

# **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**FILE:** S79-0020-R-2

**PROJECT NAME:** Vintage Grace Church

**NAME OF APPLICANT:** Jarrod Weaver

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.:** 120-141-01 **SECTION:** 2 **T:** 9N **R:** 8E

**LOCATION:** The property is located on the north side of Lassen Lane, approximately 300 feet west of the intersection with El Dorado Hills Blvd, in the El Dorado Hills area, Supervisorial District 1.

**GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT: FROM: TO:**

**REZONING: FROM: TO:**

<b>TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP SUBDIVISION (NAME):</b>	<b>SUBDIVISION TO SPLIT</b>	<b>ACRES INTO</b>	<b>LOTS</b>
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**SPECIAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW:** A revision to an existing Conditional Use Permit allowing for the phased construction and operation of a new 23,000 square-foot worship center and a 1,000 square-foot field house; and to grade 28,430 square feet for a multi-grassy play area as part of an existing church facility.

**OTHER:**

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**REASONS THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:**

**NO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING THE INITIAL STUDY.**

**MITIGATION HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WHICH WOULD REDUCE POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS.**

**OTHER:**

In accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State Guidelines, and El Dorado County Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, the County Environmental Agent analyzed the project and determined that the project will not have a significant impact on the environment. Based on this finding, the Planning Department hereby prepares this NEGATIVE DECLARATION. A period of thirty (30) days from the date of filing this negative declaration will be provided to enable public review of the project specifications and this document prior to action on the project by COUNTY OF EL DORADO. A copy of the project specifications is on file at the County of El Dorado Planning Services, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667.

**This Negative Declaration was adopted by the Planning Commission on \_\_\_\_\_.**

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Executive Secretary

**Exhibit N**



**EL DORADO COUNTY PLANNING SERVICES  
2850 FAIRLANE COURT  
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667**

**INITIAL STUDY  
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

<b>Project Title:</b> S79-0020-R-2/Vintage Grace Church			
<b>Lead Agency Name and Address:</b> El Dorado County, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667			
<b>Contact Person:</b> Isaac Wolf, Assistant Planner		<b>Phone Number:</b> (530) 621-5993	
<b>Owner's Name and Address:</b> Vintage Grace, 931 Lassen Lane, El Dorado Hills, California 95762			
<b>Applicant's Name and Address:</b> Vintage Grace, 931 Lassen Lane, El Dorado Hills California 95762			
<b>Project Engineer's Name and Address:</b> Stacey Hall, 605 Cutting Way, Sacramento California 95831			
<b>Project Location:</b> The property is located on the north side of Lassen Lane, 300 feet west of the intersection with El Dorado Hills Blvd in the El Dorado Hills area.			
<b>Assessor's Parcel Number:</b> 120-141-01 <b>Acres:</b> 5.21 acres			
<b>Sections:</b> Sec. 2 <b>T:</b> 9N <b>R:</b> 8E			
<b>General Plan Designation:</b> Multi-Family Residential (MFR)			
<b>Zoning:</b> Multi-Family Residential- Design Control (RM-DC)			
<b>Description of Project:</b> Revision to existing Conditional Use Permit for the phased construction and operation of a new 23,000 square-foot worship center and 1,000 square-foot field house, 49 parking spaces and to grade 28,430 square feet for a grass area and grassy play area in association with the existing 10,000 square-foot church building.			
<b>Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:</b>			
	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>General Plan</b>	<b>Land Use/Improvements</b>
<b>Site</b>	RM	MFR	Church and Parking Lot
<b>North</b>	R1	HDR	Bicycle Path, Single-family residences
<b>South</b>	TC, R1, RM	MFR, PF	Single-family residences
<b>East</b>	TC, RF-H	OS	Single-family residences
<b>West</b>	TC, R1	HDR	Single-family residences
Briefly describe the environmental setting: The project is in on the existing property of the Vintage Grace Baptist Church, at the intersection of Lassen Lane and El Dorado Hills Boulevard. Expansion to be placed on the lawn in front of the existing church building. No wetlands will be impacted as part of the project, and no perimeter fencing is proposed. No changes to be made outside of the existing parcel.			
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. El Dorado Hills Fire Protection District: Review and approval of building permit.</li> <li>2. Transportation Division: Review of Conditions of Approval.</li> <li>4. El Dorado County Environmental Management- Review Conditions of Approval.</li> </ol>			

