collaboratively to resolve any reasonable concerns regarding the ongoing excludability of an individual or entity as a Financial Source. Any dispute between the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency pertaining to the excludability of an individual or entity as a Financial Source shall be resolved by the dispute resolution provisions in section 13.0.

(4) The following are not Financial Sources for purposes of this section.

(A) An entity identified by Regulation CGCC-2, subdivision (h) (as in effect on July 1, 2006) of the California Gambling Control Commission.

(B) A person or entity whose sole connection with a provision or extension of financing to the Tribe is to provide loan brokerage or debt servicing for a Financial Source at no cost to the Tribe or the Gaming Operation, provided that no portion of any financing provided is an extension of credit to the Tribe or the Gaming Operation by that person or entity.

(C) A person or entity that the State Gaming Agency has determined does not require licensure pursuant to any process the State Gaming Agency deems necessary due to the nature of financing services provided, the existence of current and effective federal or state agency oversight or licensure, attenuated interests of the person or entity as passive investors without the ability to exert significant influence over the Gaming Operation, or other grounds that alleviate the need for licensure that, subject to its responsibilities under state law, the State Gaming Agency determines are appropriate.

(i) In recognition of changing financial circumstances, this section shall be subject to good faith renegotiation upon request of either party in

or after five (5) years from the effective date of this Compact; provided such renegotiation shall not retroactively affect transactions that have already taken place where the Financial Source has been excluded or exempted from licensing requirements.

Sec. 6.4.6. Processing Tribal Gaming License Applications.

(a) Each Applicant for a tribal gaming license shall submit the completed application along with the required information and an application fee, if required, to the Tribal Gaming Agency in accordance with the rules and regulations of that agency and the Gaming Ordinance.

(b) At a minimum, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require submission and consideration of all information required under IGRA, including part 556.4 of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for licensing primary management officials and key employees.

(c) For Applicants that are business entities, these licensing provisions shall apply to the entity as well as: (i) each of its officers, limited liability company members, and directors; (ii) each of its principal management employees, including any chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, and general manager; (iii) each of its owners, or partners, if an unincorporated business; (iv) each of its shareholders who owns more than ten percent (10%) of the shares of the corporation, if a corporation, or who has a direct controlling interest in the Applicant; and (v) each person or entity (other than a Financial Source that the Tribal Gaming Agency has determined does not require a license under section 6.4.5) that, alone or in combination with others, has provided financing in connection with any Gaming Operation or Class III Gaming authorized under this Compact, if that person or entity provided more than ten percent (10%) of either the start-up capital or the operating capital, or of a combination thereof, over a twelve (12)-month period. For purposes of this subdivision, where there is any commonality of the characteristics identified in this section 6.4.6, subdivision (c)(i) through (c)(v), inclusive, between any two (2) or more entities, those entities may be deemed to be a single entity. For purposes of this subdivision, a direct controlling interest in the Applicant referred to in subdivision (c)(iv) excludes any passive investor or anyone who has an indirect or only a financial interest and does not have the ability to control, manage or direct the management decisions of the Applicant.

(d) Nothing herein precludes the Tribe or Tribal Gaming Agency from requiring more stringent licensing requirements.

(e) In the event an Institutional Investor, as defined in subdivision (e)(2)(A), directly or indirectly holds shares of a corporation or membership interests in an Applicant or licensee or parent company of an Applicant or licensee through its Affiliates, as defined in subdivision (e)(2)(B), then the Tribal Gaming Agency may excuse such Institutional Investor from the Licensing requirements under section 6.0 to provide an application and submit to a background investigation, unless such Institutional Investor indirectly holds, through its Affiliates, more than fifteen (15%) of the issued and outstanding shares or membership interests of an Applicant or licensee, or parent company of an Applicant or licensee.

(1) In any case where the Tribal Gaming Agency elects to excuse an Institutional Investor from the licensing requirements of section 6.0, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide the State Gaming Agency with the documentation supporting the Tribal Gaming Agency's determination that the person or entity qualifies as an Institutional Investor and that excusing the entity from the licensing requirements of section 6.0 is in furtherance of the public interest. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the Institutional Investor to submit to the State Gaming Agency documentation identifying the persons and entities involved and the facts supporting the determination that the persons or entities qualify as an Institutional Investor, and agreeing to be bound by this Compact, the laws of the Tribe and the California Gambling Control Act. The Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall confer and make good-faith efforts to promptly resolve any dispute regarding the Tribal Gaming Agency's decision to exclude an Institutional Investor from the licensing requirements of this section. Any dispute regarding a decision to exclude an Institutional Investor from the licensing requirements of this section that cannot be promptly resolved by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall be resolved through the dispute resolution provisions in section 13.0.

(2) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(A) "Institutional Investor" means any: (i) bank as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Federal Securities Exchange Act; (ii) banking, chartered, or licensed lending institution; (iii) insurance company as defined in section 2(a)(17) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (iv) chartered or licensed life insurance company or property and casualty insurance company; (v) investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (vi) investment advisor registered under section 203 of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, as amended; (vii) collective trust funds as defined in section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (viii) closed end investment trust; (ix) employee benefit plan or pension fund that is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended; (x) a state or federal government pension plan; or (xi) such other person that the Commission determines is an Institutional Investor that acquires voting or nonvoting units in the ordinary course of its investment business and holds those units for investment purposes only and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of the board of directors or any change in the corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies, or operations of the business entity in which it holds those securities; and

(B) "Affiliate" means, with respect to any specified person or entity, whether a natural person, trustee, or corporation, general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, trust, the state, business association, commission, instrumentality, firm, joint venture, governmental authority or otherwise (collectively, "Person"), any other Person that directly or indirectly, through one (1) or more intermediaries, controls, is or becomes controlled by, or is or comes under common control with the specified Person. For purposes of this definition, "control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of voting

securities or other interests, by contract, governmental authority or otherwise.

Sec. 6.4.7. Suitability Standard Regarding Gaming Licenses.

(a) In reviewing an application for a tribal gaming license, and in addition to any standards set forth in the Gaming Ordinance, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall consider whether issuance of the license is inimical to public health, safety, or welfare, and whether issuance of the license will undermine public trust that the Tribe's Gaming Operation is free from criminal and dishonest elements and would be conducted honestly.

(b) A license may not be issued unless, based on all information and documents submitted, the Tribal Gaming Agency is satisfied that the Applicant, and in the case of an entity, each individual identified in section 6.4.6, meets all the following requirements:

(1) The person is of good character, honesty, and integrity.

(2) The person's prior activities, criminal record (if any), reputation, habits, and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gaming, or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, or activities in the conduct of gaming, or in the carrying on of business and financial arrangements incidental thereto.

(3) The person is in all other respects qualified to be licensed as provided, and meets the criteria established in this Compact, IGRA, NIGC regulations, the Gaming Ordinance, and any other criteria adopted by the Tribal Gaming Agency or the Tribe; provided, however, an Applicant shall not be found to be unsuitable solely on the ground that the Applicant was an employee of a tribal gaming operation in California that was conducted prior to May 16, 2000.

Sec. 6.4.8. Background Investigations of Applicants.

(a) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall conduct or cause to be conducted all necessary background investigations reasonably required to determine that the Applicant is qualified for a gaming license under the

standards set forth in section 6.4.7, and to fulfill all applicable requirements for licensing under IGRA, NIGC regulations, the Gaming Ordinance, and this Compact. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall not issue a gaming license, other than a temporary license pursuant to section 6.4.9, until a determination is made that those qualifications have been met.

(b) In lieu of completing its own background investigation, and to the extent that doing so does not conflict with or violate IGRA or the Tribe's Gaming Ordinance, the Tribal Gaming Agency may contract with the State Gaming Agency for the conduct of background investigations, may rely on a State determination of suitability previously issued under a Class III Gaming compact or Secretarial Procedures involving another tribe and the State, or may rely on a State Gaming Agency license previously issued to the Applicant, to fulfill some or all of the Tribal Gaming Agency's background investigation obligations.

(c) An Applicant for a tribal gaming license shall be required to provide releases to the State Gaming Agency to make available to the Tribal Gaming Agency background information regarding the Applicant. The State Gaming Agency shall cooperate in furnishing to the Tribal Gaming Agency that information, unless doing so would violate state or federal law, would violate any agreement the State Gaming Agency has with a source of the information other than the Applicant, or would impair or impede a criminal investigation, or unless the Tribal Gaming Agency cannot provide sufficient safeguards to assure the State Gaming Agency that the information will remain confidential.

(d) In lieu of obtaining summary criminal history information from the NIGC, the Tribal Gaming Agency may, pursuant to the provisions in subdivisions (d) through (i), obtain such information from the California Department of Justice. If the Tribe adopts an ordinance confirming that article 6 (commencing with section 11140) of chapter 1 of title 1 of part 4 of the California Penal Code is applicable to members, investigators, and staff of the Tribal Gaming Agency, and those members, investigators, and staff thereafter comply with that ordinance, then, for purposes of carrying out its obligations under this section, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall be eligible to be considered an entity entitled to request and receive state summary criminal

history information, within the meaning of subdivision (b)(13) of section 11105 of the California Penal Code.

(e) The information received shall be used by the Tribal Gaming Agency solely for the purpose for which it was requested and shall not be reproduced for secondary dissemination to any other employment or licensing agency. The unauthorized access and misuse of criminal offender record information may affect an individual's civil rights. Additionally, any person intentionally disclosing information obtained from personal or confidential records maintained by a state agency or from records within a system of records maintained by a government agency may be subject to prosecution.

(f) For purposes of subdivision (d), the Tribal Gaming Agency shall submit to the California Department of Justice fingerprint images and related information required by the California Department of Justice of all Applicants, as defined by section 2.2, for the purposes of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal convictions and state or federal arrests and also information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal arrests for which the California Department of Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her recognizance pending trial or appeal.

(g) When received, the California Department of Justice shall forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation requests for federal summary criminal history information received pursuant to this section. The California Department of Justice shall review the information returned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and compile and disseminate a response to the Tribal Gaming Agency.

(h) The California Department of Justice shall provide a state or federal level response to the Tribal Gaming Agency pursuant to California Penal Code section 11105, subdivision (p)(1).

(i) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall request from the California Department of Justice subsequent notification service, as provided pursuant to section 11105.2 of the California Penal Code, for persons described in subdivision (f) above.

Sec. 6.4.9. Temporary Licensing of Gaming Employees.

(a) If the Applicant has completed a license application in a manner satisfactory to the Tribal Gaming Agency, and that agency has conducted a preliminary background investigation, and the investigation or other information held by that agency does not indicate that the Applicant has a criminal history or other information in his or her background that would either automatically disqualify the Applicant from obtaining a tribal gaming license or cause a reasonable person to investigate further before issuing a license, or that the Applicant is otherwise unsuitable for licensing, the Tribal Gaming Agency may issue a temporary tribal gaming license and may impose such specific conditions thereon pending completion of the Applicant's background investigation, as the Tribal Gaming Agency in its sole discretion shall determine.

(b) Special fees may be required by the Tribal Gaming Agency to issue or maintain a temporary tribal gaming license.

(c) A temporary tribal gaming license shall remain in effect until suspended or revoked, or a final determination is made on the application, or for a period of up to one (1) year, whichever comes first.

(d) At any time after issuance of a temporary tribal gaming license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall or may, as the case may be, suspend or revoke it in accordance with the provisions of sections 6.5.1 or 6.5.5, and the State Gaming Agency may request suspension or revocation before making a determination of unsuitability.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve the Tribe of any obligation under part 558 of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Sec. 6.5.0. Tribal Gaming License Issuance.

Upon completion of the necessary background investigation, the Tribal Gaming Agency may issue a tribal gaming license on a conditional or unconditional basis. Nothing herein shall create a property or other right of an Applicant in an opportunity to be licensed, or in a tribal gaming license itself, both of which shall be considered to be privileges granted to the Applicant in the sole discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.5.1. Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Licenses.

(a) Any Applicant's application for a tribal gaming license may be denied, and any license issued may be revoked, if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines that the application is incomplete or deficient, or if the Applicant is determined to be unsuitable or otherwise unqualified for a tribal gaming license.

(b) Pending consideration of revocation, the Tribal Gaming Agency may suspend a tribal gaming license in accordance with section 6.5.5.

(c) All rights to notice and hearing shall be governed by tribal law. The Applicant shall be notified in writing of the hearing and given notice of any intent to suspend or revoke the tribal gaming license.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (e), upon receipt of notice that the State Gaming Agency has determined that a person would be unsuitable for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to the jurisdiction of the State Gaming Agency, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall deny that person a tribal gaming license and promptly, and in no event more than thirty (30) days from the State Gaming Agency notification, revoke any tribal gaming license that has theretofore been issued to that person; provided that the Tribal Gaming Agency may, in its discretion, reissue a tribal gaming license to the person following entry of a final judgment reversing the determination of the State Gaming Agency in a proceeding in state court between the Applicant and the State Gaming Agency conducted pursuant to section 1085 or 1094.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, as provided by the California Gambling Control Act.

(e) Notwithstanding a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency, the Tribal Gaming Agency may, in its discretion, decline to revoke a tribal gaming license issued to a person employed by the Tribe pursuant to section 6.4.3, subdivision (e).

Sec. 6.5.2. Renewal of Licenses; Extensions; Further Investigation.

(a) Except as provided in section 6.4.4, subdivision (c), the term of a tribal gaming license shall not exceed two (2) years, and application for renewal of a license must be made prior to its expiration. Applicants for renewal of a license shall provide updated material, as

requested, on the appropriate renewal forms, but, at the discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency, may not be required to resubmit historical data previously submitted or which is otherwise available to the Tribal Gaming Agency. At the discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency, an additional background investigation may be required at any time if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines the need for further information concerning the Applicant's continuing suitability or eligibility for a license.

(b) Prior to renewing a license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall deliver to the State Gaming Agency copies of all information and documents received in connection with the application for renewal of the tribal gaming license, which is not otherwise prohibited or restricted from disclosure under applicable federal law or regulation, for purposes of the State Gaming Agency's consideration of renewal of its determination of suitability.

(c) At the discretion of the State Gaming Agency, an additional background investigation may be required if the State Gaming Agency determines the need for further information concerning the Applicant's continuing suitability for a license.

Sec. 6.5.3. Identification Cards.

(a) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall require that all persons who are required to be licensed wear, in plain view at all times while in the Gaming Facility, identification badges issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency. The Tribal Gaming Agency may allow temporary exceptions to this provision for the purposes of authorizing investigators who are actively investigating a matter within the Gaming Facility to monitor Gaming Activities.

(b) Identification badges must display information, including, but not limited to, a photograph and the person's name, which is adequate to enable members of the public and agents of the Tribal Gaming Agency to readily identify the person and determine the validity and date of expiration of his or her license.

(c) Upon request, the Tribe shall provide the State Gaming Agency with the name, badge identification number (if any), and job title of all Gaming Employees.

Sec. 6.5.4. Fees for Tribal Gaming License.

The fees for all tribal gaming licenses shall be set by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.5.5. Suspension of Tribal Gaming License.

The Tribal Gaming Agency shall summarily suspend the tribal gaming license of any employee if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines that the continued licensing of the person could constitute a threat to the public health or safety or may summarily suspend the license of any employee if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines that the continued licensing of the person may violate the Tribal Gaming Agency's licensing or other standards. Any right to notice or hearing in regard thereto shall be governed by tribal law and comport with federal procedural due process.

Sec. 6.5.6. State Determination of Suitability Process.

(a) With respect to Applicants as to whom a determination of suitability is required, upon receipt of an Applicant's completed license application and a determination to issue either a temporary or regular license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit within twenty-one (21) days to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability for licensure under the California Gambling Control Act a notice of intent to license the Applicant, together with all of the following:

(1) A copy of all tribal license application materials and information received by the Tribal Gaming Agency from the Applicant, which is not otherwise restricted from disclosure under applicable federal law or regulation.

(2) An original complete set of fingerprint impressions, rolled by a California state-certified fingerprint roller, or by a person exempt from state certification pursuant to California Penal Code section 11102.1, subdivision (a)(2), and which may be on a fingerprint card or obtained and transmitted electronically.

(3) A current photograph.

(4) Except to the extent waived by the State Gaming Agency, such releases of information, waivers, and other completed and

executed forms as have been obtained by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

(b) Upon receipt of a written request from a Gaming Resource Supplier or a Financial Source for a determination of suitability, the State Gaming Agency shall transmit an application package to the Applicant to be completed and returned to the State Gaming Agency for purposes of allowing it to make a determination of suitability for licensure.

(c) Investigation and disposition of applications for a determination of suitability shall be governed entirely by State law, and the State Gaming Agency shall determine whether the Applicant would be found suitable for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to the State Gaming Agency's jurisdiction. Additional information may be required by the State Gaming Agency to assist it in its background investigation, to the extent permitted under State law for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to the State Gaming Agency's jurisdiction.

(d) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall require a licensee to apply for renewal of a determination of suitability by the State Gaming Agency at such time as the licensee applies for renewal of a tribal gaming license.

(e) Upon receipt of completed license or license renewal application information from the Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency may conduct a background investigation pursuant to state law to determine whether the Applicant is suitable to be licensed for association with Class III Gaming operations. While the Tribal Gaming Agency shall ordinarily be the primary source of application information, the State Gaming Agency is authorized to directly seek application information from the Applicant. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide to the State Gaming Agency reports of the background investigations conducted by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the NIGC and related applications, if any, for Gaming Employees, Gaming Resource Suppliers, and Financial Sources. If further investigation is required to supplement the investigation conducted by the Tribal Gaming Agency, the Applicant will be required to pay the application fee charged by the State Gaming Agency pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 19951, subdivision (a), but any deposit requested by the State Gaming Agency pursuant

to section 19867 of that Code shall take into account reports of the background investigation already conducted by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the NIGC, if any. Failure to provide information reasonably required by the State Gaming Agency to complete its investigation under State law or failure to pay the application fee or deposit can constitute grounds for denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency. The State Gaming Agency and Tribal Gaming Agency shall cooperate in sharing as much background information as possible, both to maximize investigative efficiency and thoroughness, and to minimize investigative costs.

(f) Upon completion of the necessary background investigation or other verification of suitability, the State Gaming Agency shall issue a notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency certifying that the State has determined that the Applicant is suitable, or that the Applicant is unsuitable, for licensure in a Gaming Operation and, if unsuitable, stating the reasons therefore. Issuance of a determination of suitability does not preclude the State Gaming Agency from a subsequent determination based on newly discovered information that a person or entity is unsuitable for the purpose for which the person or entity is licensed. Upon receipt of notice that the State Gaming Agency has determined that a person or entity is or would be unsuitable for licensure, except as provided in section 6.4.3, subdivision (e), the Tribal Gaming Agency shall deny that person or entity a license and promptly, and in no event more than thirty (30) days from the issuance of the State Gaming Agency notification, revoke any tribal gaming license that has theretofore been issued to that person or entity; provided that the Tribal Gaming Agency may, in its discretion, reissue a tribal gaming license to the person or entity following entry of a final judgment reversing the determination of the State Gaming Agency in a proceeding in state court between the Applicant and the State Agency conducted pursuant to section 1085 or 1094.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, as provided by the California Gambling Control Act.

(g) Prior to denying an application for a determination of suitability, or to issuing notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency that a person or entity previously determined to be suitable had been determined unsuitable for licensure, the State Gaming Agency shall notify the Tribal Gaming Agency and afford the Tribe an opportunity to be heard. If the State

Gaming Agency denies an application for a determination of suitability, or issues notice that a person or entity previously determined suitable has been determined unsuitable for licensure, the State Gaming Agency shall provide that person or entity with written notice of all appeal rights available under state law.

(h) The Commission, or its successor, shall maintain a roster of Gaming Resource Suppliers and Financial Sources that it has determined to be suitable pursuant to the provisions of this section, or through separate procedures to be adopted by the Commission. Upon application to the Tribal Gaming Agency for a tribal gaming license, a Gaming Resource Supplier that appears on the Commission's suitability roster may be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency under section 6.4.4, subdivision (d), and a Financial Source that appears on the Commission's suitability roster may be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency under subdivision (f), subject to any later determination by the State Gaming Agency that the Gaming Resource Supplier or Financial Source is not suitable or to a tribal gaming license suspension or revocation pursuant to sections 6.5.1 or 6.5.5; provided that nothing in this subdivision exempts the Gaming Resource Supplier or Financial Source from applying for a renewal of a State determination of suitability.

Sec. 6.6. Submission of New Application.

Nothing in section 6.0 shall be construed to preclude an Applicant who has been determined to be unsuitable for licensure by the State Gaming Agency, or the Tribe on behalf of such Applicant, from later submitting a new application for a determination of suitability by the State Gaming Agency in accordance with section 6.0, provided that the new application cannot be filed sooner than one (1) year from when the State Gaming Agency's finding of unsuitability has become final under state law.

SECTION 7.0. APPROVAL AND TESTING OF GAMING DEVICES.

Sec. 7.1. Gaming Device Approval.

(a) No Gaming Device may be offered for play unless all the following occurs:

(1) The manufacturer or distributor which sells, leases, or distributes such Gaming Device (i) has applied for a

determination of suitability by the State Gaming Agency at least fifteen (15) days before it is offered for play, (ii) has not been found to be unsuitable by the State Gaming Agency, and (iii) has been licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency;

(2) The software for the game authorized for play on the Gaming Device has been tested, approved and certified by an independent gaming test laboratory or state governmental gaming test laboratory (the "Gaming Test Laboratory") as operating in accordance with technical standards that meet or exceed industry standards;

(3) A copy of the certification by the Gaming Test Laboratory, specified in subdivision (a)(2), is provided to the State Gaming Agency by electronic transmission or by mail, unless the State Gaming Agency waives receipt of copies of the certification;

(4) The software for the game authorized for play on the Gaming Device is tested by the Tribal Gaming Agency to ensure each game authorized for play on the Gaming Device has the correct electronic signature prior to operation of the Gaming Device by the public, or if already inserted, tested prior to being made available for patron play on the gaming floor;

(5) The hardware and associated equipment for each type of Gaming Device has been tested by the Gaming Test Laboratory prior to operation by the public to ensure operation in accordance with the standards established by the Tribal Gaming Agency that meet or exceed industry standards; and

(6) The hardware and associated equipment for the Gaming Device has been tested by the Tribal Gaming Agency to ensure operation in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) Where either the Tribe or the State Gaming Agency requests new standards for testing, approval, and certification of the software for the game authorized for play on the Gaming Device pursuant to subdivision (a)(2), the party requesting the new standards shall provide the other party with a detailed explanation of the reason(s) for the request. If the party to which the request is made disagrees with the request, the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency

shall meet and confer in a good-faith effort to resolve the disagreement, which meeting and conferring shall include consultation with an independent Gaming Test Laboratory. If the disagreement is not resolved within one hundred twenty (120) days of the request, either party may submit the matter to dispute resolution under section 13.0 of this Compact.

Sec. 7.2. Gaming Test Laboratory Selection.

(a) The Gaming Test Laboratory shall be an independent or state governmental gaming test laboratory recognized in the gaming industry which (i) is competent and qualified to conduct scientific tests and evaluations of Gaming Devices, and (ii) is licensed or approved by any of the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, or Wisconsin. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall submit to the State Gaming Agency documentation that demonstrates the Gaming Test Laboratory satisfies (i) and (ii) herein at least thirty (30) days before the commencement of Gaming Activities pursuant to this Compact, or if such use follows the commencement of Gaming Activities, within fifteen (15) days prior to reliance thereon. If, at any time, the Gaming Test Laboratory's license and/or approval required by (ii) herein is suspended or revoked by any of those states or the Gaming Test Laboratory is found unsuitable by the State Gaming Agency, then the State Gaming Agency may reject the use of such Gaming Test Laboratory, and upon such rejection, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall ensure that such Gaming Test Laboratory discontinues its responsibilities under this section.

(b) The Tribe and the State Gaming Agency shall inform the Gaming Test Laboratory in writing that irrespective of the source of payment of its fees, the Gaming Test Laboratory's duty of loyalty runs equally to the State and the Tribe; provided that if the State Gaming Agency requests that the Gaming Test Laboratory perform additional work, the State Gaming Agency shall be solely responsible for the cost of that additional work.

Sec. 7.3. Maintenance of Records of Testing Compliance.

The Tribal Gaming Agency shall prepare and maintain records of its compliance with section 7.1 while any Gaming Device is on the gaming floor and

for a period of one (1) year after the Gaming Device is removed from the gaming floor, and shall make those records available for inspection by the State Gaming Agency upon request.

Sec. 7.4. State Gaming Agency Inspections.

(a) The State Gaming Agency may inspect the Gaming Devices in operation at the Gaming Facility on a random basis not to exceed four (4) times annually to confirm that they operate and play properly pursuant to the applicable technical standards. The State Gaming Agency shall make a good-faith effort to work with the Tribal Gaming Agency to minimize unnecessary disruption to the Gaming Operation including, where appropriate, performing desk audits rather than on-site physical inspections. The inspections may include all Gaming Device software, hardware, associated equipment, software maintenance records, and components critical to the operation of the Gaming Device. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall cooperate with the State Gaming Agency's reasonable efforts to obtain information that facilitates the conduct of remote but effective inspections that minimize disruption to Gaming Activities. The random inspections conducted pursuant to this subdivision shall occur during normal business hours outside of weekends and holidays and shall not remove from play more than five percent (5%) of the Gaming Devices then in operation at the Gaming Facility, provided that the five percent (5%) limitation on removal of Gaming Devices shall not apply where a Gaming Device, including but not limited to a progressive controller, makes limiting removal from play to no more than five percent (5%) infeasible or impossible.

Whenever practicable, the State Gaming Agency shall not require removal from play any Gaming Device that the State Gaming Agency determines may be fully and adequately tested while still in play.

(b) The State Gaming Agency shall provide notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency of such inspection at or prior to the commencement of the random inspection, and the Tribal Gaming Agency may accompany the State Gaming Agency inspector(s).

(c) The State Gaming Agency may retain and use qualified consultants to perform the functions authorized or specified herein but any such consultants shall be bound by the confidentiality and information use

and disclosure provisions applicable to the State Gaming Agency and its employees. The State Gaming Agency shall ensure that any consultants retained by it have met the standards and requirements, including any background investigations, established by applicable regulations governing contract employees prior to participating in any matter under this Compact. The State Gaming Agency shall also take all reasonable steps to ensure that consultants are free from conflicting interests in the conduct of their duties under this Compact. The Tribal Gaming Agency, in its sole discretion, may require a member or staff of the Tribal Gaming Agency or a representative of the State Gaming Agency to accompany any consultant at all times that the consultant is in a non-public area of the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 7.5. Technical Standards.

The Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide to the State Gaming Agency copies of its regulations for technical standards applicable to the Tribe's Gaming Devices at least thirty (30) days before the commencement of the Gaming Operation and at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of any material revisions to the regulations, unless exigent circumstances require that any revisions to the regulations take effect sooner in order to ensure game integrity or otherwise to protect the public or the Gaming Operation, in which event the revisions to the regulations shall be provided to the State Gaming Agency as soon as reasonably practicable.

Sec. 7.6. Transportation of Gaming Devices.

(a) Subject to the provisions of subdivision (b), the Tribal Gaming Agency shall not permit any Gaming Device to be transported to or from the Tribe's Indian lands except in accordance with procedures established by agreement between the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency and upon at least ten (10) days' notice to the Sheriff's Department for the County.

(b) Transportation of a Gaming Device from a Gaming Facility within California is permissible only if:

(1) The final destination of the Gaming Device is a gaming facility of any tribe in California that has a Class III Gaming compact with the State or Secretarial Procedures that makes lawful the receipt of such Gaming Device;

(2) The final destination of the Gaming Device is any other state in which possession of the Gaming Device is made lawful by that state's law or by tribal-state compact or Secretarial Procedures;

(3) The final destination of the Gaming Device is another country, or any state or province of another country, wherein possession of the Gaming Device is lawful; or

(4) The final destination is a location within California for testing, repair, maintenance, or storage by a person or entity that has been licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency and has been found suitable for licensure by the State Gaming Agency.

Any Gaming Device transported from or to the Tribe's Indian lands in violation of this section 7.6, or in violation of any permit issued pursuant thereto, is subject to summary seizure by California peace officers in accordance with California law.

SECTION 8.0. INSPECTIONS.

Sec. 8.1. Investigation and Sanctions.

(a) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall investigate any reported violation of this Compact and shall require the Gaming Operation to correct the violation upon such terms and conditions as the Tribal Gaming Agency determines are necessary.

(b) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall be empowered by the Gaming Ordinance to impose fines or other sanctions within the jurisdiction of the Tribe against gaming licensees who interfere with or violate the Tribe's gaming regulatory requirements and obligations under IGRA, NIGC gaming regulations, the Gaming Ordinance, or this Compact as long as the fines or sanctions comport with federal due process.

(c) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall report violations of this Compact that pose a substantial threat to gaming integrity, public health and safety or the environment, or continued violations that, if isolated might not require reporting, but cumulatively pose a substantial threat to gaming integrity, public health and safety, or the environment, and any failures to comply with the Tribal Gaming Agency's orders to the Commission and the Bureau of Gambling Control in the California Department of Justice within ten (10) days of discovery.

Sec. 8.2. Assistance by State Gaming Agency.

The Tribe may request the assistance of the State Gaming Agency whenever it reasonably appears that such assistance may be necessary to carry out the purposes described in section 8.1, or otherwise to protect public health, safety, or welfare.

Sec. 8.3. Access to Premises by State Gaming Agency; Notification; Inspections.

(a) Notwithstanding that the Tribe and its Tribal Gaming Agency have the primary responsibility to administer and enforce the regulatory requirements of this Compact, the State Gaming Agency, including but not limited to any consultants retained by it, shall have the right to inspect the Tribe's Gaming Facility, and all Gaming Operation or Facility records relating to Class III Gaming as is reasonably necessary to ensure Compact compliance, including such records located in off-site facilities dedicated to their storage subject to the conditions in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d). If the Tribe objects to the State's determination of the areas included within any inspection, the matter shall be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of section 13.0. The State Gaming Agency shall ensure that any consultants retained by it have met the standards and requirements, including any background investigations, established by applicable regulations governing contract employees prior to participating in any matter under this Compact. The State Gaming Agency shall also take all reasonable steps to ensure that consultants are free from conflicting interests in the conduct of their duties under this Compact. The Tribal Gaming Agency, in its sole discretion, may require a member or staff of the Tribal Gaming Agency or a representative of the State Gaming Agency to accompany any consultant at all times that the consultant is in a non-public area of the Gaming Facility.

(b) Except as provided in section 7.4, the State Gaming Agency may inspect public areas of the Gaming Facility at any time without prior notice during normal Gaming Facility business hours.

(c) Inspection of areas of the Gaming Facility not normally accessible to the public may be made at any time the Gaming Facility is open to the public, immediately after the State Gaming Agency's authorized

inspector notifies the Tribal Gaming Agency of his or her presence on the premises, presents proper identification, and requests access to the non-public areas of the Gaming Facility. The Tribal Gaming Agency, in its sole discretion, may require a member of the Tribal Gaming Agency to accompany the State Gaming Agency inspector at all times that the State Gaming Agency inspector is in a non-public area of the Gaming Facility. If the Tribal Gaming Agency imposes such a requirement, it shall require such member to be available at all times for those purposes and shall ensure that the member has the ability to gain immediate access to all non-public areas of the Gaming Facility.

(d) Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to limit the State Gaming Agency to one (1) inspector during inspections.

Sec. 8.4. Inspection, Copying and Confidentiality of Documents.

(a) Inspection and copying of Gaming Operation papers, books, and records may occur at any time, immediately after the State Gaming Agency gives notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency, during the hours from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and at any other time that a Tribal Gaming Agency employee, is available onsite with physical access to offices, including off-site facilities, where the papers, books, and records are kept. The Tribe shall cooperate with, and cannot refuse, the inspection and copying, provided that the State Gaming Agency inspectors cannot require copies of papers, books, or records in such volume that it unreasonably interferes with the normal functioning of the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility.

(b) In lieu of onsite inspection and copying of Gaming Operation papers, books, and records by its inspectors, the State Gaming Agency may request in writing that the Tribal Gaming Agency provide copies of such papers, books, and records as the State Gaming Agency deems necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of this Compact. The State Gaming Agency's written request shall describe those papers, books, and records requested to be copied with sufficient specificity to reasonably identify the requested documents. Within ten (10) days after it receives the request, or such other time as the State Gaming Agency may agree in writing, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide one (1) copy of the requested papers, books, and records to the requesting State Gaming Agency. An electronic version of the requested papers, books, and records may be submitted to the State

Gaming Agency in lieu of a paper copy so long as the software required to access the electronic version is reasonably available to the State Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency does not object.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of California law, any confidential information and records, as defined in subdivision (d), that the State Gaming Agency obtains or copies pursuant to this Compact shall be, and remain, the property solely of the Tribe; provided that such confidential information and records and copies may be retained by the State Gaming Agency as is reasonably necessary to assure the Tribe's compliance with this Compact or to complete any investigation of suspected criminal activity; and provided further that the State Gaming Agency may provide such confidential information and records and copies to federal law enforcement and other state agencies or consultants that the State deems reasonably necessary in order to assure the Tribe's compliance with this Compact, in order to renegotiate any provision thereof, or in order to conduct or complete any investigation of suspected criminal activity in connection with the Gaming Activities or the operation of the Gaming Facility or the Gaming Operation.

(d) For the purposes of this section 8.4, "confidential information and records" means any and all information and records received from the Tribe pursuant to the Compact, except for information and documents that are in the public domain.

(e) The State Gaming Agency and all other state agencies and consultants to which it provides information and records obtained pursuant to subdivisions (a) or (b) of this section, which are confidential pursuant to subdivision (d), will exercise care in the preservation of the confidentiality of such information and records and will apply the highest standards of confidentiality provided under California state law to preserve such information and records from disclosure until such time as the information or record is no longer confidential or disclosure is authorized by the Tribe, by mutual agreement of the Tribe and the State, or pursuant to the arbitration procedures under section 13.2. The State Gaming Agency and all other state agencies and consultants may disclose confidential information or records as necessary to fully adjudicate or resolve a dispute arising pursuant to the Compact, in which case the State Gaming Agency and all other state agencies and consultants agree to preserve confidentiality to the

greatest extent feasible and available. Before the State Gaming Agency provides confidential information and records to a consultant as authorized under subdivision (c), it shall enter into a confidentiality agreement with that consultant that meets the standards of this subdivision.

(f) In the case of any disclosure of confidential information and records compelled by judicial process, the State Gaming Agency will endeavor to give the Tribe prompt notice of the order compelling disclosure and a reasonable opportunity to interpose an objection thereto with the court. The Tribe may avail itself of any and all remedies under State law for the improper disclosure of confidential information and records.

(g) The Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall confer regarding protocols for the release to law enforcement agencies of information obtained during the course of background investigations.

(h) Confidential information and records received by the State Gaming Agency from the Tribe in compliance with this Compact, or information compiled by the State Gaming Agency from those confidential records, shall be exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, California Government Code section 6250 et seq.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, the State Gaming Agency shall not be denied access to papers, books, records, equipment, or places where such access is reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this Compact or to conduct or complete an investigation of suspected criminal activity in connection with the Gaming Activities or the operation of the Gaming Facility or the Gaming Operation.

Sec. 8.5. Cooperation with Tribal Gaming Agency.

The State Gaming Agency shall meet periodically with the Tribal Gaming Agency and cooperate in all matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this Compact and its Appendices.

Sec. 8.6. Compact Compliance Review.

The State Gaming Agency is authorized to conduct an annual Compact compliance review (also known as a "site visit") to ensure compliance with all provisions of this Compact and any appendices hereto. Upon the discovery of an irregularity that the State Gaming Agency reasonably determines may be a threat to gaming integrity or public safety, and after consultation with the Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency may conduct additional periodic reviews in order to ensure compliance with all provisions of this Compact and its appendices. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any other audits, inspections, investigations, and monitoring authorized by this Compact.

Sec. 8.7. Waiver of Materials.

The State Gaming Agency shall retain the discretion to waive, in whole or in part, receipt of materials otherwise required by this Compact to be provided to the State Gaming Agency by the Tribal Gaming Agency or the Tribe.

SECTION 9.0. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GAMING OPERATION AND FACILITY.

Sec. 9.1. Adoption of Regulations for Operation and Management; Minimum Standards.

It is the responsibility of the Tribal Gaming Agency to conduct on-site gaming regulation and control in order to enforce the terms of this Compact, IGRA, NIGC gaming regulations, State Gaming Agency regulations, and the Gaming Ordinance, to protect the integrity of the Gaming Activities and the Gaming Operation for honesty and fairness, and to maintain the confidence of patrons that tribal governmental gaming in California meets the highest standards of fairness and internal controls. To meet those responsibilities, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall be vested with the authority to promulgate, and shall promulgate, rules and regulations governing, at a minimum, the following subjects pursuant to the standards and conditions set forth therein:

(a) The enforcement of all relevant laws and rules with respect to the Gaming Activities, Gaming Operation, and Gaming Facility, and the conduct of investigations and hearings with respect thereto, and to any other subject within its jurisdiction.

(b) The physical safety of Gaming Facility patrons and employees, and any other person while in the Gaming Facility. Except as provided in

section 12.2, nothing herein shall be construed, however, to make applicable to the Tribe any State laws, regulations, or standards governing the use of tobacco.

(c) The physical safeguarding of assets transported to, within, and from the Gaming Facility.

(d) The prevention of illegal activity within the Gaming Facility or with regard to the Gaming Operation or Gaming Activities, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of employee procedures and a surveillance system as provided in subdivision (e).

(e) Maintenance of a closed-circuit television surveillance system consistent with industry standards for gaming facilities of the type and scale operated by the Tribe, which system shall be approved by, and may not be modified without the approval of, the Tribal Gaming Agency. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall have current copies of the Gaming Facility floor plan and closed-circuit television system at all times.

(f) The recording of any and all occurrences within the Gaming Facility that deviate from normal operating policies and procedures (hereinafter "incidents"). The regulations shall provide that the Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit copies of incident reports that it reasonably believes concern a significant or continued threat to public safety or gaming integrity to the State Gaming Agency forthwith. The procedure for recording incidents pursuant to the regulations shall also do all of the following:

(1) Specify that security personnel record all incidents, regardless of an employee's determination that the incident may be immaterial (all incidents shall be identified in writing).

(2) Require the assignment of a sequential number to each report.

(3) Provide for permanent reporting in indelible ink in a bound notebook from which pages cannot be removed and in which entries are made on each side of each page and/or in electronic form, provided the information is recorded in a manner so that, once the information is entered, it cannot be deleted or altered and is available to the State Gaming Agency pursuant to sections 8.3 and 8.4.

(4) Require that each report include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) The record number.

(B) The date.

(C) The time.

(D) The location of the incident.

(E) A detailed description of the incident.

(F) The persons involved in the incident.

(G) The security department employee assigned to the incident.

(g) The establishment of employee procedures designed to permit detection of any irregularities, theft, cheating, fraud, or the like, consistent with industry practice.

(h) Maintenance of a list of persons permanently excluded from the Gaming Facility who, because of their past behavior, criminal history, or association with persons or organizations, pose a threat to the integrity of the Gaming Activities of the Tribe or to the integrity of regulated gambling within the State. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit a copy of the list to the State Gaming Agency quarterly and shall make a copy of the current list available to the State Gaming Agency upon request. Notwithstanding anything in this Compact to the contrary, the State Gaming Agency is authorized to make the copies of the list available to other tribal gaming agencies, to licensees of the Commission, the California Horse Racing Board, and other law enforcement agencies. To the extent permissible under law, the State Gaming Agency may share with the Tribal Gaming Agency information about individuals permanently excluded from other tribal gaming facilities or other gaming establishments within California.