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED**

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

Aesthetics	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	Air Quality
Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Geology / Soils
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	Hydrology / Water Quality
Land Use / Planning	Mineral Resources	Noise
Population / Housing	Public Services	Recreation
Transportation/Traffic	Tribal Cultural Resources	Utilities / Service Systems


**DETERMINATION**

**On the basis of this initial evaluation:**

- I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect: 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards; and 2) has been addressed by Mitigation Measures based on the earlier analysis as described in attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects: a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, pursuant to applicable standards; and b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or Mitigation Measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature:  Date: 8 Aug. 18

Printed Name: Isaac Wolf, Assistant Planner For: El Dorado County

Signature:  Date: 8/8/18

Printed Name: Rommel Pabalinas, Principal Planner For: El Dorado County

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **Introduction**

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. The project would allow a revision to an existing conditional use permit on a 5.21 acre site at the intersection of Lassen Lane and El Dorado Hills Boulevard. The project is in an older section of El Dorado Hills located less than 1 mile north of US Highway 50.

The original Special Use Permit was approved by the Planning Commission on March 22, 1979 by the El Dorado Hills Bible Chapel. The subsequent owner, the El Dorado Hills Baptist Church, applied for a revision in 2000. This request, which was to construct a 3,789 square foot Sunday school and kitchen, a 745 square foot administration building and a 14,012 square foot worship center, was approved by the Planning Commission on January 25, 2001. The original Negative Declaration from 1979 was used for this first revision.

### **Project Description**

The current applicant is requesting a revision to an existing Conditional Use Permit to allow for the phased construction and operation of a new 23,000 square-foot worship center and a new 1,000 square-foot field house on the campus of the existing Baptist church. The church will be two stories tall, with the floor will below existing site grade. The first story will have a ministry class room and offices, while the second story will be used for story storage, cry room and sanctuary. In addition, about 28,430 square feet (or 5,500 cubic yards) would be graded for a grass area and grassy play area (Attachments 10 and 12). A net increase of 16,307 square feet of impervious area will be added as a result of this project. All buildings meet existing setback and height requirements based on the Multifamily Residential (RM) zone of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance.

This project is projected to be part of two phases, with the aforementioned construction to be part of Phase 1 and a new 1,000 square-foot field house an additional 49 parking spaces would be created in Phase 2 of this project. Construction of Phase 1 is to happen upon approval of this Conditional Use Permit, while Phase 2 is anticipated to happen at a currently-undetermined later date (Attachment 11). The building will enclose the drive aisles and be about 23,000 square feet during the first phase of the project. During the second phase of the project, the project will create 49 additional parking spaces and a 1,000 square foot fieldhouse. Fourteen trees will be removed as part of the project, although no oak trees will be impacted. An additional 16,307 square feet of impervious area will be added.

Additional landscaping is being proposed as part of both phases of the project. For the first phase, a playground is to be built on the north side of the parcel with two trees and a retaining wall. On the south side of the parcel, an arbor, benches and concrete paving is proposed. The applicant proposes to remove 14 trees; however, none of these trees are oak trees. The applicant will replace some of these trees as part of the landscaping plan (Attachment 12).

The applicants have also provided a drainage plan. Because of the net increase in impervious area, the applicants are required to treat any excess runoff. This swale is grass-lined, and the vegetation within it is to filter runoff before it enters the storm drainage system (Attachment 11).

Both phases will have outdoor lighting as part of this project. The first phase will feature 12 outdoor lights outside of the church building and the newly landscaped area. The second phase will feature 10 lights overlooking the fieldhouse and the expanded parking lot. All lights meet outdoor lighting requirements as stated in the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance (Attachment 9).

The County of El Dorado did not require a Transportation Impact Study as part of the Conditional Use Permit application process. However, an On-Site Transportation Review (OSTR) was required. Moreover, the applicant has stated that there will be no non-church related trips to the site. Because the low number of additional trips that would be generated on the site, the County has determined that Level of Service will not decrease as a result of this project (Attachments 7 and 8).



### Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site is located on the northern side of Lassen Lane, approximately 300 feet west of the intersection with El Dorado Hills Boulevard in the El Dorado Hills area. The site is in a suburban region, with surrounding land uses being predominately small to medium-lot residences (Attachment 1).

### Project Characteristics

#### 1. Transportation/Circulation/Parking

Access to the parcel would be from Lassen Lane. There is an existing paved driveway at the southern end of the site, which provides ADA compliant parking. No existing parking spaces will be removed as part of this project. An additional 49 parking spaces would be created as part of Phase 2 of this project. Per Section 130.35 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, the parking space requirements for churches are 1 additional space per 4 additional seats, as well as 1 additional space per each Sunday school classroom. These additional spaces would meet these requirements set in the Zoning Ordinance (Attachment 11).

#### 2. Utilities and Infrastructure

The project site would be provided water through an existing El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) connection and sewage through an existing public sewerage line. As part of the project, the applicant would connect the new buildings, lighting and landscaping to the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) electric grid. The applicants have also provided a drainage plan. Because of the net increase in impervious area, the applicants are required to treat any excess runoff. This swale is grass-lined, and the vegetation within it is to help filter runoff before it enters the storm drainage system (Attachment 11).

#### 3. Construction Considerations

No additional construction would be required beyond construction of the requested-for buildings and associated infrastructure such as parking lot, lighting, landscaping and drainage.

### Project Schedule and Approvals

This Initial Study is being circulated for public and agency review for a 30-day period. Written comments on the Initial Study should be submitted to the project planner indicated in the Summary section, above. Following the close of the written comment period, the Initial Study will be considered by the Lead Agency in a public meeting and will be certified if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. The Lead Agency will also determine whether to approve the project.

## **EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. If the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is a fair argument that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of Mitigation Measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the Mitigation Measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D)). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
  - a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
  - b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
  - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
  - a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
  - b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

<b>I. AESTHETICS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

No federal regulations are applicable to aesthetics in relation to the proposed project.

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

In 1963, the California State Legislature established the California Scenic Highway Program, a provision of the Streets and Highways Code, to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of California (Caltrans, 2015). The state highway system includes designated scenic highways and those that are eligible for designation as scenic highways.

There are no officially designated state scenic corridors in the vicinity of the project site.

***Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The County has several standards and ordinances that address issues relating to visual resources. Many of these can be found in the County Zoning Ordinance (Title 130 of the County Code). The Zoning Ordinance consists of descriptions of the zoning districts, including identification of uses allowed by right or requiring a special-use permit and specific development standards that apply in particular districts based on parcel size and land use density. These development standards often involve limits on the allowable size of structures, required setbacks, and design guidelines. Included are requirements for setbacks and allowable exceptions, the location of public utility distribution and transmission lines, architectural supervision of structures facing a state highway, height limitations on structures and fences, outdoor lighting, and wireless communication facilities.

Visual resources are classified as 1) scenic resources or 2) scenic views. Scenic resources include specific features of a viewing area (or viewshed) such as trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings. They are specific features that act as the focal point of a viewshed and are usually foreground elements. Scenic views are elements of the broader viewshed such as mountain ranges, valleys, and ridgelines. They are usually middle ground or background elements of a viewshed that can be seen from a range of viewpoints, often along a roadway or other corridor.

A list of the county's scenic views and resources is presented in Table 5.3-1 of the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (p. 5.3-3). This list includes areas along highways where viewers can see large water bodies (e.g., Lake Tahoe and Folsom Lake), river canyons, rolling hills, forests, or historic structures or districts that are reminiscent of El Dorado County's heritage.

Several highways in El Dorado County have been designated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as scenic highways or are eligible for such designation. These include U.S. 50 from the eastern limits of the Government Center interchange (Placerville Drive/Forni Road) in Placerville to South Lake Tahoe, all of SR 89 within the county, and those portions of SR 88 along the southern border of the county.

Rivers in El Dorado County include the American, Cosumnes, Rubicon, and Upper Truckee rivers. A large portion of El Dorado County is under the jurisdiction of the USFS, which under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act may designate rivers or river sections to be Wild and Scenic Rivers. To date, no river sections in El Dorado County have been nominated for or granted Wild and Scenic River status.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect to Visual Resources would result in the introduction of physical features that are not characteristic of the surrounding development, substantially change the natural landscape, or obstruct an identified public scenic vista.