(i) The conduct of an audit, at the Tribe's expense, of the annual financial statements of the Gaming Operation by an independent certified public accountant, in accordance with the auditing and accounting

standards for audits of casinos of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

(j) Submission to, and prior approval by, the Tribal Gaming Agency of the rules and regulations of each Class III Gaming Activity to be operated by the Tribe, and of any changes in those rules and regulations. No Class III Gaming Activity may be played that has not received Tribal Gaming Agency approval.

(k) The obligation of the Gaming Facility and the Gaming Operation to maintain a copy of the rules, regulations, and procedures for each game as played, including, but not limited to, the method of play and the odds and method of determining amounts paid to winners.

(l) Specifications and standards to ensure that information regarding the method of play, odds, and payoff determinations is visibly displayed or available to patrons in written form in the Gaming Facility and to ensure that betting limits applicable to any gaming station is displayed at that gaming station.

(m) Maintenance of a cashier's cage in accordance with industry standards for such facilities.

(n) Specification of minimum staff and supervisory requirements for each Gaming Activity to be conducted.

(o) Technical standards and specifications in conformity with the requirements of this Compact for the operation of Gaming Devices and other games authorized herein to be conducted by the Tribe.

Sec. 9.1.1. Minimum Internal Control Standards (MICS).

(a) The Tribe shall conduct its Gaming Activities pursuant to an internal control system that implements minimum internal control standards for Class III Gaming that are no less stringent than those contained in the Minimum Internal Control Standards of the NIGC (25 C.F.R. § 542), as they existed on October 19, 2006, and as they may thereafter be amended, without regard to the NIGC's authority to promulgate, enforce, or audit the standards. These standards are posted on the State Gaming Agency website(s) and are referred to herein as the "Compact MICS." This requirement is met through compliance with the provisions set forth in this section and in section

9.1 or in the alternative by compliance with the statewide uniform regulation CGCC-8, as it exists currently and as it may hereafter be amended.

(b) Before commencement of Gaming Operations, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall, in accordance with the Gaming Ordinance, establish written internal control standards for the Gaming Facility that shall: (i) provide a level of control that equals or exceeds the minimum internal control standards set forth in the Compact MICS, as they exist currently and as they may be revised; (ii) contain standards for currency transaction reporting that comply with title 31 Code of Federal Regulations part 103, as it exists currently and as it may hereafter be amended; (iii) satisfy the requirements of section 9.1; (iv) be consistent with this Compact; and (v) require the Gaming Operation to comply with the internal control standards.

(c) The Gaming Operation shall operate the Gaming Facility pursuant to a written internal control system. The internal control system shall comply with and implement the internal control standards established by the Tribal Gaming Agency pursuant to subdivision (b) of this section 9.1.1. The internal control system, and any proposed changes to the system, must be approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to implementation. The internal control system shall be designed to reasonably assure that: (i) assets are safeguarded and accountability over assets is maintained; (ii) liabilities are properly recorded and contingent liabilities are properly disclosed; (iii) financial records including records relating to revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and equity/fund balances are accurate and reliable; (iv) transactions are performed in accordance with the Tribal Gaming Agency's general or specific authorization; (v) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with the Tribal Gaming Agency's approved procedures; (vi) recorded accountability for assets is compared with actual assets at frequent intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any discrepancies; and (vii) functions, duties and responsibilities are appropriately segregated and performed in accordance with sound practices by qualified personnel.

(d) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide a copy of its written internal control standards, and any changes to those control standards, to the State Gaming Agency within thirty (30) days of

approval by the Tribal Gaming Agency. The State Gaming Agency will review and submit to the Tribal Gaming Agency written comments or recommended changes, if any, to the internal control standards and any changes to the standards, within thirty (30) days of receiving them, or by another date agreed upon by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency. The State Gaming Agency's review shall be for the purpose of determining whether the internal control standards and any changes to the standards provide a level of control which equals or exceeds the level of control required by the minimum internal control standards set forth in the Compact MICS, as they exist currently and as they may be revised, and are consistent with this Compact; provided, however, that this review of written internal control standards shall not apply to implementing internal controls approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency that are not related to the Compact MICS.

(e) The Compact MICS shall apply to all Gaming Activities, the Gaming Facilities, and the Gaming Operation; however, the Compact MICS are not applicable to any activities not expressly permitted in this Compact. Should the terms in the Compact MICS be inconsistent with this Compact, the terms in this Compact shall prevail.

(f) The Tribal Gaming Agency shall provide the State Gaming Agency with a copy of the "Agreed-Upon Procedures" report prepared annually pursuant to part 542.3(f) of the Compact MICS, as they may be revised, within thirty (30) days after the Tribal Gaming Agency's receipt of the report. The "Agreed-Upon Procedures" report shall be prepared by an independent auditor, who for the purposes of this section, shall be a certified public accountant licensed in the state of California to practice as an independent certified public accountant or who holds a California practice privilege, as provided in the California Accountancy Act, California Business and Professions Code, section 5000 et seq., who is not employed by the Tribe, the Tribal Gaming Agency, the Management Contractor, or the Gaming Operation, has no financial interest in any of these entities, and is only otherwise retained by any of these entities to conduct regulatory audits, independent audits of the Gaming Operation, or audits under this section.

Sec. 9.2. Program to Mitigate Problem Gambling.

The Gaming Operation shall establish a program, approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency, to mitigate pathological and problem gambling by implementing the following measures:

(a) It shall train Gaming Facility supervisors and gaming floor employees on responsible gaming and to identify and manage problem gambling.

(b) It shall make available to patrons at conspicuous locations and ATMs in the Gaming Facility educational and informational materials which aim at the prevention of problem gambling and that specify where to find assistance.

(c) It shall establish self-exclusion programs whereby a self-identified problem gambler may request the halt of promotional mailings, the revocation of privileges for casino services, the denial or restraint on the issuance of credit and check cashing services, and exclusion from the Gaming Facility.

(d) It shall establish an involuntary exclusion program that allows, but does not require, the Gaming Operation to halt promotional mailings, deny or restrain the issuance of credit and cash checking services, and deny access to the Gaming Facility to patrons who have exhibited signs of problem gambling.

(e) It shall display at conspicuous locations and at ATMs within the Gaming Facility signage bearing a toll-free help-line number where patrons may obtain assistance for gambling problems.

(f) It shall make diligent efforts to prevent underage individuals from loitering in the area of the Gaming Facility where the Gaming Activities take place.

(g) It shall assure that advertising and marketing of the Gaming Activities at the Gaming Facility contain a responsible gambling message and a toll-free help-line number for problem gamblers, where practical, and that they make no false or misleading claims.

(h) It shall adopt a code of conduct, derived, inter alia, from that of the American Gaming Association, that addresses responsible gambling and responsible advertising.

Nothing herein is intended to grant any third party the right to sue based on a perceived violation of these standards.

Sec. 9.3. Enforcement of Regulations.

The Tribal Gaming Agency shall ensure the enforcement of the rules, regulations, and specifications promulgated under this Compact, including under section 9.1.

Sec. 9.4. State Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Compact expands, modifies or impairs the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the State, local law enforcement agencies and state courts under Public Law 280 (18 U.S.C. § 1162; 28 U.S.C. § 1360) or IGRA, or impairs the criminal jurisdiction of the Tribe pursuant to Pub. L. No. 113-4, 127 Stat. 54 (2013) to the extent applicable. Except as provided below, all State and local law enforcement agencies and state courts shall exercise jurisdiction to enforce the State's criminal laws on the Tribe's Indian lands, including the Gaming Facility and all related structures, in the same manner and to the same extent, and subject to the same restraints and limitations, imposed by the laws of the State and the United States, as is exercised by State and local law enforcement agencies and state courts elsewhere in the state. The Tribe hereby consents to such criminal jurisdiction; however, notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact or applicable law, no Gaming Activity conducted by the Tribe pursuant to this Compact may be deemed to be a civil or criminal violation of any law of the State. Except for Gaming Activity conducted pursuant to this Compact, criminal jurisdiction to enforce State gambling laws on the Tribe's Indian lands, and to adjudicate alleged violations thereof, is hereby transferred to the State pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1166(d).

Sec. 9.5. Tribal Gaming Agency Members.

(a) The Tribe shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that members of the Tribal Gaming Agency are free from corruption, undue influence, compromise, and conflicting interests in the conduct of their duties under this Compact; shall adopt a conflict-of-interest code to that end and shall ensure its enforcement; and shall ensure the prompt removal of any member of the Tribal Gaming Agency who is found to have acted in a corrupt or compromised manner or to have a conflict of interest.

(b) The Tribe shall conduct a background investigation on each prospective member of the Tribal Gaming Agency, who shall meet the background requirements of a management contractor under IGRA; provided that if such member is elected through a tribal election process, that member may not participate in any Tribal Gaming Agency matters under this Compact unless a background investigation has been concluded and the member has been found to be suitable. If requested by the Tribe or the Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency may assist in the conduct of such a background investigation and may assist in the investigation of any possible corruption or compromise of a member of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 9.6. Uniform Tribal Gaming Regulations.

(a) In order to foster statewide uniformity of regulation of Class III Gaming operations throughout the State, the Uniform Statewide Tribal Gaming Regulations CGCC-1, CGCC-2, CGCC-7, and CGCC-8 (as in effect on the date the parties execute this Compact), adopted by the State Gaming Agency and approved by the Association, shall apply to the Gaming Operation until amended or repealed, without further action by the State Gaming Agency, the Tribe, the Tribal Gaming Agency or the Association.

(b) Any subsequent Uniform Statewide Tribal Gaming Regulations adopted by the State Gaming Agency and approved by the Association shall apply to the Gaming Operation until amended or repealed.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (f), no State Gaming Agency regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall be effective with respect to the Tribe's Gaming Operation unless it has first been approved by the Association and the Tribe has had an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed regulation.

(d) Every State Gaming Agency regulation adopted pursuant to this section that is intended to apply to the Tribe (other than a regulation proposed or previously approved by the Association) shall be submitted to the Association for consideration prior to submission of the regulation to the Tribe for comment as provided in subdivision (c). A regulation adopted pursuant to this section that is disapproved by

the Association shall not be submitted to the Tribe for comment unless it is re-adopted by the State Gaming Agency as a proposed regulation, in its original or amended form, with a detailed, written response to the Association's objections.

(e) Except as provided in subdivision (f), no regulation of the State Gaming Agency adopted pursuant to this section shall be adopted as a final regulation with respect to the Tribe's Gaming Operation before the expiration of thirty (30) days after submission of the proposed regulation to the Tribe for comment as a proposed regulation, and after consideration of the Tribe's comments, if any.

(f) In exigent circumstances (e.g., imminent threat to public health and safety), the State Gaming Agency may adopt a regulation that becomes effective immediately. Any such regulation shall be accompanied by a detailed, written description of the exigent circumstances, and shall be submitted immediately to the Association for consideration. If the regulation is disapproved by the Association, it shall cease to be effective, but may be readopted by the State Gaming Agency as a proposed regulation, in its original or amended form, with a detailed, written response to the Association's objections, and thereafter submitted to the Tribe for comment as provided in subdivision (c).

(g) The Tribe may object to a State Gaming Agency regulation adopted pursuant to this section on the ground that it is unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or unfairly discriminatory, and may seek repeal or amendment of the regulation through the dispute resolution process of section 13.0.

(h) Chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of part 1 of division 3 of title 2 of the California Government Code does not apply to regulations adopted by the State Gaming Agency pursuant to this section.

SECTION 10.0. PATRON DISPUTES.

The Tribal Gaming Agency shall promulgate regulations governing patron disputes over the play or operation of any game, including any refusal to pay to a

patron any alleged winnings from any Gaming Activities, which regulations must meet the following minimum standards:

(a) A patron who has a dispute over the play or operation of any game of the Gaming Operation must make a written complaint to appropriate personnel of the Gaming Operation within five (5) days of the play or operation of a game giving rise to the dispute. The Gaming Operation shall provide a written response to the patron within five (5) days of receipt of the written complaint and the Tribe shall provide the patron written notice of his or her right to request resolution of the dispute by the Tribal Gaming Agency and, if dissatisfied with the resolution, to seek resolution in either the tribal court system, or through a three (3)-member tribal claims commission pursuant to the terms and provisions in subdivision (c). The tribal claims commission shall consist of at least one (1) representative of the tribal government and at least one (1) commissioner who is not a member of the Tribe. No member of the tribal claims commission may be employed by the Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation. The patron must provide the Tribe a written request for resolution of the dispute within thirty (30) days of the day on which the dispute occurred. If the patron does not receive notice of his or her right to request resolution of the dispute in accordance with the foregoing, the deadlines herein shall be removed, and the patron may file a claim within six (6) months of the day of the play or operation of a game giving rise to the dispute.

(b) Upon receipt of the patron's written request for a resolution of the patron's complaint pursuant to subdivision (a), the Tribal Gaming Agency shall conduct an appropriate investigation, shall provide to the patron a copy of its procedures concerning patron complaints, and shall render a decision in accordance with industry practice then existing in Nevada. The decision shall be issued within sixty (60) days of the patron's request, shall be in writing, shall be based on the facts surrounding the dispute, and shall set forth the reasons for the decision.

(c) If the patron is dissatisfied with the decision of the Tribal Gaming Agency issued pursuant to subdivision (b), or no decision is issued within the thirty (30)-day period, the patron may request that the dispute be settled either in the Tribe's tribal court system, or by a tribal claims commission. No member of the tribal claims commission may be employed by the Gaming Facility. Resolution of

the dispute before the tribal court system or tribal claims commission shall be at no cost to the patron (excluding the patron's attorney's and other professional fees and costs).

(d) For claims exceeding $500, any party dissatisfied with the award of the tribal court or tribal claims commission issued pursuant to subdivision (c), may at the party's election appeal the matter to a tribal court of appeal, if one is established, or invoke the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (and if those rules no longer exist, the closest equivalent).

(e) If there is no tribal court of appeal, the cost and expenses of the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (hereafter, "JAMS appeal") shall be initially borne equally by the Tribe and the patron (for purposes of this section, the "parties") and both parties shall pay their share of the JAMS appeal costs at the time the JAMS appeal option is elected, but the JAMS arbitrator shall award costs and expenses to the prevailing party (but not attorney's fees). If a tribal court of appeal is available, the party electing the JAMS appeal option shall bear all costs and expenses of the JAMS appeal, regardless of the outcome, and each party will bear their own attorney's fees. The JAMS appeal shall take place in the County and shall use one (1) arbitrator, agreed upon by the parties, and shall not be a de novo review, but shall be based solely upon the record developed in the tribal court or tribal claims commission proceeding. The JAMS appeal shall review all determinations of the tribal court or tribal claims commission on matters of law, but shall not set aside any factual determinations of the tribal court or tribal claims commission if such determination is supported by substantial evidence. If there is a conflict in the evidence and a reasonable fact-finder could have found for either party, the decision of the tribal court or tribal claims commission will not be overturned on appeal.

(f) To effectuate its consent to the tribal court system, tribal claims commission and JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure in this section 10.0, the Tribe shall, in the exercise of its sovereignty, waive its right to assert sovereign immunity in connection with the jurisdiction of the tribal court, tribal claims commission and JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure and in any action to (i) enforce an obligation provided in this section 10.0 or to (ii) enforce

or execute a judgment based upon the award. However, such waiver shall not apply to claims made against individual tribal officials or employees.

SECTION 11.0. OFF-RESERVATION ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS.

Sec. 11.1. Tribal Environmental Impact Report.

(a) Before the commencement of any Project as defined in section 2.22, the Tribe shall cause to be prepared a comprehensive and adequate tribal environmental impact report (TEIR), analyzing the potentially significant off-reservation environmental impacts of the Project pursuant to the process set forth in this section 11.0; provided, however, that information or data that is relevant to the TEIR and is a matter of public record or is generally available to the public need not be repeated in its entirety in the TEIR, but may be specifically cited as the source for conclusions stated therein; and provided further that such information or data shall be briefly described, that its relationship to the TEIR shall be indicated, and that the source thereof shall be reasonably available for inspection at a public place or public building. The TEIR shall provide detailed information about the Significant Effect(s) on the Off-Reservation Environment that the Project is likely to have, including each of the matters set forth in Appendix B, shall list ways in which the Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment might be minimized, and shall include a detailed statement setting forth all of the following:

(1) A description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the Project (the environmental setting and existing baseline conditions), as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is issued;

(2) All Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment of the proposed Project;

(3) In a separate section:

(A) Any Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment that cannot be avoided if the Project is implemented;

(B) Any Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment that would be irreversible if the Project is implemented;

(4) Mitigation measures proposed to minimize Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment, including, but not limited to, measures to reduce the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy;

(5) Alternatives to the Project; provided that the Tribe need not address alternatives that would cause it to forgo its right to engage in the Gaming Activities authorized by this Compact on its Indian lands;

(6) Whether any proposed mitigation would be feasible;

(7) Any direct growth-inducing impacts of the Project; and

(8) Whether the proposed mitigation would be effective to substantially reduce the potential Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment.

(b) In addition to the information required pursuant to subdivision (a), the TEIR shall also contain a statement indicating the reasons for determining that various effects of the Project on the off-reservation environment are not significant and consequently have not been discussed in detail in the TEIR. In the TEIR, the direct and indirect Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment, including each of the items on Appendix B, shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects. The discussion of mitigation measures shall describe feasible measures that could minimize significant adverse effects, and shall distinguish between the measures that are proposed by the Tribe and other measures proposed by others. Where several measures are available to mitigate an effect, each should be discussed and the basis for selecting a particular measure should be identified. Formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time. The TEIR shall also describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the Project or to the location of the Project, that would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project and which would avoid or substantially lessen any of the Significant Effects on the Off-

Reservation Environment, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives; provided that the Tribe need not address alternatives that would cause it to forgo its right to engage in the Gaming Activities authorized by this Compact on its Indian lands. The TEIR must include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison. The TEIR shall also contain an index or table of contents and a summary, which shall identify each Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment with proposed measures and alternatives that would reduce or avoid that effect, and issues to be resolved, including the choice among alternatives and whether and how to mitigate the Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment. Previously approved land use documents, including, but not limited to, general plans, specific plans, and local coastal plans, may be used in the cumulative impact analysis. The Tribe shall consider any recommendations from the County concerning the person or entity to prepare the TEIR.

(c) Subject to the foregoing, the Tribe may determine, in the exercise of its sovereign authority and pursuant to a duly enacted tribal environmental policy ordinance, that a particular activity may not cause a Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment. Before the effective date of this Compact, the Tribe shall provide written notice to the State that it has adopted a tribal environmental policy ordinance, along with a copy of the ordinance. The Tribe shall notify the State within thirty (30) days of any determination made pursuant to its tribal environmental policy ordinance that a particular activity is not a Project within the meaning of this Compact. The State shall inform the Tribe of an objection to the determination and the basis upon which it objects within thirty (30) days after receipt of adequate information regarding that determination. If the State objects to the Tribe's determination, the matter shall be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of section 13.0.

Sec. 11.2. Notice of Preparation of Draft TEIR.

(a) Upon commencing the preparation of the Draft TEIR, the Tribe shall issue a Notice of Preparation to: (i) the State Clearinghouse in the State Office of Planning and Research (State Clearinghouse) for distribution to the public; (ii) the County; and (iii) the California Department of Transportation. The Tribe shall also post the Notice of Preparation on its website. The Notice of Preparation shall provide all

Interested Persons, as defined in section 2.19, with information describing the Project and its potential Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment sufficient to enable Interested Persons to make a meaningful response or comment. At a minimum, the Notice of Preparation shall include all of the following information:

(1) A description of the Project;

(2) The location of the Project shown on a detailed map, preferably topographical, and on a regional map; and

(3) The probable off-reservation environmental effects of the Project.

(b) The Notice of Preparation shall also inform Interested Persons of the preparation of the Draft TEIR and shall inform them of the opportunity to provide comments to the Tribe within thirty (30) days of the date of the receipt of the Notice of Preparation by the State Clearinghouse and the County. The Notice of Preparation shall also request Interested Persons to identify in their comments the off-reservation environmental issues and reasonable mitigation measures that they believe the Tribe should explore in the Draft TEIR.

(c) Within ten (10) days of issuing its Notice of Preparation, the Tribe shall consult with the California Department of Transportation regarding the Tribe's preparation of a traffic study to assess the Project's potential impacts on the state highway system.

Sec. 11.3. Notice of Completion of Draft TEIR.

(a) Upon completing the Draft TEIR, the Tribe shall file a copy of the Draft TEIR and a Notice of Completion with the State Clearinghouse, the State Gaming Agency, the County, the City, the California Department of Transportation, and the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. The Tribe shall also post the Notice of Completion and a copy of the Draft TEIR on its website. The Notice of Completion shall include all of the following information:

(1) A brief description of the Project;

(2) The proposed location of the Project;

(3) An address where copies of the Draft TEIR are available; and

(4) Notice of a period of forty-five (45) days during which the Tribe will receive comments on the Draft TEIR.

(b) The Tribe will submit ten (10) copies each of the Draft TEIR and the Notice of Completion to the County, which will be asked to post public notice of the Draft TEIR at the office of the County Board of Supervisors and to furnish the public notice to the public libraries serving the County. The County shall also be asked to serve in a timely manner the Notice of Completion to all Interested Persons, which Interested Persons shall be identified by the Tribe for the County, to the extent it can identify them. In addition, the Tribe will provide public notice by at least one (1) of the procedures specified below:

(1) Publication at least one (1) time by the Tribe in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the Project. If more than one (1) area is affected, the notice shall be published in the newspaper of largest circulation from among the newspapers of general circulation in those areas; or

(2) Direct mailing by the Tribe to the owners and occupants of property adjacent to, but outside, the Indian lands on which the Project is to be located. Owners of such property shall be identified as shown on the latest equalization assessment roll.

(c) If the Draft TEIR identifies traffic impacts to the state highway system or facilities that are directly attributable in whole or in part to the Project, the Tribe shall meet with the California Department of Transportation within ninety (90) days after the Draft TEIR has been released regarding the Project's traffic impacts on the state highway system, mitigation of these impacts and whether the California Department of Transportation would like to proceed with negotiating the intergovernmental agreement for those impacts.

Sec. 11.4. Issuance of Final TEIR.

The Tribe shall prepare, certify and make available to the County, the City, the State Clearinghouse, the State Gaming Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney

General, at least fifty-five (55) days before the completion of negotiations pursuant to section 11.7 a Final TEIR, which shall consist of:

(a) The Draft TEIR or a revision of the draft;

(b) Comments and recommendations received on the Draft TEIR either verbatim or in summary;

(c) A list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft TEIR;

(d) The responses shall reflect the Tribe's good faith, reasoned analysis and consideration of each substantive comment raised in the review and consultation process and bearing on any potentially significant off-reservation environmental impact; and

(e) Any other information added by the Tribe.

Sec. 11.5. Cost Reimbursement to County.

The Tribe shall reimburse the County for actual and reasonable copying and mailing costs resulting from making the Notice of Preparation, Notice of Completion, and Draft TEIR available to the public under this section 11.0.

Sec. 11.6. Failure to Prepare Adequate TEIR.

The Tribe's failure to prepare a TEIR compliant with the requirements of this section 11.0 shall be deemed a breach of this Compact and furthermore shall be grounds for issuance of an injunction or other appropriate equitable relief.

Sec. 11.7. Intergovernmental Agreement.

(a) Before the commencement of a Project, and no later than the issuance of the Final TEIR to the County and the City, the Tribe shall offer to commence government-to-government negotiations with the County and the City, and upon the County's and the City's acceptance of the Tribe's offer, shall negotiate with the County and the City on a government-to-government basis and shall enter into enforceable written agreements (hereinafter "intergovernmental agreements") with the County and the City with respect to the matters set forth below:

(1) The timely mitigation of any Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment (which effects, consistent with the

policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act as described in Appendix B, Off-Reservation Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist), where such effect is attributable, in whole or in part, to the Project unless the parties agree that the particular mitigation is infeasible, taking into account economic, environmental, social, technological, or other considerations.

(2) Compensation for law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services and any other public services to be provided by the County and/or the City and its special districts to the Tribe for the purposes of the Gaming Operation, including the Gaming Facility, as a consequence of the Project.

(3) Mitigation of any effect on public safety attributable to the Project, including any compensation to the County and the City as a consequence thereof.

(b) The Tribe shall not commence a Project until the intergovernmental agreements with the County and the City specified in subdivision (a) are executed by the parties or is effectuated pursuant to section 11.8. If the County and/or the City (i) refuses to negotiate or fails to negotiate in good faith; or (ii) fails to participate in the arbitration or abide by the arbitration award, the Tribe shall proceed to the conclusion of the arbitration but may commence a Project prior to the issuance of an arbitration award if the Tribe and the State have agreed in writing that:

(1) the County's and/or the City's actions or omissions meet the conditions specified in (i) or (ii) above;

(2) the Tribe has made a good faith effort to fulfill its obligations under this Compact; and

(3) the Tribe has an adequate plan in place that mitigates the Project's significant off-reservation environmental impacts. The Tribe may enter into agreements with state agencies or local jurisdictions to mitigate some or all of the off-reservation environmental impacts set forth in subdivisions (a)(1) through (a)(4) that are identified in the TEIR, in lieu of an intergovernmental agreement with the County or the City.

(c) If the Final TEIR identifies traffic impacts to the state highway system or facilities that are directly attributable in whole or in part to the Project, then before the commencement of the Project, the Tribe shall negotiate an intergovernmental agreement with the California Department of Transportation for timely mitigation of all traffic impacts on the state highway system and facilities directly attributable to the Project (solely to the extent it is feasible to mitigate the traffic impacts), and payment of the Tribe's fair share of cumulative traffic impacts. Alternatively, the California Department of Transportation may agree in writing that the Tribe may negotiate and conclude, prior to commencement of the Project, an intergovernmental agreement with the County that mitigates the traffic impacts to the state highway system or facilities. If within thirty (30) days after its receipt of the Final TEIR the California Department of Transportation either (i) does not provide to the Tribe its decision regarding whether it chooses to proceed with negotiating an intergovernmental agreement with the Tribe, or (ii) agrees in writing, which may be delivered by electronic communication, that the Tribe may negotiate the intergovernmental agreement with the County, the Tribe may proceed to address the requirements set forth in this subdivision through an intergovernmental agreement with the County.

(d) Nothing in this section 11.7 requires the Tribe to enter into any other intergovernmental agreements with a state or local governmental entity other than as set forth in subdivisions (a) and (c).

Sec. 11.8. Arbitration.

To foster good government-to-government relationships and to assure that the Tribe is not unreasonably prevented from commencing a Project and benefiting therefrom, if an intergovernmental agreement with the County, the City, or the California Department of Transportation if required by section 11.7, subdivision (c), is not entered within seventy-five (75) days of the submission of the Final TEIR, or such further time as the Tribe and the County, the City, or the California Department of Transportation (for purposes of this section "the parties") may agree in writing, any party may demand binding arbitration before a JAMS arbitrator pursuant to JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration with respect to any remaining disputes arising from, connected with, or related to the negotiation:

(a) The arbitration shall be conducted as follows: Each party shall exchange with each other within five (5) days of the demand for

arbitration its last, best written offer made during the negotiation pursuant to section 11.7. The arbitrator shall schedule a hearing to be heard within thirty (30) days of his or her appointment unless the parties agree to a longer period. The arbitrator shall be limited to awarding only one (1) of the offers submitted, without modification, based upon that proposal which best provides feasible mitigation of Significant Effects on the Off-Reservation Environment and on public safety and most reasonably compensates for public services pursuant to section 11.7, without unduly interfering with the principal objectives of the Project or imposing environmental mitigation measures which are different in nature or scale from the type of measures that have been required to mitigate impacts of a similar scale of other projects in the surrounding area, to the extent there are such other projects. The arbitrator shall take into consideration whether the Final TEIR provides the data and information necessary to enable the County, the City, and/or the California Department of Transportation if required by section 11.7, subdivision (c), to determine both whether the Project may result in a Significant Effect on the Off-Reservation Environment and whether the proposed measures in mitigation are sufficient to mitigate any such effect. If the respondent does not participate in the arbitration, the arbitrator shall nonetheless conduct the arbitration and issue an award, and the claimant shall submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require therefore. Review of the resulting arbitration award is waived.

(b) To effectuate this section, and in the exercise of its sovereignty, the Tribe agrees to expressly waive, and also waive its right to assert, sovereign immunity in connection with the arbitrator's jurisdiction and in any action to (i) enforce the other party's obligation to arbitrate, (ii) enforce or confirm any arbitral award rendered in the arbitration, or (iii) enforce or execute a judgment based upon the award.

(c) The arbitral award will become part of the intergovernmental agreements with the County and the City required under section 11.7.

(d) An arbitral award entered pursuant to this section 11.8 as the result of arbitration between the Tribe and the California Department of Transportation, when an intergovernmental agreement is required by section 11.7, subdivision (c), will become the intergovernmental agreement with the California Department of Transportation.

SECTION 12.0. PUBLIC AND WORKPLACE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND LIABILITY.

Sec. 12.1. General Requirements.

The Tribe shall not conduct Class III Gaming in a manner that endangers the public health, safety, or welfare, provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to make applicable to the Tribe any state laws or regulations governing the use of tobacco.

Sec. 12.2. Tobacco Smoke.

Notwithstanding section 12.1, the Tribe agrees to provide a non-smoking area in the Gaming Facility and to utilize a ventilation system throughout the Gaming Facility that exhausts tobacco smoke to the extent reasonably feasible under state-of-the-art technology existing as of the date of the construction or significant renovation of the Gaming Facility, and further agrees not to offer or sell tobacco products, including but not limited to smokeless tobacco products or e-cigarettes, to anyone younger than the minimum age specified in state law to lawfully purchase tobacco products.

Sec. 12.3. Health and Safety Standards.

To protect the health and safety of patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility, the Tribe shall, for the Gaming Facility:

(a) Adopt and comply with tribal health standards for food and beverage handling no less stringent than state public health standards. The Tribe will allow, during normal hours of operation, inspection of food and beverage services in the Gaming Facility by state or County health inspectors who provide evidence of authority demonstrating that the inspector would have jurisdiction, but for the Gaming Facility being on Indian lands, to assess compliance with these standards, unless inspections are routinely made by an agency of the United States government to ensure compliance with equivalent standards of the United States Public Health Service. Any report received by the Tribe subsequent to an inspection or visit by the non-tribal government health inspectors, including federal health inspectors, that includes any deficiency finding or citation, shall be transmitted by the Tribe within three (3) business days to the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency. All reports shall be made available to the

State Gaming Agency upon request. Nothing herein shall be construed as submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of those federal or state health inspectors, but any violations of the standards may be the subject of dispute resolution pursuant to section 13.0.

(b) Adopt and comply with standards no less stringent than federal water quality and safe drinking water standards applicable in California. The Tribe will allow, during normal hours of operation, inspection and testing of water quality at the Gaming Facility by federal or state inspectors who provide evidence of authority demonstrating that they would have jurisdiction but for the Gaming Facility being on Indian lands, to assess compliance with these standards, unless inspections and testing are routinely made by an agency of the United States pursuant to federal law, or testing is routinely performed under the authority of the Tribe in compliance with federal law, the results of which are routinely provided to, and monitored by, an agency of the United States, to ensure compliance with federal water quality and safe drinking water standards. Any report or other writings by the federal or state inspectors provided to the Tribe that contains any deficiency finding or citation shall be transmitted by the Tribe within three (3) business days to the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency. All reports shall be made available to the State Gaming Agency upon request. Nothing herein may be construed as submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of those health inspectors, but any violations of the standards shall be treated as a violation of this Compact and may be subject to dispute resolution pursuant to section 13.0. The State acknowledges the Tribe's authority to act pursuant to the appropriate delegation by the federal Environmental Protection Agency for purposes of the federal Clean Water Act.

(c) Comply with the building and safety standards set forth in section 6.4.2.

(d) Adopt and comply with tribal workplace and occupational health and safety standards that are no less stringent than federal workplace and occupational health and safety standards. The Tribe will allow inspection of Gaming Facility workplaces by state inspectors, during normal hours of operation, to assess compliance with these standards; provided that there is no right to inspection by state inspectors where an inspection to assess compliance has been conducted by an agency of the United States pursuant to federal law during the previous

calendar quarter and the Tribe has provided a copy of the federal agency's report to the State Gaming Agency within ten (10) days of the federal inspection.

(e) Adopt and comply with tribal codes consistent with the provisions of this Compact and other applicable federal law regarding public health and safety.

(f) Adopt and comply with tribal law that is no less stringent than federal law and state law forbidding harassment, including sexual harassment, in the workplace, forbidding employers from discrimination in connection with the employment of persons to work or working for the Gaming Operation or in the Gaming Facility on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, marital status, medical condition, sexual orientation, age, or disability, and forbidding employers from retaliation against persons who oppose discrimination or participate in employment discrimination proceedings (hereinafter "harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination" or "employment-related claim"); provided that nothing herein shall preclude the Tribe from giving a preference in employment to members and descendants of federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to a duly-adopted tribal ordinance. The tribal law required by this subdivision (f) is referenced hereafter as the "employment discrimination complaint ordinance."

(1) With respect to all employment-related claims as defined in subdivision (f), the Tribe shall obtain and maintain an employment practices liability insurance policy consistent with industry standards for non-tribal casinos and underwritten by an insurer with an A.M. Best rating of A or higher which provides coverage of at least three million dollars ($3,000,000) per occurrence for unlawful harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination arising out of the claimant's employment in, in connection with, or relating to the operation of, the Gaming Operation, Gaming Facility or Gaming Activities. The Tribe agrees the liability coverage would be available to all claimants who prove claims for unlawful harassment, retaliation or employment discrimination pursuant to the processes under this subdivision (f). To effectuate the insurance coverage, the Tribe, in the exercise of its sovereignty, shall expressly waive, and also waive its right to assert, sovereign immunity and any and

all defenses based thereon up to the three million dollars ($3,000,000) in liability insurance coverage, in accordance with the tribal ordinance referenced in subdivision (f)(2), in connection with any claim for harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination arising out of the claimant's employment in, in connection with, or relating to the operation of, the Gaming Operation, Gaming Facility or Gaming Activities; provided, however, that nothing herein requires the Tribe to agree to liability for punitive damages or to waive its right to assert sovereign immunity in connection therewith. The employment practices liability insurance policy shall acknowledge in writing that the Tribe has expressly waived, and also waived its right to assert, sovereign immunity and any and all defenses based thereon for the purpose of adjudication of those claims as described in this section 12.3 for harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination up to three million dollars ($3,000,000) and for the purpose of enforcement of any ensuing award or judgment and shall include an endorsement providing that the insurer shall not invoke tribal sovereign immunity up to the limits of the policy for claimants alleging retaliation, harassment or employment discrimination pursuant to the processes set forth in subdivision (f); however, such endorsement or acknowledgement shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the Tribe's sovereign immunity for any portion of the claim that exceeds three million dollars ($3,000,000). Further, such waiver shall not apply to claims made against individual tribal officials or employees. Nothing in this provision shall be interpreted to supersede any requirement in the Tribe's employment discrimination complaint ordinance that a claimant must exhaust administrative remedies as a prerequisite to arbitrator's adjudication of any employment-related claims covered by this Compact.

(2) The Tribe's harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination standards shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to an employment discrimination complaint ordinance which shall be adopted by the Tribe prior to the effective date of this Compact and made available to the Gaming Facility employees and their legal representatives. The Tribe herein

agrees to, and its employment discrimination complaint ordinance also shall, continuously provide at least the following:

(A) That tribal law provisions shall be no less stringent than California law and shall govern all claims of harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination arising out of the claimant's employment in, in connection with, or relating to the operation of, the Gaming Operation, Gaming Facility or Gaming Activities; provided that the punitive damages available under California law need not be a remedy available under the ordinance. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as a submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing or the California Fair Employment and Housing Commission or any successor agencies thereto.

(B) That a claimant shall have one hundred eighty (180) days from the date that an alleged discriminatory act occurred to file a written notice with the Tribe that he or she has suffered prohibited harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination.

(C) That, in the exercise of its sovereignty, the Tribe expressly waives, and also waives its right to assert, sovereign immunity with respect to the dispute resolution processes expressly authorized in the employment discrimination complaint ordinance and this section 12.3, subdivision (f) relating to claims of harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination as described in subdivision (f)(2) up to three million dollars ($3,000,000) of insurance coverage under the employment practices liability insurance policy required by this subdivision (f)(1); provided, however, such waiver shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the Tribe's sovereign immunity for dispute resolution outside the processes set forth in this subdivision (f), any portion of the claim that exceeds three million dollars ($3,000,000) and provided further that such waiver shall not apply to claims made against individual tribal officials or employees.

(D) The employment discrimination complaint ordinance shall allow for the claim to be resolved in the first instance either in the Tribe's tribal court system, or by a three (3)-member tribal claims commission consisting of at least one (1) representative of the tribal government and at least one (1) commissioner who is not a member of the Tribe. No member of the tribal claims commission may be employed by the Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation. Resolution of the dispute before the tribal court system or tribal claims commission shall be at no cost to the claimant (excluding claimant's attorney's fees).

(3) Discovery in tribal court or tribal claims commission proceedings shall be governed by procedures comparable to section 1283.05 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) Any party dissatisfied with the award of the tribal court or tribal claims commission may, at the party's election, appeal the matter to a tribal court of appeal, if one is established, or invoke the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (or if those rules no longer exist, the closest equivalent). If there is no tribal court of appeal, the cost and expenses of the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (hereafter "JAMS appeal") shall be initially borne equally by the Tribe and the claimant (for purposes of this this subdivision, the "parties") and both shall pay their share of JAMS appeal costs at the time the JAMS appeal option is elected, but the JAMS arbitrator shall award costs and expenses to the prevailing party (but not attorney's fees). If a tribal court of appeal is available, the party electing the JAMS appeal option shall bear all costs and expenses of the JAMS appeal, regardless of outcome, and each party shall bear their own attorney's fees. The JAMS appeal shall take place in the County and shall use one (1) arbitrator, agreed upon by the parties, and shall not be a de novo review, but shall be based solely upon the record developed in the tribal court or the tribal claims commission proceeding. The JAMS appeal shall review all determinations of the tribal court or tribal claims commission on matters of law, but shall not set aside any factual determinations of the tribal court or tribal

claims commission if such determination is supported by substantial evidence. If there is a conflict in the evidence and a reasonable fact-finder could have found for either party, the decision of the tribal court or tribal claims commission will not be overturned on appeal.

(5) To effectuate its consent to the tribal court system, tribal claims commission, and JAMS appeal, the Tribe shall, in the exercise of its sovereignty, expressly waive, and also waive its right to assert, sovereign immunity in connection with the jurisdiction of the tribal court, tribal claims commission or JAMS appeal and in any suit to (i) enforce an obligation under this section 12.3, subdivision (f) or (ii) enforce or execute a judgment based upon the award of the tribal court, claims commission, or JAMS appeal process. However, such waiver shall not apply to claims that are not covered by this section 12.3, subdivision (f), claims that exceed the mandated limits of insurance coverage for claims covered by this section 12.3, subdivision (f), and claims made against individual tribal officials or employees.

(6) The employment discrimination complaint ordinance required under subdivision (f)(2) may require, as a prerequisite to pursuing the employment discrimination complaint resolution process described under subdivision (f)(2)(D), that the claimant exhaust the Tribe's administrative remedies, if any exist, in the form of a tribal employment discrimination complaint resolution process, for resolving the claim in accordance with the following standards:

(A) Upon notice that the claimant alleges that he or she has suffered prohibited harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination, the Tribe or its designee shall provide notice by personal service or certified mail, return receipt requested, that the claimant is required to proceed with the Tribe's employment discrimination complaint resolution process in the event that the claimant wishes to pursue his or her claim.