- a. **Scenic Vista or Resource:** The project site is located in a suburban region surrounded by small to medium-lot single family residences. No scenic vistas, as designated by the county General Plan, are located in the vicinity of the site (El Dorado County, 2003, p. 5.3-3 through 5.3-5). The project site is not adjacent to or visible from a State Scenic Highway. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Scenic Resources:** The project site is not visible from Highway 50, a designated State Scenic Highway. The project does not propose additional construction that would be visible from Highway 50. There are no views of the site from public parks or scenic vistas. Though there are many trees in the project vicinity, there are no trees or historic buildings that have been identified by the County as contributing to exceptional aesthetic value at the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Visual Character:** Since the proposed building is to be built on an existing parking lot, the project would not affect the visual character of the surrounding area. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Light and Glare:** Both phases will have outdoor lighting as part of this project. The first phase will feature 12 outdoor lights outside of the church building and the newly landscaped area. The second phase will feature 10 lights overlooking the fieldhouse and the expanded parking lot. All lights meet outdoor lighting requirements as stated in the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance. Existing uses are expected to produce minimal light and glare. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** As conditioned and with adherence to El Dorado County Code of Ordinances (County Code), for this Aesthetics category, impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

**II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES.** In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Locally Important Farmland (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?				X
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

No federal regulations are applicable to agricultural and forestry resources in relation to the proposed project.

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

**Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program**

The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), administered by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), produces maps and statistical data for use in analyzing impacts on California’s agricultural resources (CDC 2008). FMMP rates and classifies agricultural land according to soil quality, irrigation status, and other criteria. Important Farmland categories are as follows (CDC 2013a):

***Prime Farmland:*** Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agricultural production. These lands have the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Prime Farmland must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP’s mapping date.

***Farmland of Statewide Importance:*** Farmland similar to Prime Farmland, but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Farmland of Statewide Importance must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP’s mapping date.

***Unique Farmland:*** Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state’s leading agricultural crops. These lands are usually irrigated but might include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards, as found in some climatic zones. Unique Farmland must have been cropped at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP’s mapping date.

**Farmland of Local Importance:** Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county’s board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act)

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (commonly referred to as the Williamson Act) allows local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of preventing conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses (CDC 2013b). In exchange for restricting their property to agricultural or related open space use, landowners who enroll in Williamson Act contracts receive property tax assessments that are substantially lower than the market rate.

Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act

Logging on private and corporate land in California is regulated by the 1973 Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act. This Act established the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and a politically-appointed Board of Forestry to oversee their implementation. The California Department of Forestry (CALFIRE) works under the direction of the Board of Forestry and is the lead government agency responsible for approving logging plans and for enforcing the FPRs.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect to Agricultural Resources would occur if:

- There is a conversion of choice agricultural land to nonagricultural use, or impairment of the agricultural productivity of agricultural land;
  - The amount of agricultural land in the County is substantially reduced; or
  - Agricultural uses are subjected to impacts from adjacent incompatible land uses.
- a. **Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program:** The site is not located within an Agricultural District nor is it on any identified Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance. Further more the proposed project contains an agricultural use. There would be no impact.
- b. **Agricultural Uses:** The property is not located within a Williamson Act Contract, nor is it adjacent to lands under a contract. There would be no impact.
- c-d. **Loss of Forest land or Conversion of Forest land:** The site is not designated as Timberland Preserve Zone (TPZ) or other forestland according to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. There would be no impact.
- e. **Conversion of Prime Farmland or Forest Land:** The project is not within an agricultural district or located on forest land and would not convert farmland or forest land to non-agriculture use. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** For this Agriculture category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no impacts would be anticipated to result from the project.

<b>III. AIR QUALITY. Would the project:</b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

<b>III. AIR QUALITY. Would the project:</b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
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)?			X	
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The Clean Air Act is implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and sets ambient air limits, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for six criteria pollutants: particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 10 micrometers or less (PM10), particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ground-level ozone, and lead. Of these criteria pollutants, particulate matter and ground-level ozone pose the greatest threats to human health.