(B) The claimant must bring his or her claim within one hundred eighty (180) days of receipt of the written notice (limitation period) of the Tribe's employment

discrimination complaint resolution process as long as the notice thereof is served personally on the claimant or by certified mail with an executed return receipt by the claimant and the one hundred eighty (180)-day limitation period is prominently displayed on the front page of the notice.

(C) The arbitration may be stayed until the completion of the Tribe's employment discrimination complaint resolution process or one hundred eighty (180) days from the date the claim was filed, whichever first occurs, unless the parties mutually agree upon a longer period.

(D) The decision of the Tribe's employment discrimination complaint resolution process shall be in writing, shall be based on the facts surrounding the dispute, shall be a reasoned decision, and shall be rendered within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date the claim was filed, unless the parties mutually agree upon a longer period.

(7) Within fourteen (14) days following notification that a claimant claims that he or she has suffered harassment, retaliation, or employment discrimination, the Tribe shall provide notice by personal service or certified mail, return receipt requested, that the claimant is required within the specified limitation period to first exhaust the Tribe's employment discrimination complaint resolution process, if any exists, and if dissatisfied with the resolution, is entitled to pursue his or her claim pursuant to the employment discrimination complaint resolution process described under subdivision (f)(2)(D).

(8) Unless otherwise agreed to by the Tribe and the State, the Tribe shall adopt the ordinance specified in subdivision (f)(2) before the effective date of this Compact. Failure to do so shall constitute a breach of this Compact.

(9) The Tribe shall provide written notice of the employment discrimination complaint ordinance and the procedures for bringing a complaint in its employee handbook. The Tribe also shall post and keep posted in prominent and accessible places in

the Gaming Facility where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice setting forth the pertinent provisions of the employment discrimination complaint ordinance and information pertinent to the filing of a complaint.

(g) Adopt and comply with standards that are no less stringent than state laws prohibiting a gambling enterprise from cashing any check drawn against a federal, state, county, or city fund, including but not limited to, Social Security, unemployment insurance, disability payments, or public assistance payments.

(h) Adopt and comply with standards that are no less stringent than state laws, if any, prohibiting extensions of credit.

(i) Comply with provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, P.L. 91-508, October 26, 1970, 31 U.S.C. §§ 5311-5314, as amended, and all reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Service, insofar as such provisions and reporting requirements are applicable to gambling establishments.

(j) Adopt and comply with ordinances or implement policies no less stringent than (i) the minimum wage, maximum hour, child labor and overtime standards set forth in the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207, and 212, subject to 29 U.S.C. §§ 213 and 214; (ii) the United States Department of Labor regulations implementing the foregoing sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act, appearing at 29 C.F.R. § 500 et seq.; (iii) the State's minimum wage law set forth in California Labor Code section 1182.12; and (iv) the State Department of Industrial Relations regulations implementing that Labor Code section, California Code of Regulations, title 8, sections 11000 to 11170. Notwithstanding the foregoing, only the federal minimum wages laws set forth in the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 Code of Federal Regulations, part 500 et seq., shall apply to tipped employees.

Sec. 12.4. Tribal Gaming Facility Standards Ordinance.

The Tribe shall, as a matter of tribal law, adopt in the form of an ordinance the standards described in subdivisions (a) through (k) of section 12.3 to which the Gaming Operation is held not later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Compact, and on request, shall make available the ordinance(s) to the State

Gaming Agency within fifteen (15) days of the request. In the absence of a promulgated tribal standard in respect to a matter identified in section 12.3, or the express adoption of an applicable federal and/or state statute or regulation, as the case may be, in respect of any such matter, the otherwise applicable federal and/or state statute or regulation shall be deemed to have been adopted by the Tribe as the applicable standard.

Sec. 12.5. Insurance Coverage and Claims.

(a) The Tribe shall obtain and maintain commercial general liability insurance consistent with industry standards for non-tribal casinos in the United States underwritten by an insurer with an A.M. Best rating of A or higher which provides coverage of no less than ten million dollars ($10,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage arising out of, connected with, or relating to the operation of the Gaming Facility or Gaming Activities (Policy). To effectuate the insurance coverage, the Tribe shall expressly waive, and waive its right to assert, sovereign immunity up to ten million dollars ($10,000,000), in accordance with the tribal ordinance referenced in subdivision (b), in connection with any claim for bodily injury, personal injury, or property damage, arising out of, connected with, or relating to the operation of the Gaming Operation, Gaming Facility, or the Gaming Activities, including, but not limited to, injuries resulting from entry onto the Tribe's land for purposes of patronizing the Gaming Facility or providing goods or services to the Gaming Facility; provided, however, that nothing herein requires the Tribe to agree to liability for punitive damages or to waive its right to assert sovereign immunity in connection therewith or in connection with claims against individual tribal officials or employees. The Policy shall acknowledge in writing that the Tribe has expressly waived, and waived its right to assert, sovereign immunity for the purpose of the dispute resolution processes authorized herein of those claims up to ten million dollars ($10,000,000) and for the purpose of enforcement of any ensuing award or judgment and shall include an endorsement providing that the insurer shall not invoke tribal sovereign immunity up to ten million dollars ($10,000,000); however, such endorsement or acknowledgement shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the Tribe's sovereign immunity for any portion of the claim that exceeds ten million dollars ($10,000,000) or in

connection with claims against individual tribal officials or employees.

(b) Prior to the effective date of this Compact or such later date agreed to by the State, the Tribe shall adopt as tribal law and at all times hereinafter shall maintain in continuous force, an ordinance that provides for all of the following:

(1) California tort law shall govern all claims of bodily injury, personal injury, or property damage arising out of, connected with, or relating to the operation of the Gaming Operation, Gaming Facility, or the Gaming Activities, including but not limited to injuries resulting from entry onto the Tribe's land for purposes of patronizing the Gaming Facility or providing goods or services to the Gaming Facility, provided that California law governing punitive damages need not be a part of the ordinance. Further, the Tribe may include in the ordinance required by this subdivision a requirement that a person with claims for money damages against the Tribe file those claims within the time periods applicable for the filing of claims for money damages against public entities under California Government Code section 810 et seq. Under no circumstances shall there be any awards of attorney's fees or costs.

(2) The ordinance shall also expressly provide for waiver of the Tribe's sovereign immunity and its right to assert sovereign immunity with respect to the resolution of such claims in (i) the Tribe's tribal court system, once a tribal court system is established, and (ii) the tribal claims commission as described in subdivision (b)(3); provided, however, such waiver shall not be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the Tribe's sovereign immunity for any portion of the claim that exceeds ten million dollars ($10,000,000).

(3) The ordinance shall allow for the claim to be resolved either in the Tribe's tribal court system, or by a three (3)-member tribal claims commission consisting of at least one (1) representative of the tribal government and at least one (1) commissioner who is not a member of the Tribe. No member of the commission may be employed by the Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation. Resolution of the dispute before the tribal court system or tribal

claims commission shall be at no cost to the claimant (excluding claimant's attorney's and other professional fees and costs).

(4) The Tribe shall consent to tribal court and the tribal claims commission adjudication for claims up to ten million dollars ($10,000,000). Discovery in tribal court or tribal claims commission proceedings shall be governed by procedures comparable to section 1283.05 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Any party dissatisfied with the award of the tribal court or tribal claims commission may, at the party's election, appeal the matter to a tribal court of appeal, if one is established, or invoke the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (or if those rules no longer exist, the closest equivalent). If there is no tribal court of appeal, the cost and expenses of the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (hereafter "JAMS appeal") shall be initially borne equally by the Tribe and the claimant (for purposes of this this subdivision, the "parties") and both shall pay their share of JAMS appeal costs at the time the JAMS appeal option is elected, but the JAMS arbitrator shall award costs and expenses to the prevailing party (but not attorney's fees). If a tribal court of appeal is available, the party electing the JAMS appeal option shall bear all costs and expenses of the JAMS appeal, regardless of outcome, and each party shall bear their own attorney's fees. The JAMS appeal shall take place in the County and shall use one (1) arbitrator, agreed upon by the parties, and shall not be a de novo review, but shall be based solely upon the record developed in the tribal court or the tribal claims commission proceeding. The JAMS appeal shall review all determinations of the tribal court or tribal claims commission on matters of law, but shall not set aside any factual determinations of the tribal court or tribal claims commission if such determination is supported by substantial evidence. If there is a conflict in the evidence and a reasonable fact-finder could have found for either party, the decision of the tribal court or tribal claims commission will not be overturned on appeal.

(5) To effectuate its consent to the tribal court system, the tribal claims commission, and the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal

Procedure, the Tribe shall in the ordinance, in the exercise of its sovereignty, expressly waive, and also waive its right to assert, sovereign immunity in connection with the jurisdiction of the tribal court system, tribal claims commission, and the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure, and in any suit to (i) enforce an obligation under this section 12.3 or (ii) enforce or execute a judgment based upon the award of the tribal court, claims commission, or the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure. However, such waiver shall not apply to claims made against individual tribal officials or employees.

(6) The ordinance may also require that the claimant first exhaust the Tribe's administrative remedies for resolving the claim (hereinafter the "Tribal Dispute Process") in accordance with the following standards: The claimant must bring his or her claim within one hundred eighty (180) days of receipt of written notice of the Tribal Dispute Process, as long as notice thereof is served personally on the claimant or by certified mail with an executed return receipt by the claimant and the one hundred eighty (180)-day limitation period is prominently displayed on the front page of the notice. The ordinance may provide that any other dispute resolution process shall be stayed until the completion of the Tribal Dispute Process or one hundred eighty (180) days from the date the claim is filed in the Tribal Dispute Process, whichever first occurs, unless the parties mutually agree to a longer period.

(c) Upon notice that a claimant claims to have suffered an injury or damage covered by this section, the Tribe shall provide notice by personal service or certified mail, return receipt requested, that the claimant is required within the limitation period specified in subdivision (b)(6) to first exhaust the Tribal Dispute Process, if any, and if dissatisfied with the resolution, is entitled to the appeal process described in subdivision (b)(4).

(d) In the event the Tribe fails to adopt the ordinance specified in subdivision (b), such failure shall constitute a breach of this Compact.

Sec. 12.6. Participation in State Statutory Programs Related to Employment.

(a) Unless the Tribe elects to proceed under subdivision (b), the Tribe agrees that it will participate in the State's workers' compensation program with respect to employees employed at either the Gaming Operation or the Gaming Facility. The workers' compensation program includes, but is not limited to, state laws relating to the securing of payment of compensation through one (1) or more insurers duly authorized to write workers' compensation insurance in this state or through self-insurance as permitted under the State's workers' compensation laws. If the Tribe participates in the State's workers' compensation program, it agrees that all disputes arising from the workers' compensation laws shall be heard by the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board pursuant to the California Labor Code and hereby consents to the jurisdiction of the State Workers' Compensation Appeals Board and the courts of the State of California for purposes of enforcement of this subdivision. The parties agree that independent contractors doing business with the Tribe are bound by all state workers' compensation laws and obligations.

(b) In lieu of participating in the State's statutory workers' compensation system, the Tribe may create and maintain a system that provides redress for Gaming Operation and Gaming Facility employees' work-related injuries through requiring insurance or self-insurance, which system must include a scope of coverage, provision of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in medical treatment for an alleged injury until the date that liability for the claim is accepted or rejected, employee choice of physician (with the ability to choose a physician within thirty (30) days from the date of the injury is reported or if a medical provider network has been established, to choose a physician within the medical provider network), quality and timely medical treatment provided comparable to the state's medical treatment utilization schedule, availability of an independent medical examination to resolve disagreements on appropriate treatment (by an Independent Medical Reviewer on the state's approved list, a Qualified Medical Evaluator on the state's approved list, or an Agreed Medical Examiner upon mutual agreement of the employer and employee), the right to notice, hearings before an independent tribunal, a means of enforcement against the employer, and benefits

(including, but not limited to, disability, rehabilitation and return to work) comparable to those mandated for comparable employees under state law. Before the effective date of this Compact, unless a later date is agreed to by the State, the Tribe will advise the State of its election to participate in the statutory workers' compensation system or, alternatively, forward to the State all relevant ordinances that have been adopted and all other documents establishing the system and demonstrating that the system is fully operational and compliant with the comparability standard set forth above. The parties agree that independent contractors doing business with the Tribe must comply with all state workers' compensation laws and obligations.

(c) The Tribe agrees that it will participate in the State's program for providing unemployment compensation benefits and unemployment compensation disability benefits with respect to employees employed at the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, which participation shall include compliance with the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Code, and the Tribe consents to the jurisdiction of the state agencies charged with the enforcement of that Code and of the courts of the State of California for purposes of enforcement.

(d) As a matter of comity, the Tribe shall, with respect to persons, including nonresidents of California, employed at the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, withhold all amounts due to the State as provided in the California Unemployment Insurance Code and, except for tribal members living on the Tribe's reservation, the California Revenue and Taxation Code and the regulations thereunder, as may be amended from time to time, and shall forward such amounts to the State. The Tribe shall file with the Franchise Tax Board a copy of any information return filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in the California Revenue and Taxation Code and the regulations thereunder, except those pertaining to tribal members living on the Tribe's reservation. For purposes of this subdivision, "reservation" refers to the Tribe's Indian lands within the meaning of IGRA or lands otherwise held in trust for the Tribe by the United States, and "tribal members" refers to the enrolled members of the Tribe. Any applicable subsequent changes to the California Revenue and Taxation Code or regulations thereunder regarding the

income tax withholding of tribal members shall supersede the requirements of this Compact.

(e) As a matter of comity, the Tribe shall, with respect to the earnings of any person employed at the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, comply with all earnings withholding orders for support of a child, or spouse or former spouse, and all other orders by which the earnings of an employee are required to be withheld by an employer pursuant to chapter 5 (commencing with section 706.010) of division 1 of title 9 of part 2 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, and with all earnings assignment orders for support made pursuant to chapter 8 (commencing with section 5200) of part 5 of division 9 of the California Family Code or section 3088 of the California Probate Code.

Sec. 12.7. Emergency Services Accessibility.

The Tribe shall make reasonable provisions for adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 12.8. Alcoholic Beverage Service.

Purchase, sale, and service of alcoholic beverages shall be subject to state law.

Sec. 12.9. Possession of Firearms.

The possession of firearms by any person in the Gaming Facility is prohibited at all times, except for federal, state, or local law enforcement personnel, or tribal law enforcement or security personnel authorized by tribal law and federal or state law to possess firearms at the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 12.10. Labor Relations.

The Gaming Activities authorized by this Compact may only commence after the Tribe has adopted an ordinance identical to the Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance attached hereto as Appendix C, and the Gaming Activities may only continue as long as the Tribe maintains the ordinance. The Tribe shall provide written notice to the State that it has adopted the ordinance, along with a copy of the ordinance, prior to the effective date of this Compact.

SECTION 13.0. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS.

Sec. 13.1. Voluntary Resolution; Court Resolution.

In recognition of the government-to-government relationship of the Tribe and the State, the parties shall make their best efforts to resolve disputes that arise under this Compact by good faith negotiations whenever possible. Therefore, except for the right of either party to seek injunctive relief against the other when circumstances are deemed to require immediate relief, the Tribe and the State (also referenced herein individually as "party" or collectively "parties") shall seek to resolve disputes by first meeting and conferring in good faith in order to foster a spirit of cooperation and efficiency in the administration and monitoring of the performance and compliance of the terms, provisions, and conditions of this Compact, as follows:

(a) Either party shall give the other, as soon as possible after the event giving rise to the concern, a written notice setting forth the facts giving rise to the dispute and with specificity, the issues to be resolved.

(b) The other party shall respond in writing to the facts and issues set forth in the notice within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the notice, unless both parties agree in writing to an extension of time.

(c) The parties shall meet and confer in good faith by telephone or in person in an attempt to resolve the dispute through negotiation within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice set forth in subdivision (a), unless both parties agree in writing to an extension of time.

(d) If the dispute is not resolved to the satisfaction of the parties after the first meeting, either party may propose to have the dispute resolved by an arbitrator in accordance with this section, but neither party shall be required to agree to submit to arbitration.

(e) Disputes that are not otherwise resolved by arbitration or other mutually agreed means may be resolved in the United States District Court in the judicial district where the Tribe's Gaming Facility is located, or if the federal court lacks jurisdiction, in any state court of competent jurisdiction in or over the County. The disputes to be submitted to court action include, but are not limited to, claims of breach of this Compact, provided that the remedies expressly provided

in section 13.4, subdivision (a)(ii) are the sole and exclusive remedies available to either party for issues arising out of this Compact and supersede any remedies otherwise available, whether at law, tort, contract, or in equity and, notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Compact, neither the State nor the Tribe shall be liable for damages or attorney fees in any action based in whole or in part on the fact that the parties have either entered into this Compact, or have obligations under this Compact. The parties are entitled to all rights of appeal permitted by law in the court system in which the action is brought.

(f) In no event may the Tribe be precluded from pursuing any arbitration or judicial remedy against the State on the ground that the Tribe has failed to exhaust its State administrative remedies, and in no event may the State be precluded from pursuing any arbitration or judicial remedy against the Tribe on the ground that the State has failed to exhaust any tribal administrative remedies.

Sec. 13.2. Arbitration Rules for the Tribe and the State.

Arbitration between the Tribe and the State shall be conducted before a JAMS arbitrator in accordance with JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration. Discovery in the arbitration proceedings shall be governed by section 1283.05 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, provided that no discovery authorized by that section may be conducted without leave of the arbitrator. The parties shall equally bear the cost of JAMS and the JAMS arbitrator. Either party dissatisfied with the award of the arbitrator may at the party's election invoke the JAMS Optional Arbitration Appeal Procedure (or if those rules no longer exist, the closest equivalent). In any JAMS arbitration under this section 13.2, the parties will bear their own attorney's fees. The arbitration shall take place within seventy-five (75) miles of the Gaming Facility, or as otherwise mutually agreed by the parties and the parties agree that either party may file a state or federal court action to (i) enforce the parties' obligation to arbitrate, (ii) confirm, correct, or vacate the arbitral award rendered in the arbitration in accordance with section 1285 et seq. of the California Code of Civil Procedure, or (iii) enforce or execute a judgment based upon the award. In any such action brought with respect to the arbitration award, the parties agree that venue is proper in any state court located within the County or in any federal court located in the Eastern District of California.

Sec. 13.3. No Waiver or Preclusion of Other Means of Dispute Resolution.

This section 13.0 may not be construed to waive, limit, or restrict any remedy to address issues not arising out of this Compact that is otherwise available to either party, nor may this section 13.0 be construed to preclude, limit, or restrict the ability of the parties to pursue, by mutual agreement, any other method of Compact dispute resolution, including, but not limited to, mediation.

Sec. 13.4. Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity.

(a) For the purpose of actions or arbitrations based on disputes between the State and the Tribe that arise under this Compact and the enforcement of any judgment or award resulting therefrom, the State and the Tribe expressly waive their right to assert their sovereign immunity from suit and enforcement of any ensuing judgment or arbitral award and consent to the arbitrator's jurisdiction and further consent to be sued in federal or state court, as the case may be, provided that: (i) the dispute is limited solely to issues arising under this Compact; (ii) neither the Tribe nor the State makes any claim for restitution or monetary damages (except that payment of any money expressly required by the terms of this Compact may be sought), and solely injunctive relief, specific performance (including enforcement of a provision of this Compact expressly requiring the payment of money to one or another of the parties), and declaratory relief (limited to a determination of the respective obligations of the parties under the Compact) may be sought; and (iii) nothing herein shall be construed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of either the Tribe or the State with respect to any third party that is made a party or intervenes as a party to the action.

(b) In the event that intervention, joinder, or other participation by any additional party in any action between the State and the Tribe would result in the waiver of the Tribe's or the State's sovereign immunity as to that additional party, the waivers of either the Tribe or the State provided herein may be revoked, except where joinder is required, as determined by the court, to preserve the court's jurisdiction, in which case the State and the Tribe may not revoke their waivers of sovereign immunity as to each other.

(c) The waivers and consents to jurisdiction expressly provided for under this section 13.0 and elsewhere in the Compact shall extend to all arbitrations and civil actions expressly authorized by this Compact, including, but not limited to, actions to compel arbitration, any arbitration proceeding herein, any action to confirm, modify, or vacate any arbitral award or to enforce any judgment, and any appellate proceeding emanating from any such proceedings, whether in state or federal court.

(d) Except as stated herein or elsewhere in this Compact, no other waivers or consents to be sued, either express or implied, are granted by either party, whether in state statute or otherwise, including but not limited to Government Code section 98005.

Sec. 13.5. Judicial Remedies for Material Breach.

(a) Subsequent to exhausting the section 13.0 dispute resolution provisions unless the circumstances are deemed to require immediate relief, either party may bring an action in federal court, after providing a thirty (30)-day written notice of an opportunity to cure any alleged breach of this Compact, for a declaration that the other party has materially breached this Compact or that a material part of this Compact has been invalidated. If the federal court rules that a party has materially breached this Compact, then the party found to have committed the breach shall have thirty (30) days after a final decision has been issued by the court after any appeals to cure the material breach.

(b) If the material breach is not cured within thirty (30) days, then in addition to a declaration of material breach and the equitable remedies explicitly identified in section 13.0, the non-breaching party may seek, in the same federal court action, termination of the Compact as a further judicially imposed remedy. The court may order termination based on a finding (i) that the respondent party has breached its Compact obligations, (ii) taking into consideration the facts and circumstances, the breach was not in good faith, and (iii) that the respondent party failed to cure the material breach within the time allowed. In the event a federal court determines that it lacks jurisdiction to impose termination, the matter may be brought in the Superior Court for Sacramento County, and any finding that termination is warranted shall be effective thirty (30) days after

issuance of the termination order by the federal district court or superior court, as the case may be.

(c) The parties expressly waive, and also waive their right to assert, sovereign immunity from suit for purposes of an action under this subdivision, subject to the waiver qualifications stated in section 13.4.

SECTION 14.0. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM OF COMPACT.

Sec. 14.1. Effective Date.

This Compact shall not be effective unless and until all of the following have occurred:

(a) The Compact is ratified in accordance with the Tribe's law and State law; and

(b) Notice of approval or constructive approval is published in the Federal Register as provided in 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(3)(B).

Sec. 14.2. Term of Compact.

(a) Once effective, this Compact shall be in full force and effect for twenty-five (25) years following the effective date.

(b) If this Compact does not take effect by April 1, 2022, it shall be deemed null and void unless the Tribe and the State agree in writing to extend the date.

SECTION 15.0. AMENDMENTS; RENEGOTIATIONS.

Sec. 15.1. Amendment by Agreement.

The terms and conditions of this Compact may be amended at any time by the mutual and written agreement of both parties during the term of this Compact set forth in section 14.2, including the scope of such negotiations, provided that each party voluntarily consents to such negotiations in writing. Any amendments to this Compact shall be deemed to supersede, supplant and extinguish all previous understandings and agreements on the subject

Sec. 15.2. Negotiations for a New Compact.

No sooner than eighteen (18) months before the termination date of this Compact set forth in section 14.2, either party may request the other party to enter into negotiations to extend the term of this Compact or to enter into a new Class III Gaming compact. If the parties have not agreed to extend the term of this Compact or have not entered into a new compact by the termination date in section 14.2, this Compact shall automatically be extended for one (1) calendar year. If the parties are engaged in negotiations that both parties agree in writing is proceeding towards conclusion of a new or amended compact, this Compact shall automatically extend for an additional two (2) years.

Sec. 15.3. Changes in the Law.

If a federal or state court decides that, as a result of a change in the law, a provision of the Compact is invalid or inoperable but also decides that the Compact remains valid and the court's judgment is not stayed pending appeal, the parties shall meet and negotiate in good faith a replacement for that Compact provision and other appropriate related Compact amendments. The parties shall meet within thirty (30) days after the ruling of invalidity or inoperability becomes effective.

Sec. 15.4. Requests to Amend or to Negotiate a New Compact.

All requests to amend this Compact or to negotiate to extend the term of this Compact or to negotiate for a new Class III Gaming compact shall be in writing, addressed to the Tribal Chairperson or the Governor, as the case may be, and shall include the activities or circumstances to be negotiated, together with a statement of the basis supporting the request. If the request meets both the requirements of this section and section 15.1 for an amendment to this Compact, or the requirements of this section and section 15.2 for a new Class III Gaming compact, and all parties agree in writing to negotiate, the parties shall confer promptly and determine within forty-five (45) days of the request a schedule for commencing negotiations, and both parties shall negotiate in good faith. The Tribal Chairperson and the Governor of the State are hereby authorized to designate the person or agency responsible for conducting the negotiations, and shall execute any documents necessary to do so.

Sec. 15.5. Entitlement to Renegotiate Compact Based on Changed Market Conditions.

Notwithstanding sections 15.1 and 15.4, the State shall, within forty-five (45) days of the Tribe's written request, participate in good-faith negotiations with the Tribe to amend its Compact where the stated basis for the Tribe's request is changed conditions that materially and adversely affect the Tribe's Gaming Operation such that the Tribe no longer enjoys the benefits otherwise provided by this Compact and the Tribe's obligations under this Compact have therefore become unduly onerous. The State's obligation to enter into negotiations shall not be triggered unless the Tribe provides information adequate to prove that its request meets the required basis for negotiations pursuant to this section.

Sec. 15.6. Entitlement to Renegotiate Compact Based on State Authorization of New Forms of Class III Gaming.

If the State authorizes Class III Gaming activities not expressly authorized in this Compact, the parties shall, at the Tribe's request, enter into good-faith negotiations pursuant to IGRA to amend section 3.0 of this Compact for the purpose of adding the newly authorized Class III Gaming activity and making other appropriate related Compact amendments.

Sec. 15.7. Continued Effect of Intergovernmental Agreements.

Nothing in this Compact supersedes or changes any intergovernmental agreement between the Tribe and the County of El Dorado, or any intergovernmental agreement the Tribe possesses with any other local jurisdiction, agency or service provider.

SECTION 16.0. NOTICES.

Unless otherwise indicated by this Compact, all notices required or authorized to be served shall be served by first-class mail or facsimile transmission to the following addresses, or to such other address as either party may designate by written notice to the other:

Governor
Governor's Office
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tribal Chairperson
Shingle Springs Rancheria
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

SECTION 17.0. CHANGES TO IGRA.

This Compact is intended to meet the requirements of IGRA as it reads on the effective date of this Compact, and, when reference is made to IGRA or to an implementing regulation thereof, the referenced provision is deemed to have been incorporated into this Compact as if set out in full. Subsequent changes to IGRA that diminish the rights of the State or the Tribe may not be applied retroactively to alter the terms of this Compact, except to the extent that federal law validly mandates retroactive application without the State's or the Tribe's respective consent.

SECTION 18.0. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 18.1. Third Party Beneficiaries.

Notwithstanding any provision of law, this Compact is not intended to, and shall not be construed to, create any third-party beneficiary rights or interests, including without limitation any right on the part of a third party to bring an action to enforce any of its terms.

Sec. 18.2. Complete Agreement.

This Compact, together with all appendices, sets forth the full and complete agreement of the parties and supersedes any prior agreements or understandings with respect to the subject matter hereof.

Sec. 18.3. Construction.

Neither the presence in another tribal-state Class III Gaming compact of language that is not included in this Compact, nor the absence in another tribal-state Class III Gaming compact of language that is present in this Compact shall be a factor in construing the terms of this Compact. In the event of a dispute between the parties as to the language of this Compact or the construction or meaning of any term hereof, this Compact will be deemed to have been drafted by the parties in equal parts so that no presumptions or inferences concerning its terms or interpretation may be construed against any party to this Compact.

Sec. 18.4. Successor Provisions.

Wherever this Compact makes reference to a specific statutory provision, regulation, or set of rules, it also applies to the provision or rules, as they may be amended from time to time, and any successor provision or set of rules.

Sec. 18.5. Ordinances and Regulations.

Whenever the Tribe adopts or amends any ordinance or regulations required to be adopted and/or maintained under this Compact, in addition to any other Compact obligations to provide a copy to others, the Tribe shall upon request provide a copy of such adopted or amended ordinance or regulations to the State Gaming Agency within thirty (30) days of the effective date of such ordinance or regulations.

Sec. 18.6. Calculation of Time.

In computing any period of time prescribed by this Compact, the day of the event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday under the Tribe's laws, State law, or federal law. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the term "days" shall be construed as calendar days.

Sec. 18.7. Force Majeure.

In the event of a force majeure event, including but not limited to: an act of God; accident; fire; flood; earthquake; or other natural disaster; strike or other labor dispute; riot or civil commotion; act of public enemy; enactment of any rule; order or act of a government or governmental instrumentality; effects of an extended restriction of energy use; epidemics or pandemics; and other causes of a similar nature beyond the Tribe's control that causes the Tribe's Gaming Operation or Facility to be inoperable or operate at significantly less capacity or be unable to meet one or more of its obligations under this Compact; the parties agree to meet and confer for the purpose of discussing the event and the appropriate actions given the circumstances. In the instance that a force majeure event impacts more than fifty percent (50%) of tribal gaming operations located in California, the State and the Tribe agree to allow the State to elect to meet and confer with several or all tribes that have been impacted by the force majeure event for the purpose of discussing the event and appropriate actions, if any, given the circumstances.

Sec. 18.8. Not a Model Compact.

This compact addresses the specific relationship between the Tribe and the State and is not intended to be, nor shall it be construed as, a model compact or a template for compacts with other tribes.

Sec. 18.9. Representations.

(a) The Tribe expressly represents that as of the date of the undersigned's execution of this Compact the undersigned has the authority to execute this Compact on behalf of the Tribe, including any waiver of sovereign immunity and the right to assert sovereign immunity therein, and will provide written proof of such authority and of the ratification of this Compact by the tribal governing body to the Governor no later than thirty (30) days after the execution of this Compact by the undersigned.

(b) The Tribe further represents that it is (i) recognized as eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians, and (ii) recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing powers of self-government.

(c) In entering into this Compact, the State expressly relies upon the foregoing representations by the Tribe, and the State's entry into the Compact is expressly made contingent upon the truth of those representations as of the date of the Tribe's execution of this Compact through the undersigned. If the Tribe fails to timely provide written proof of the undersigned's aforesaid authority to execute this Compact or written proof of ratification by the Tribe's governing body, the Governor shall have the right to declare this Compact null and void.

(d) In the event the Tribe (i) asserts in any dispute between the Tribe and the State that the undersigned lacked the authority to execute this Compact on behalf of the Tribe, or (ii) in any Compact-related dispute in the limited contexts set forth in this Compact, including, but not limited to, the Compact provisions governing tort, workers

compensation, patron, or employment discrimination claims, whether or not involving the State, asserts that its waiver of sovereign immunity is not valid based upon a claim by the Tribe that the representations regarding the authority to waive or the waiver did not comply with the Tribe's laws, then the State and the Tribe agree that the Tribe shall lose all rights to conduct Class III Gaming under the terms of this Compact. If the Tribe otherwise identifies a potential defect regarding the authority of the undersigned to execute this Compact or the effectiveness of the limited waivers of the Tribe's sovereign immunity, and takes action to resolve the defect, the Tribe's right to conduct Class III Gaming under the terms of this Compact are not implicated unless and until the Tribe makes the assertions specified in (i) or (ii) above.

(1) The Tribe shall give written notice to the State of its intent to assert either that the undersigned lacked authority to execute this Compact on behalf of the Tribe or that its waiver of sovereign immunity is not valid for the reasons stated in this subdivision at least fourteen (14) days before making that assertion, and shall cease conducting Class III Gaming within thirty (30) days of making the assertion.

(2) Within fourteen (14) days after identifying a potential defect regarding the authority of the undersigned to execute this Compact or the effectiveness of the limited waivers of the Tribe's sovereign immunity as stated in the Compact, the Tribe shall give written notice to the State of the facts related to the potential defect and the specific actions the Tribe is taking to cure the potential defect.

(e) Any bill from the Legislature to ratify this Compact shall not be signed by the Governor until the Tribe has provided the written proof required in subdivision (a) to the Governor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned sign this Compact on behalf of the State of California and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom
Governor of the State of California

Executed this 3 day of August, 2020, at Sacramento, California

SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND OF MIWOK INDIANS

By Regina Cuellar
Chairperson of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

Executed this 30th day of July, 2020, at Placerville, California

ATTEST:

Alex Padilla
Secretary of State, State of California

APPENDICES

A. Legal Description and Map of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians' Gaming Eligible Land
B. Off-Reservation Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist
C. Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance
D. Off-Track Satellite Wagering

APPENDIX A

Description and Map of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians' Gaming Eligible Land

Those certain parcels of land being held in trust by the United States of America for the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, County of El Dorado, State of California, APNs: 319-10-037, 319-10-029, 319-10-032, 319-10-033, 319-10-038, 319-10-039.



Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

County of El Dorado

State of California

N

0 295 590 1,180 1,770 Feet

Legend

Trust Land

Stream

APPENDIX B

Off-Reservation Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist

I. Aesthetics

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially damage off-reservation scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views of historic buildings or views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☐

II. Agricultural and Forest Resources

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Involve changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of off-reservation farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of off-reservation forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☐

III. Air Quality

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
b) Violate any applicable air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose off-reservation sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people off-reservation?	☐	☐	☐	☐

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Have a substantial adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any off-reservation riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected off-reservation wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the off-reservation movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan outside Reservation boundaries?	☐	☐	☐	☐

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an off-reservation historical or archeological resource?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique off-reservation paleontological resource or site or unique off-reservation geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Disturb any off-reservation human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☐

VI. Geology and Soils

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Expose off-reservation people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial off-reservation soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☐

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-reservation environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with any off-reservation plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☐

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Create a significant hazard to the off-reservation public or the off-reservation environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☐

b) Create a significant hazard to the off-reservation public or the off-reservation environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed off-reservation school?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose off-reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.	☐	☐	☐	☐

IX. Water Resources

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Violate any applicable off-reservation water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete off-reservation groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there should be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial off-site erosion or siltation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff off-reservation?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect off-reservation flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Expose off-reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☐

X. Land Use

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with any off-reservation land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan covering off-reservation lands?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XI. Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known off-reservation mineral resource classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of an off-reservation locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XII. Noise

Would the project result in:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Exposure of off-reservation persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Exposure of off-reservation persons to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the off-reservation vicinity of the project?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the off-reservation vicinity of the project?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XIII. Population and Housing

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Induce substantial off-reservation population growth?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere off-reservation?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XIV. Public Services

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered off-reservation governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the off-reservation public services:				

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☐
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☐
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☐
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☐
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XV. Recreation

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Increase the use of existing off-reservation neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XVI. Transportation / Traffic

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the off-reservation circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated off-reservation roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
c) Substantially increase hazards to an off-reservation design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access for off-reservation responders?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Exceed off-reservation wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in a determination by an off-reservation wastewater treatment provider (if applicable), which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☐

XVIII. Cumulative Effects

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable off-reservation? "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, or probable future projects.	☐	☐	☐	☐

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*

APPENDIX C

Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance

Section 1: Threshold of Applicability

(a) If the Tribe employs 250 or more persons in a tribal casino and related facility, it shall adopt this Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance (TLRO or Ordinance). For purposes of this Ordinance, a "tribal casino" is one in which class III gaming is conducted pursuant to the tribal-state compact. A "related facility" is one for which the only significant purpose is to facilitate patronage of the class III gaming operations.

(b) Upon the request of a labor union or organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work, the Tribal Gaming Commission shall certify the number of employees in a tribal casino or other related facility as defined in subsection (a) of this Section 1. Either party may dispute the certification of the Tribal Gaming Commission to the Tribal Labor Panel, which is defined in Section 13 herein.

Section 2: Definition of Eligible Employees

(a) The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to any person (hereinafter "Eligible Employee") who is employed within a tribal casino in which class III gaming is conducted pursuant to a tribal-state compact or other related facility, the only significant purpose of which is to facilitate patronage of the class III gaming operations, except for any of the following:

(1) any employee who is a supervisor, defined as any individual having authority, in the interest of the Tribe and/or employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or responsibility to direct them or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment;

(2) any employee of the Tribal Gaming Commission;

(3) any employee of the security or surveillance department, other than those who are responsible for the technical repair and maintenance of equipment;

(4) any cash operations employee who is a "cage" employee or money counter; or

(5) any dealer.

(b) On [month] 1 of each year, the Tribal Gaming Commission shall certify the number of Eligible Employees employed by the Tribe to the administrator of the Tribal Labor Panel.

Section 3: Non-Interference with Regulatory or Security Activities

Operation of this Ordinance shall not interfere in any way with the duty of the Tribal Gaming Commission to regulate the gaming operation in accordance with the Tribe's National Indian Gaming Commission- approved gaming ordinance. Furthermore, the exercise of rights hereunder shall in no way interfere with the tribal casino's surveillance/security systems, or any other internal controls system designed to protect the integrity of the Tribe's gaming operations. The Tribal Gaming Commission is specifically excluded from the definition of Eligible Employees.

Section 4: Eligible Employees Free to Engage in or Refrain From Concerted Activity

Eligible Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, to join, or assist employee organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, and shall also have the right to refrain from any or all such activities.

Section 5: Unfair Labor Practices for the Tribe

It shall be an unfair labor practice for the Tribe and/or employer or their agents:

(a) to interfere with, restrain or coerce Eligible Employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed herein;

(b) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it, but this does not restrict the Tribe and/or employer and a certified union from agreeing to union security or dues check off;

(c) to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an Eligible Employee because s/he has filed charges or given testimony under this Ordinance; or

(d) after certification of the labor organization pursuant to Section 10, to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of Eligible Employees.

Section 6: Unfair Labor Practices for the Union

It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents:

(a) to interfere, restrain or coerce Eligible Employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed herein;

(b) to engage in, or to induce or encourage any individual employed by any person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce to engage in, a strike or a primary or secondary boycott or a refusal in the course of his employment to use, manufacture, process, transport or otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities or to perform any services; or to threaten, coerce, or restrain any person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce or other terms and conditions of employment. This section does not apply to Section 11;

(c) to force or require the Tribe and/or employer to recognize or bargain with a particular labor organization as the representative of Eligible

Employees if another labor organization has been certified as the representative of such Eligible Employees under the provisions of this TLRO;

(d) to refuse to bargain collectively with the Tribe and/or employer, provided it is the representative of Eligible Employees subject to the provisions herein; or

(e) to attempt to influence the outcome of a tribal governmental election, provided, however, that this section does not apply to tribal members.

Section 7: Tribe and Union Right to Free Speech

(a) The Tribe's and union's expression of any view, argument or opinion or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of interference with, restraint, or coercion if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit.

(b) The Tribe agrees that if a union first offers in writing that it and its local affiliates will comply with (b)(1) and (b)(2), the Tribe shall comply with the provisions of (c) and (d).

(1) For a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days following delivery of a Notice of Intent to Organize (NOIO) to the Tribe:

(A) not engage in strikes, picketing, boycotts, attack websites, or other economic activity at or in relation to the tribal casino or related facility; and refrain from engaging in strike-related picketing on Indian lands as defined in 25 U.S.C. § 2703(4);

(B) not disparage the Tribe for purposes of organizing Eligible Employees;

(C) not attempt to influence the outcome of a tribal government election; and

(D) during the three hundred sixty-five (365) days after the Tribe received the NOIO, the Union must collect dated

and signed authorization cards pursuant to Section 10 herein and complete the secret ballot election also in Section 10 herein. Failure to complete the secret ballot election within the three hundred sixty-five (365) days after the Tribe received the NOIO shall mean that the union shall not be permitted to deliver another NOIO for a period of two years (730 days).

(2) Resolve all issues, including collective bargaining impasses, through the binding dispute resolution mechanisms set forth in Section 13 herein.