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) sets standards for criteria pollutants in California that are more stringent than the NAAQS and include the following additional contaminants: visibility-reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, sulfates, and vinyl chloride. The proposed project is located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin, which is comprised of seven air districts: the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (AQMD), Placer County Air Pollution Control District (APCD), Amador County APCD, Calaveras County APCD, the Tuolumne County APCD, the Mariposa County APCD, and a portion of the El Dorado County AQMD, which consists of the western portion of El Dorado County. The El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District manages air quality for attainment and permitting purposes within the west slope portion of El Dorado County.

USEPA and CARB regulate various stationary sources, area sources, and mobile sources. USEPA has regulations involving performance standards for specific sources that may release toxic air contaminants (TACs), known as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) at the federal level. In addition, USEPA has regulations involving emission criteria for off-road sources such as emergency generators, construction equipment, and vehicles. CARB is responsible for setting emission standards for vehicles sold in California and for other emission sources, such as consumer products and certain off-road equipment. CARB also establishes passenger vehicle fuel specifications.

Air quality in the project area is regulated by the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District. California Air Resources Board and local air districts are responsible for overseeing stationary source emissions, approving permits, maintaining emissions inventories, maintaining air quality stations, overseeing agricultural burning permits, and reviewing air quality-related sections of environmental documents required to comply with CEQA. The AQMD

regulates air quality through the federal and state Clean Air Acts, district rules, and its permit authority. National and state ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency and State of California, respectively, for each criteria pollutant: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

The Environmental Protection Agency and State also designate regions as “attainment” (within standards) or “nonattainment” (exceeds standards) based on the ambient air quality. The County is in nonattainment status for both federal and state ozone standards and for the state PM10 standard, and is in attainment or unclassified status for other pollutants (California Air Resources Board 2013). County thresholds are included in the chart below.

Criteria Pollutant	El Dorado County Threshold	
Reactive Organic Gasses (ROG)	82 lbs/day	
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	82 lbs/day	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-hour average: 6 parts per million (ppm)	1-hour average: 20 ppm
Particulate Matter (PM10):	Annual geometric mean: 30 µg/m3	24-hour average: 50 µg/m3
Particulate Matter (PM2.5):	Annual arithmetic mean: 15 µg/m3	24-hour average: 65 µg/m3
Ozone	8-hour average: 0.12 ppm	1-hour average: .09

The guide includes a Table (Table 5.2) listing project types with potentially significant emissions. ROG and NOx Emissions may be assumed to not be significant if:

- The project encompasses 12 acres or less of ground that is being worked at one time during construction;
- At least one of the recommended mitigation measures related to such pollutants is incorporated into the construction of the project;
- The project proponent commits to pay mitigation fees in accordance with the provisions of an established mitigation fee program in the district (or such program in another air pollution control district that is acceptable to District); or
- Daily average fuel use is less than 337 gallons per day for equipment from 1995 or earlier, or 402 gallons per day for equipment from 1996 or later

If the project meets one of the conditions above, APCD assumed that exhaust emissions of other air pollutants from the operation of equipment and vehicles are also not significant.

For Fugitive dust (PM10), if dust suppression measures will prevent visible emissions beyond the boundaries of the project, further calculations to determine PM emissions are not necessary. For the other criteria pollutants, including CO, PM10, SO2, NO2, sulfates, lead, and H2S, a project is considered to have a significant impact on air quality if it will cause or contribute significantly to a violation of the applicable national or state ambient air quality standard(s).

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is also a concern in El Dorado County because it is known to be present in certain soils and can pose a health risk if released into the air. The AQMD has adopted an El Dorado County Naturally Occurring Asbestos Review Area Map that identifies those areas more likely to contain NOA (El Dorado County 2005). In addition, for this particular project, the AQMD has required that an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) Application with appropriate fees shall be submitted to and approved by the AQMD prior to project construction if the project moves more than 20 cubic yards of soil. The project shall adhere to the regulations and mitigation measures for fugitive dust emissions asbestos hazard mitigation during the construction process.