(c) Upon receipt of a NOIO, the Tribe shall:

(1) within two (2) days provide to the union an election eligibility list containing the full first and last names of the Eligible Employees within the sought-after bargaining unit and the Eligible Employees' last known addresses and telephone numbers and email addresses;

(2) for period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days thereafter, Tribe will not do any action nor make any statement that directly or indirectly states or implies any opposition by the Tribe to the selection by such employees of a collective bargaining agent, or preference for or opposition to any particular union as a bargaining agent. This includes refraining from making derisive comments about unions; publishing or posting pamphlets, fliers, letters, posters or any other communication which could reasonably be interpreted as criticizing the union or advising Eligible Employees to vote "no" against the union. However, the Tribe shall be free at all times to fully inform Eligible Employees about the terms and conditions of employment it provides to employees and the advantages of working for the Tribe; and

(3) resolve all issues, including collective bargaining impasses, through the binding dispute resolution mechanisms set forth in Section 13 herein.

(d) The union's offer in subsection (b) of this Section 7 shall be deemed an offer to accept the entirety of this Ordinance as a bilateral contract between the Tribe and the union, and the Tribe agrees to accept such offer. By entering into such bilateral contract, the union and Tribe mutually waive any right to file any form of action or proceeding with the National Labor Relations Board for the three hundred sixty-five (365)-day period following the NOIO.

(e) The Tribe shall mandate that any entity responsible for all or part of the operation of the casino and related facility shall assume the obligations of the Tribe under this Ordinance. If at the time of the management contract, the Tribe recognizes a labor organization as the representative of its employees, certified pursuant to this Ordinance, the labor organization will provide the contractor, upon request, the election officer's certification which constitutes evidence that the labor organization has been determined to be the majority representative of the Tribe's Eligible Employees.

Section 8: Access to Eligible Employees

(a) Access shall be granted to the union for the purposes of organizing Eligible Employees, provided that such organizing activity shall not interfere with patronage of the casino or related facility or with the normal work routine of the Eligible Employees and shall be done on non-work time in non-work areas that are designated as employee break rooms or locker rooms that are not open to the public. The Tribe may require the union and or union organizers to be subject to the same licensing rules applied to individuals or entities with similar levels of access to the casino or related facility, provided that such licensing shall not be unreasonable, discriminatory, or designed to impede access.

(b) The Tribe, in its discretion, may also designate additional voluntary access to the Union in such areas as employee parking lots and non-casino facilities located on tribal lands.

(c) In determining whether organizing activities potentially interfere with normal tribal work routines, the union's activities shall not be permitted if the Tribal Labor Panel determines that they compromise the operation of the casino:

(1) security and surveillance systems throughout the casino, and reservation;

(2) access limitations designed to ensure security;

(3) internal controls designed to ensure security; or

(4) other systems designed to protect the integrity of the Tribe's gaming operations, tribal property and/or safety of casino personnel, patrons, employees or tribal members, residents, guests or invitees.

(d) The Tribe agrees to facilitate the dissemination of information from the union to Eligible Employees at the tribal casino by allowing posters, leaflets and other written materials to be posted in non-public employee break areas where the Tribe already posts announcements pertaining to Eligible Employees. Actual posting of such posters, notices, and other materials shall be by employees desiring to post such materials.

Section 9: Indian Preference Explicitly Permitted

Nothing herein shall preclude the Tribe from giving Indian preference in employment, promotion, seniority, lay-offs or retention to members of any federally recognized Indian tribe or shall in any way affect the Tribe's right to follow tribal law, ordinances, personnel policies or the Tribe's customs or traditions regarding Indian preference in employment, promotion, seniority, lay-offs or retention. Moreover, in the event of a conflict between tribal law, tribal ordinance or the Tribe's customs and traditions regarding Indian preference and this Ordinance, the tribal law, tribal ordinance, or the Tribe's customs and traditions shall govern.

Section 10: Secret Ballot Elections

(a) The election officer shall be chosen within three (3) business days of notification by the labor organization to the Tribe of its intention to present authorization cards, and the same election officer shall preside thereafter for all proceedings under the request for recognition; provided, however, that if the election officer resigns, dies, or is

incapacitated for any other reason from performing the functions of this office, a substitute election officer shall be selected in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions herein. Dated and signed authorized cards from thirty percent (30%) or more of the Eligible Employees within the bargaining unit verified by the elections officer will result in a secret ballot election. The election officer shall make a determination as to whether the required thirty percent (30%) showing has been made within one (1) working day after the submission of authorization cards. If the election officer determines the required thirty percent (30%) showing of interest has been made, the election officer shall issue a notice of election. The election shall be concluded within thirty (30) calendar days of the issuance of the notice of election.

(b) Upon the showing of interest to the election officer pursuant to subsection (a), within two (2) working days the Tribe shall provide to the union an election eligibility list containing the full first and last names of the Eligible Employees within the sought after bargaining unit and the Eligible Employees' last known addresses and telephone numbers and email addresses. Nothing herein shall preclude a Tribe from voluntarily providing an election eligibility list at an earlier point of a union organizing campaign with or without an election. The election shall be conducted by the election officer by secret ballot pursuant to procedures set forth in a consent election agreement in substantially the same form as Attachment 1. In the event either that a party refuses to enter into the consent election agreement or that the parties do not agree on the terms, the election officer shall issue an order that conforms to the terms of the form consent election agreement and shall have authority to decide any terms upon which the parties have not agreed, after giving the parties the opportunity to present their views in writing or in a telephonic conference call. The election officer shall be a member of the Tribal Labor Panel chosen in the same manner as a single arbitrator pursuant to the dispute resolution provisions herein at Section 13(b)(2). All questions concerning representation of the Tribe and/or Eligible Employees by a labor organization shall be resolved by the election officer.

(c) The election officer shall certify the labor organization as the exclusive collective bargaining representative of a unit of employees if the labor organization has received the support of a majority of the

Eligible Employees in a secret ballot election that the election officer determines to have been conducted fairly. The numerical threshold for certification is fifty percent (50%) of the Eligible Employees plus one. If the election officer determines that the election was conducted unfairly due to misconduct by the Tribe and/or employer or union, the election officer may order a re-run election. If the election officer determines that there was the commission of serious Unfair Labor Practices by the Tribe, or in the event the union made the offer provided for in Section 7(b) that the Tribe violated its obligations under Section 7(c), that interferes with the election process and precludes the holding of a fair election, and the labor organization is able to demonstrate that it had the support of a majority of the employees in the unit at any time before or during the course of the Tribe's misconduct, the election officer shall certify the labor organization as the exclusive bargaining representative.

(d) The Tribe or the union may appeal within five (5) days any decision rendered after the date of the election by the election officer to a three (3) member panel of the Tribal Labor Panel mutually chosen by both parties, provided that the Tribal Labor Panel must issue a decision within thirty (30) days after receiving the appeal.

(e) A union which loses an election and has exhausted all dispute remedies related to the election may not invoke any provisions of this ordinance at that particular casino or related facility until one (1) year after the election was lost.

Section 11: Collective Bargaining Impasse

(a) Upon recognition, the Tribe and the union will negotiate in good faith for a collective bargaining agreement covering bargaining unit employees represented by the union.

(b) Except where the union has made the written offer set forth in Section 7(b), if collective bargaining negotiations result in impasse, the union shall have the right to strike. Strike-related picketing shall not be conducted on Indian lands as defined in 25 U.S.C. § 2703(4).

(c) Where the union makes the offer set forth in Section 7(b), if collective bargaining negotiations result in impasse, the matter shall be resolved as set forth in Section 13(c).

Section 12: Decertification of Bargaining Agent

(a) The filing of a petition signed by thirty percent (30%) or more of the Eligible Employees in a bargaining unit seeking the decertification of a certified union, will result in a secret ballot election. The election officer shall make a determination as to whether the required thirty percent (30%) showing has been made within one (1) working day after the submission of authorization cards. If the election officer determines the required thirty percent (30%) showing of interest has been made, the election officer shall issue a notice of election. The election shall be concluded within thirty (30) calendar days of the issuance of the notice of election.

(b) The election shall be conducted by an election officer by secret ballot pursuant to procedures set forth in a consent election agreement in substantially the same form as Attachment 1. The election officer shall be a member of the Tribal Labor Panel chosen in the same manner as a single arbitrator pursuant to the dispute resolution provisions herein at Section 13(b)(2). All questions concerning the decertification of the union shall be resolved by an election officer. The election officer shall be chosen upon notification to the Tribe and the union of the intent of the Eligible Employees to present a decertification petition, and the same election officer shall preside thereafter for all proceedings under the request for decertification; provided however that if the election officer resigns, dies or is incapacitated for any other reason from performing the functions of this office, a substitute election officer shall be selected in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions herein.

(c) The election officer shall order the labor organization decertified as the exclusive collective bargaining representative if a majority of the Eligible Employees support decertification of the labor organization in a secret ballot election that the election officer determines to have been conducted fairly. The numerical threshold for decertification is fifty percent (50%) of the Eligible Employees plus one (1). If the election officer determines that the election was conducted unfairly

due to misconduct by the Tribe and/or employer or the union the election officer may order a re-run election or dismiss the decertification petition.

(d) A decertification proceeding may not begin until one (1) year after the certification of a labor union if there is no collective bargaining agreement. Where there is a collective bargaining agreement, a decertification petition may only be filed no more than ninety (90) days and no less than sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement. A decertification petition may be filed any time after the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement.

(e) The Tribe or the union may appeal within five (5) days any decision rendered after the date of the election by the election officer to a three (3) member panel of the Tribal Labor Panel chosen in accordance with Section 13(c), provided that the Tribal Labor Panel must issue a decision within thirty (30) days after receiving the appeal.

Section 13: Binding Dispute Resolution Mechanism

(a) All issues shall be resolved exclusively through the binding dispute resolution mechanisms herein.

(b) The method of binding dispute resolution shall be a resolution by the Tribal Labor Panel, consisting of ten (10) arbitrators appointed by mutual selection of the parties which panel shall serve all tribes that have adopted this ordinance. The Tribal Labor Panel shall have authority to hire staff and take other actions necessary to conduct elections, determine units, determine scope of negotiations, hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony, and conduct all other activities needed to fulfill its obligations under this Ordinance.

(1) Each member of the Tribal Labor Panel shall have relevant experience in federal labor law and/or federal Indian law with preference given to those with experience in both. Names of individuals may be provided by such sources as, but not limited to, Indian Dispute Services, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the American Academy of Arbitrators.

(2) Unless either party objects, one (1) arbitrator from the Tribal Labor Panel will render a binding decision on the dispute under the Ordinance. If either party objects, the dispute will be decided by a three (3)-member panel, unless arbitrator scheduling conflicts prevent the arbitration from occurring within thirty (30) days of selection of the arbitrators, in which case a single arbitrator shall render a decision. If one (1) arbitrator will be rendering a decision, five (5) Tribal Labor Panel names shall be submitted to the parties and each party may strike no more than two (2) names. If the dispute will be decided by a three (3)-member panel, seven (7) Tribal Labor Panel names will be submitted and each party can strike no more than two (2) names. A coin toss shall determine which party may strike the first name. The arbitrator will generally follow the American Arbitration Association's procedural rules relating to labor dispute resolution. The arbitrator must render a written, binding decision that complies in all respects with the provisions of this Ordinance within thirty (30) days after a hearing.

(c) (1) Upon certification of a union in accordance with Section 10 of this Ordinance, the Tribe and union shall negotiate for a period of ninety (90) days after certification. If, at the conclusion of the ninety (90)-day period, no collective bargaining agreement is reached and either the union and/or the Tribe believes negotiations are at an impasse, at the request of either party, the matter shall be submitted to mediation with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The costs of mediation and conciliation shall be borne equally by the parties.

(2) Upon appointment, the mediator shall immediately schedule meetings at a time and location reasonably accessible to the parties. Mediation shall proceed for a period of thirty (30) days. Upon expiration of the thirty (30)-day period, if the parties do not resolve the issues to their mutual satisfaction, the mediator shall certify that the mediation process has been exhausted. Upon mutual agreement of the parties, the mediator may extend the mediation period.

(3) Within twenty-one (21) days after the conclusion of mediation, the mediator shall file a report that resolves all of the issues between the parties and establishes the final terms of a collective bargaining agreement, including all issues subject to mediation and all issues resolved by the parties prior to the certification of the exhaustion of the mediation process. With respect to any issues in dispute between the parties, the report shall include the basis for the mediator's determination. The mediator's determination shall be supported by the record.

(d) In resolving the issues in dispute, the mediator may consider those factors commonly considered in similar proceedings.

(e) Either party may seek a motion to compel arbitration or a motion to confirm or vacate an arbitration award, under this Section 13, in the appropriate state superior court, unless a bilateral contract has been created in accordance with Section 7, in which case either party may proceed in federal court. The Tribe agrees to a limited waiver of its sovereign immunity for the sole purpose of compelling arbitration or confirming or vacating an arbitration award issued pursuant to the Ordinance in the appropriate state superior court or in federal court. The parties are free to put at issue whether or not the arbitration award exceeds the authority of the Tribal Labor Panel.

Attachment 1

CONSENT ELECTION AGREEMENT PROCEDURES

Pursuant to the Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance adopted pursuant to section 12.10 of the compact, the undersigned parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Jurisdiction. Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribal government subject to the Ordinance; and each employee organization named on the ballot is an employee organization within the meaning of the Ordinance; and the employees described in the voting unit are Eligible Employees within the meaning of the Ordinance.

2. Election. An election by secret ballot shall be held under the supervision of the elections officer among the Eligible Employees as defined in Section 2 of the Ordinance of the Tribe named above, and in the manner described below, to determine which employee organization, if any, shall be certified to represent such employees pursuant to the Ordinance.

3. Voter Eligibility. Unless otherwise indicated below, the eligible voters shall be all Eligible Employees who were employed on the eligibility cutoff date indicated below, and who are still employed on the date they cast their ballots in the election, i.e., the date the voted ballot is received by the elections officer. Eligible Employees who are ill, on vacation, on leave of absence or sabbatical, temporarily laid off, and employees who are in the military service of the United States shall be eligible to vote.

4. Voter Lists. The Tribe shall electronically file with the elections officer a list of eligible voters within two (2) business days after receipt of a Notice of Election.

5. Notice of Election. The elections officer shall serve Notices of Election on the Tribe and on each party to the election. The Notice shall contain a sample ballot, a description of the voting unit and information regarding the balloting process. Upon receipt, the Tribe shall post such Notice of Election conspicuously on all employee bulletin boards in each facility of the employer in which members of the voting unit are employed. Once a Notice of Election is posted, where the union has made the written offer set forth in Section 7(b) of the Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance, the Tribe shall continue to refrain from

publishing or posting pamphlets, fliers, letters, posters or any other communication which should be interpreted as criticism of the union or advises employees to vote "no" against the union. The Tribe shall be free at all times to fully inform employees about the terms and conditions of employment it provides to employees and the advantages of working for the Tribe.

6. Challenges. The elections officer or an authorized agent of any party to the election may challenge, for good cause, the eligibility of a voter. Any challenges shall be made prior to the tally of the ballots.

7. Tally of Ballots. At the time and place indicated below, ballots shall be co-mingled and tabulated by the elections officer. Each party shall be allowed to station an authorized agent at the ballot count to verify the tally of ballots. At the conclusion of the counting, the elections officer shall serve a Tally of Ballots on each party.

8. Objections and Post-election Procedures. Objections to the conduct of the election may be filed with the elections officer within five (5) calendar days following the service of the Tally of Ballots. Service and proof of service is required.

9. Runoff Election. In the event a runoff election is necessary, it shall be conducted at the direction of the elections officer.

10. Wording on Ballot. The choices on the ballot shall appear in the wording and order enumerated below.

FIRST: [***]
SECOND: [***]
THIRD: [***]

11. Cutoff Date for Voter Eligibility: [***]

12. Description of the Balloting Process. A secret ballot election will take place within thirty (30) days after delivery of the voter list referenced in paragraph 4. The employer will determine the location or locations of the polling places for the election. There must be at least one (1) neutral location (such as a high school, senior center, or similar facility) which is not within the gaming facility and employees must also be afforded the option of voting by mail through procedures established by the elections officer. Such procedures must include

provisions that provide meaningful protection for each employee's ability to make an informed and voluntary individual choice on the issue of whether to accept or reject a union. Such procedures must also ensure that neither employer nor union representatives shall observe employees personally marking, signing, and placing their ballot in the envelope. Only voters, designated observers and the election officer or supporting staff can be present in the polling area. Neither employer nor union representatives may campaign in or near the polling area. If the election officer or supporting staff questions an employee's eligibility to vote in the election, the ballot will be placed in a sealed envelope until eligibility is determined. The box will be opened under the supervision of the election officer when voting is finished. Ballots submitted by mail must be received by the elections officer no later than the day of the election in order to be counted in the official tally of ballots.

13. Voter List Format and Filing Deadline: Not later than two (2) business days after receipt of the Notice of Election, the Tribe shall file with the elections officer, at [**address**], an alphabetical list of all eligible voters including their job titles, work locations and home addresses.

Copies of the list shall be served concurrently on the designated representative for the [***]; proof of service must be concurrently filed with elections officer.

In addition, the Tribe shall submit to the elections officer on or before [***], by electronic mail, a copy of the voter list in an Excel spreadsheet format, with columns labeled as follows: First Name, Last Name, Street Address, City, State, and Zip Code. Work locations and job titles need not be included in the electronic file. The file shall be sent to [***].

14. Notices of Election: Shall be posted by the Tribe no later than [***].

15. Date, Time and Location of Counting of Ballots: Beginning at [**time**] on [**date**], at the [**address**].

16. Each signatory to this Agreement hereby declares under penalty of perjury that s/he is a duly authorized agent empowered to enter into this Consent Election Agreement.

(Name of Party)
By
(Title) (Date)

(Name of Party)
By
(Title) (Date)

(Name of Party)
By
(Title) (Date)

(Name of Party)
By
(Title) (Date)

Date approved: _____

[**Author**]
Elections Officer

APPENDIX D

Off-Track Satellite Wagering

WHEREAS, the State of California permits and regulates pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing (also known as off-track wagering) at authorized satellite wagering facilities (also known as simulcast wagering facilities) at various locations within the State, under the terms of California Business and Professions Code section 19400 et seq. (California Horse Racing Law); and

WHEREAS, the California Horse Racing Board (Board) is the agency established under California state law to administer and enforce all laws, rules, and regulations affecting horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering within the state and has enacted regulations that appear at title 4, division 4 of the California Code of Regulations, regulating the conduct of pari-mutuel and simulcast wagering on the results of horse races (Board Rules and Regulations); and

WHEREAS, operation of a satellite wagering facility is a Class III Gaming activity under IGRA; and

WHEREAS, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Tribe) has duly enacted its Gaming Ordinance, which permits Class III Gaming on and within the Shingle Springs Rancheria if conducted in conformity with an applicable tribal-state compact; and

WHEREAS, section 3.1, subdivision (b), of the Compact authorizes and permits the Tribe to offer off-track wagering on horse races at a satellite wagering facility pursuant to the requirements of this Appendix; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe and the State each recognize the sovereign authority and interests of the other in regulating gaming activities within their respective areas of jurisdiction and in ensuring that off-track wagering on horse races is conducted fairly, honestly, professionally and in a manner that promotes the California horse racing industry.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, the Tribe and the State agree as follows:

Sec. 1.0. Definitions.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the terms employed in this Appendix shall have the same meanings ascribed to them in the California Horse

Racing Law, the Board Rules and Regulations, and in the Compact, as they may be modified or amended from time to time during the term of the Compact. Whenever reference to the Compact is made in this Appendix, that reference shall be understood to also include any Class III Gaming compact between the Tribe and the State to amend or replace the Compact that may hereafter be entered into and that is in effect. A satellite wagering machine is a device used solely to conduct off-track wagering on horse races authorized by this Appendix, and such a machine shall not be treated as a Gaming Device as defined in the Compact, including for the purpose of calculating the number of Gaming Devices operated by the Tribe under the Compact.

Sec. 2.0. Purpose.

The purpose of this Appendix is to establish and declare the terms upon which off-track wagering in a satellite wagering facility may be established and operated by the Tribe in its Gaming Facility as a means of developing self-sufficiency and generating additional revenues necessary to provide tribal services and programs, while providing the State and the Tribe with an effective means of regulating such activities in accordance with IGRA.

Sec. 3.0. Authorization to Operate Satellite Wagering Facility.

The Tribe is authorized to establish and operate off-track wagering on horse races in a satellite wagering facility (Satellite Facility) upon the Shingle Springs Rancheria within its Gaming Facility, provided that the Tribe completes and submits to the Board an Application for Authorization to Operate a Simulcast Wagering Facility (Form CHRB-25, or such form as may be revised), and such Satellite Facility is operated in conformity with IGRA, this Appendix, and the Compact. To the extent there may be provisions in the Compact that are in conflict with provisions in the California Horse Racing Law or the Board Rules and Regulations that are specific to the conduct of off-track wagering on horse races at a satellite wagering facility, the California Horse Racing Law and the Board Rules and Regulations, and the terms of this Appendix, shall control.

(a) Satellite Facility. For purposes of this Appendix, a site within a Gaming Facility authorized under Compact section 4.2, which shall be clearly demarcated, shall be approved as the Tribe's Satellite Facility, provided that, upon inspection by the Board, the Board finds that the Satellite Facility complies with the substantive requirements of the California Horse Racing Law and the Board Rules and Regulations. References to the Satellite Facility in this Appendix shall refer only to

the portion of the Gaming Facility that has been demarcated as the Satellite Facility and shall not refer to any other portion of the Gaming Facility.

(b) Continuing Obligation to Maintain Satellite Facility. The Tribe agrees to maintain its Satellite Facility in a manner that complies with all applicable satellite wagering facility requirements made applicable by this Appendix at all times; provided, however, that the Tribe retains sole discretion to cease operation of the Satellite Facility.

(c) Except as provided in this Appendix, no prohibition upon, or regulation of, the establishment or operation of the Satellite Facility will be imposed upon the Tribe by the State.

Sec. 4.0. Agreements with Satellite Operating Organizations.

In order to permit the conduct of off-track wagering on horse races through intrastate satellite wagering and out-of-state satellite wagering at the Satellite Facility, the Tribe is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with any satellite operating organization that is established pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 19608.2, subdivision (a) or other provision of the California Horse Racing Law or the Board's Rules and Regulations, and which organization provides the audiovisual signal of, and operates satellite wagering on, racing events authorized to be received in the northern zone. No such satellite operating organization shall refuse to enter into such an agreement with the Tribe on the ground that the Tribe is not an entity eligible to be authorized to operate a satellite wagering facility under state law, or that the proposed agreement with the Tribe is otherwise inconsistent with any other provision of state law, or with the Board Rules and Regulations, as long as the proposed agreement between the Tribe and the satellite operating organization complies with federal law and with the terms of this Appendix. A copy of any such agreement entered into by the Tribe shall be provided to the Board at the location of the Board's headquarters within thirty (30) days after its execution. Except as herein provided, nothing in this Appendix is intended to alter in any way the rights of the satellite operating organization under state law.

Sec. 5.0. Distribution of Handle.

(a) (1) Generally. The amounts deducted from pari-mutuel wagers at the Satellite Facility, and the distribution of such amounts, shall

be the same as those provided for under the California Horse Racing Law and the Board Rules and Regulations for satellite wagering facilities, other than fairs, in the southern zone.

(2) State License Fee. In the event that during the term of the Compact, California law is amended to authorize the State to collect a state license fee, or a fee equivalent thereto, from the wagers placed at the Satellite Facility, the Tribe and the State shall promptly meet and confer as to whether that state license fee may be imposed on the Tribe under federal law. Any dispute as to this issue shall be resolved under the dispute resolutions provisions of section 13.0 of the Compact.

(b) Additional Provisions for Purposes of Business and Professions Code Section 19605.7.

(1) The Tribe and the satellite operating organization may agree between them and may specify by incorporating into the agreement described in this Appendix, section 4.0, how the percentages of the handle specified in Business and Professions Code section 19605.7, subdivision (c), and designated for promotion of the program at the Satellite Facility, shall be distributed and expended; and

(2) The Tribe shall be deemed to be the equivalent of the county, and entitled to the 0.33% of the handle distributed to the local government within which the Satellite Facility is located, as specified in Business and Professions Code section 19605.7, subdivision (d), and the Tribe shall receive that distribution instead of El Dorado County.

Sec. 6.0. Right of Entry.

The Tribe hereby grants the Board a right of entry onto the Shingle Springs Rancheria solely for purposes of inspecting its Satellite Facility and monitoring compliance with this Appendix. Such inspection or other site visits shall be conducted by the Board in accordance with the same schedules, policies, and procedures that the Board customarily applies to satellite wagering facilities licensed under state law. Except when entering, leaving, or remaining in the public areas of the Satellite Facility during normal operating hours, Board members or personnel shall notify the Tribal Gaming Agency, as defined in the Compact, when

they seek access to the restricted (i.e., non-public) areas of the Satellite Facility. Inspections of the non-public areas of the Satellite Facility and inspections, copying, and maintenance of papers, books and records, which shall remain the property of the Tribe, shall be conducted in accordance with the Compact. Nothing in this Appendix shall preclude the State Gaming Agency, as defined in the Compact, from entry into the Satellite Facility to carry out all activities, rights, and duties provided to the State Gaming Agency by the Compact.

Sec. 7.0. Concurrent Tribal Authority.

Nothing contained herein shall operate to preclude the Tribe from exercising such additional and concurrent regulatory authority as it may otherwise possess over the Gaming Activities authorized under this Appendix; provided, however, that any regulatory authority exercised by the Tribe over the Gaming Activities authorized in this Appendix shall be no less stringent than that which the Board would exercise over off-track wagering on horse races at satellite wagering facilities approved under state law.

Sec. 8.0. Consent Under Interstate Horse Racing Act.

To the extent that acceptance of interstate off-track wagers on horse races is authorized by California state law and the Board, the execution of the Compact by the State shall constitute consent to acceptance of interstate off-track wagers by the satellite operating organization at the Satellite Facility, as required under 15 U.S.C. § 3004(a)(3). Either the State, or the Board or its successor, if requested, shall acknowledge in writing the consent given herein.

Sec. 9.0. Licenses Generally.

Subject to compliance with the terms of this Appendix, the Tribe shall not be required to obtain or possess a license from the Board in order to establish and operate a satellite wagering facility within its Gaming Facility, and shall not be required to obtain any other license under state law in connection with its operation of its Satellite Facility, except as may be required under the Compact.

Sec. 10.0. Licensing of Employees.

(a) Administrative and managerial personnel who exercise control over other persons licensed by the Board or the operation of satellite wagering, or whose duties routinely require access to restricted areas of the Satellite Facility, and clerical and other employees employed in a restricted area of the Satellite Facility, shall hold a valid license

issued by the Board, if the person is required to be licensed pursuant to section 1481 of the Board Rules and Regulations; provided that this requirement shall not apply to tribal public safety officers and security personnel of the Gaming Facility who regularly patrol the Satellite Facility in the course of performing their normal, assigned duties, but who are not assigned to remain therein continuously; and provided further that for the purposes of this Appendix, the restricted area of the Satellite Facility shall mean those areas within the Satellite Facility where admission can be obtained only upon presentation of authorized credentials or proper license, including those areas designated as the pari-mutuel department.

(b) If required by any of the Tribe's ordinances, regulations, or rules, every person employed at the Satellite Facility on the Shingle Springs Rancheria shall:

(1) Hold a valid license issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency; or

(2) Be approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency for such employment.

Sec. 11.0. Security Control Over Satellite Facility.

The Tribe shall maintain such security controls over its Satellite Facility and premises, including the presence of licensed security personnel, as the Board's Chief Investigator shall direct; and shall remove, deny access to, eject, or exclude persons whose presence within the Satellite Facility is inimical to the interests of the State as provided by sections 1980 and 1989 of the Board Rules and Regulations, or to the interests of the Tribe in operating an honest, legitimate satellite facility. Persons prohibited from wagering or excluded from the Satellite Facility pursuant to sections 1980 through 1989 of the Rules and Regulations shall have the right to a hearing thereon pursuant to the Board Rules and Regulations, and the Tribe shall abide by the Board's decision following such hearing; however, nothing in this section shall affect the Tribe's power to exclude or remove persons from the Shingle Springs Rancheria, Gaming Facility, or Satellite Facility pursuant to federal law and the Tribe's laws, regulations, rules, or policies.

Sec. 12.0. Civil Regulation.

(a) Generally. Except as modified by this Appendix, and except to the extent that they are in conflict with federal law, all provisions of the California Constitution and all provisions of California Horse Racing

Law that specifically and directly pertain to the conduct of off-track wagering on horse races at a satellite wagering facility, and all rules, regulations, policies, and regulatory and enforcement practices of the Board or its successor, which are now in existence or which may hereafter be enacted, adopted or from time to time amended, and that apply generally to satellite wagering facilities within the State, are hereby incorporated into this Appendix and shall be applicable to the Satellite Facility authorized by this Appendix to the same extent and in the same manner as they apply to satellite wagering facilities in operation within the state generally.

(b) Non-Discrimination in Enforcement. In exercising the regulatory enforcement authority granted herein, such authority and the application of the Board Rules and Regulations and procedures shall not be exercised by the Board in a manner that discriminates against the Tribe or is more stringent than that applied to state-licensed satellite wagering facilities in operation within the State generally.

Sec. 13.0. Suitability Standard Regarding Licensing. It is the Tribe's and the State's intent that the licensing of persons, entities, and financial sources directly providing services or materials to the Tribe's Satellite Facility shall involve joint cooperation between the Tribal Gaming Agency and the Board. Except as modified by this Appendix, the Tribe agrees to comply with all licensing requirements, procedures, and standards relevant to satellite wagering facilities that are set forth in the California Horse Racing Law and the Board's Rules and Regulations.

Sec. 14.0. Governing Law. This Appendix shall be governed by and construed in accordance with federal law (including but not limited to IGRA) and the laws of the State of California to the extent those laws are not inconsistent with federal law; provided, however, that provisions of state laws and regulations expressly incorporated into this Appendix shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

Appendix B

Comments on NOP

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

November 4, 2025

Tyler Bila
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
1 Red Hawk Parkway
Placerville CA 95667

Re 2025101557 Shingle Springs Rancheria Gaming Pavilion Project TEIR Project, El Dorado County

Dear Mr. Bila:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements**. If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

- **a.** A brief description of the project.
- **b.** The lead agency contact information.
- **c.** Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
- **d.** A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

- **a.** For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

- **a.** Alternatives to the project.
- **b.** Recommended mitigation measures.
- **c.** Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

- **a.** Type of environmental review necessary.
- **b.** Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
- **c.** Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- **d.** If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

- **a.** Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
- **b.** Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:

a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or

b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:

a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:

i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.

ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.

ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).

e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).

f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:

a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.

b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.

c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).

2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.

3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).

4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:

- **a.** The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
- **b.** Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30331) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:

- **a.** If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
- **b.** If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
- **c.** If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
- **d.** If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.

- **a.** The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
- **b.** The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:

a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.

b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.

a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.

b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.

c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@NAHC.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

Appendix C

Air Quality Report

Shingle Springs Gaming Pavilion Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Shingle Springs Gaming Pavilion
Construction Start Date	3/2/2026
Operational Year	2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.3
Precipitation (days)	43
Location	38.693351415566156, -120.90430037679462
County	El Dorado-Mountain County
City	Unincorporated
Air District	El Dorado County AQMD
Air Basin	Mountain Counties
TAZ	408
EDFZ	4
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.35

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Quality Restaurant	6.2	1000sqft	0.14	6,200	—	—	—	Gaming Pavilion

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	29	29	4.9	7.1	0.01	0.19	11	11	0.17	1.1	1.3	—	1,365	1,365	0.05	0.02	0.70	1,371
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.3	1.1	9.2	10	0.02	0.42	13	13	0.39	3.0	3.4	—	1,789	1,789	0.07	0.10	0.03	1,795
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.59	0.56	1.6	2.3	< 0.005	0.06	0.99	1.0	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	443	443	0.02	0.01	0.04	446
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.11	0.10	0.29	0.41	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	73	73	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	74

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	29	29	4.9	7.1	0.01	0.19	11	11	0.17	1.1	1.3	—	1,365	1,365	0.05	0.02	0.70	1,371

Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.3	1.1	9.2	10	0.02	0.42	13	13	0.39	3.0	3.4	—	1,789	1,789	0.07	0.10	0.03	1,795
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.59	0.56	1.6	2.3	< 0.005	0.06	0.99	1.0	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	443	443	0.02	0.01	0.04	446
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.11	0.10	0.29	0.41	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	73	73	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	74

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	386	392	0.72	0.01	9.7	424
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	385	391	0.72	0.01	9.7	422
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.30	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	385	392	0.72	0.01	9.7	423
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	1.1	64	65	0.12	< 0.005	1.6	70

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.22	0.22	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.1	1.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.1
Energy	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	381	381	0.04	< 0.005	—	383
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Total	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	386	392	0.72	0.01	9.7	424
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.17	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	381	381	0.04	< 0.005	—	383
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Total	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	385	391	0.72	0.01	9.7	422
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.20	0.19	< 0.005	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.55	0.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.55
Energy	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	381	381	0.04	< 0.005	—	383
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Total	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.30	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.7	385	392	0.72	0.01	9.7	423

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09
Energy	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	63	63	0.01	< 0.005	—	63
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.55	1.1	0.06	< 0.005	—	3.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.05	0.00	—	1.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	1.1	64	65	0.12	< 0.005	1.6	70

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.53	0.44	4.1	5.6	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.12	—	0.12	—	852	852	0.03	0.01	—	855
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	0.56	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	23	23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.9	3.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.9
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.46	0.00	0.00	6.2	6.2	0.00	0.63	0.63	—	99	99	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	100
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.95	0.10	0.01	0.01	5.8	5.8	0.01	0.60	0.60	—	574	574	< 0.005	0.09	0.02	601
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	2.8	2.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.8
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	16	16	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	16
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.46	0.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.6	2.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.7

3.3. Site Preparation (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.52	0.44	3.7	5.5	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	858	858	0.03	0.01	—	861
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.4	2.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.4
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Roa Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.39
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	3.1	3.1	0.00	0.32	0.32	—	50	50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	50
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.14	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.2	1.0	9.2	9.7	0.02	0.42	—	0.42	0.39	—	0.39	—	1,714	1,714	0.07	0.01	—	1,720
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	5.3	—	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.4	9.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.4
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.6	1.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.35	0.00	0.00	4.7	4.7	0.00	0.47	0.47	—	74	74	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	75
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.42
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.59	0.49	4.8	6.9	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	1,304	1,304	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.59	0.49	4.8	6.9	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	1,304	1,304	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	0.14	1.3	1.9	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	357	357	0.01	< 0.005	—	359
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.35	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	59	59	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	59
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.6	1.6	0.00	0.16	0.16	—	29	29	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	29
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	32	32	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	33

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.6	1.6	0.00	0.16	0.16	—	26	26	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	26
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	32	32	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	33
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	7.2	7.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.3
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	8.6	8.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	1.2	1.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.4	1.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.59	0.49	4.2	5.3	0.01	0.18	—	0.18	0.16	—	0.16	—	823	823	0.03	0.01	—	826
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11	11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.9	1.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.9
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.05	1.0	0.00	0.00	11	11	0.00	1.1	1.1	—	193	193	< 0.005	0.01	0.70	196
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	2.4	2.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.40	0.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.41
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.12	0.86	1.1	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.8	1.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.8

Architectural Coating	0.39	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.30	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.30
Architectural Coatings	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	5.7	5.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	5.8
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	139	0.02	< 0.005	—	141
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	139	0.02	< 0.005	—	141
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	139	0.02	< 0.005	—	141
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	139	0.02	< 0.005	—	141
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	242	242	0.02	< 0.005	—	243
Total	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	242	242	0.02	< 0.005	—	243
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	242	242	0.02	< 0.005	—	243

Total	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.17	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	242	242	0.02	< 0.005	—	243
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	40	40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	40	40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.1	1.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.1
Total	0.22	0.22	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.1	1.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.1
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architectural	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.17	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09
Total	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.3	6.9	0.37	0.01	—	19
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.55	1.1	0.06	< 0.005	—	3.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.55	1.1	0.06	< 0.005	—	3.1

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.30	0.00	—	11
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.05	0.00	—	1.8
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.05	0.00	—	1.8

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality Restaurant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	3/2/2026	3/16/2026	5.0	10.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	3/17/2026	3/18/2026	5.0	1.00	—
Grading	Grading	3/19/2026	3/21/2026	5.0	2.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/22/2026	8/9/2026	5.0	100	—
Paving	Paving	8/10/2026	8/17/2026	5.0	5.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/18/2026	8/25/2026	5.0	5.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	33	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	1.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.0	6.0	84	0.37
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	84	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.0	84	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	4.0	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	2.0	6.0	82	0.20
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.0	8.0	84	0.37
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	4.0	6.0	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.0	81	0.42
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.0	36	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.0	84	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	37	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	Worker	10.0	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	8.8	HHDT,MHDT

Demolition	Hauling	6.6	20	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	Worker	5.0	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.8	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	Worker	7.5	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.8	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	Worker	2.6	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	1.0	8.8	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	Worker	18	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.8	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Worker	0.52	14	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.8	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	9,300	3,100	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,718	0.00
Site Preparation	—	—	0.50	0.00	0.00
Grading	—	—	1.5	0.00	0.00
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Phase Name	Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Paving	Quality Restaurant	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Quality Restaurant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

Land Use	Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)	Mitigated (number)
Quality Restaurant	Wood Fireplaces	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Gas Fireplaces	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Propane Fireplaces	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Electric Fireplaces	0	0
Quality Restaurant	No Fireplaces	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Conventional Wood Stoves	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Quality Restaurant	Pellet Wood Stoves	0	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

—	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
undefined	0.00	0.00	9,300	3,100	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Quality Restaurant	248,952	204	0.0330	0.0040	755,475

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Quality Restaurant	1,881,909	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Quality Restaurant	5.7	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Quality Restaurant	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.00
Quality Restaurant	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	1.8	4.0	4.0	18

Quality Restaurant	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.5	7.5	20

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	29	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	12	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	25	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	0	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	0	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	0	0	0	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	1	1	1	2
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	1	1	1	2
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	77

AQ-PM	13
AQ-DPM	7.0
Drinking Water	18
Lead Risk Housing	19
Pesticides	35
Toxic Releases	12
Traffic	61
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	40
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	43
Cardio-vascular	23
Low Birth Weights	27
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	14
Housing	31
Linguistic	0.00
Poverty	11
Unemployment	39

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—

Above Poverty	72.01334531
Employed	13.29398178
Median HI	79.7767227
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	69.88322854
High school enrollment	23.59810086
Preschool enrollment	65.37918645
Transportation	—
Auto Access	94.58488387
Active commuting	15.56525087
Social	—
2-parent households	62.44065187
Voting	95.68843834
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	90.6711151
Park access	13.28114975
Retail density	14.20505582
Supermarket access	24.56050302
Tree canopy	97.72873091
Housing	—
Homeownership	90.27332221
Housing habitability	92.42910304
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	34.76196587
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	93.89195432
Uncrowded housing	72.73193892
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	86.30822533
Arthritis	0.0

Asthma ER Admissions	52.6
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	24.3
Cognitively Disabled	52.2
Physically Disabled	41.1
Heart Attack ER Admissions	45.3
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	87.0
Elderly	17.2
English Speaking	81.5
Foreign-born	3.4

Outdoor Workers	67.5
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	97.7
Traffic Density	29.8
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	34.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	94.0

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	7.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	72
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Operations: Vehicle Data	See EA Section 3.5. Proposed Project is not expected to generate significant new vehicle trips.