**Discussion:** The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) has developed a Guide to Air Quality Assessment (2002) to evaluate project specific impacts and help determine if air quality mitigation measures



are needed, or if potentially significant impacts could result. A substantial adverse effect on air quality would occur if:

- Emissions of ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> will result in construction or operation emissions greater than 82lbs/day (Table 3.2);
  - Emissions of PM<sub>10</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, as a result of construction or operation emissions, will result in ambient pollutant concentrations in excess of the applicable National or State Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS). Special standards for ozone, CO, and visibility apply in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin portion of the County; or
  - Emissions of toxic air contaminants cause cancer risk greater than 1 in 1 million (10 in 1 million if best available control technology for toxics is used) or a non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1. In addition, the project must demonstrate compliance with all applicable District, State and U.S. EPA regulations governing toxic and hazardous emissions.
- a. **Air Quality Plan:** El Dorado County has adopted the Rules and Regulations of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (2000) establishing rules and standards for the reduction of stationary source air pollutants (ROG/VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub>). The EDC/State Clean Air Act Plan has set a schedule for implementing and funding transportation contract measures to limit mobile source emissions. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of either plan. Roadway improvements will require an encroachment permit and grading permit and will undergo review to determine if any further actions or approvals are needed, including any measures for sediment control. Any activities associated with future plans for grading and construction would require a Fugitive Dust Mitigation Plan (FDMP) for grading and construction activities. Such a plan would address grading measures and operation of equipment to minimize and reduce the level of defined particulate matter exposure and/or emissions to a less than significant level. Therefore, the potential impacts of the project would be anticipated to be less than significant.
- b-c. **Air Quality Standards and Cumulative Impacts:** Existing regulations implemented at issuance of building and grading permits would ensure that any construction related PM<sub>10</sub> dust emissions would be reduced to acceptable levels. The El Dorado County AQMD reviewed the application materials for this project and determined that by implementing typical conditions including Rule 215 (Architectural Coating) and 501 and 523 (New Paint Source), which are included in the list of recommended conditions, the project would have a less than significant impact. Moreover, the AQMD has included as a condition of approval that all self-propelled diesel-fueled engines greater than 25 horsepower shall be in compliance with the California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulations. The conditions would be implemented, reviewed, and approved by the AQMD prior to and concurrently with any grading, improvement, or building permit approvals. With full review for consistency with General Plan Policies, impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.
- d. **Sensitive Receptors:**  
The CEQA Guide defines sensitive receptors as facilities that house or attracts children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Hospitals, schools, and convalescent facilities are examples of sensitive receptors (CEQA Guide page 3-2). The following schools, preschools, and health facilities are located within 2 miles (mi) of the project site:
- Foothill Physical Therapy
  - Consensus Orthopedics
  - El Dorado Hills Sports Club
  - Capital Korean Presbyterian Church
  - Lakehills Covenant Church
  - Cornerstone Christian Church, SBC
  - Aasby Optometry
  - Oak Ridge High School
  - Russell Ranch Elementary School

- Vista del Lago High School
- El Dorado County Public Library
- Oak Meadow Elementary School

With strict adherence to the AQMD Rules, the Project would not generate appreciable amounts of toxic air contaminants or appreciable hazardous materials. The operation of this type of facility would not result in odorous emissions. Implementation of AQMD rules and regulations will protect sensitive receptors from construction-related dust emissions.

Project compliance with the El Dorado County AQMD rules and regulations imposed as conditions of approval would ensure the project would have less than significant impacts on any sensitive receptors.

- e. **Objectionable Odors:** Table 3-1 of the Guide to Air Quality Assessment (AQMD, 2002) does not list the proposed use of the parcels as a use known to create objectionable odors. The requested revision to an existing Conditional Use Permit would not generate or produce objectionable odors. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** With strict adherence to AQMD standards, the proposed project would not affect the implementation of regional air quality regulations or management plans. The proposed project would not be anticipated to cause substantial adverse effects to air quality, nor exceed established significance thresholds for air quality impacts.

<b>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status 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?			X	
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	
d. Interfere substantially with the 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?			X	

<b>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			<b>X</b>	
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				<b>X</b>

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S. Code [USC] Section 1531 *et seq.*; 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 17 and 222) provides for conservation of species that are endangered or threatened throughout all or a substantial portion of their range, as well as protection of the habitats on which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the ESA. In general, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, whereas NMFS manages marine and anadromous species.

Section 9 of the ESA and its implementing regulations prohibit the “take” of any fish or wildlife species listed under the ESA as endangered or threatened, unless otherwise authorized by federal regulations. The ESA defines the term “take” to mean “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct” (16 USC Section 1532). Section 7 of the ESA (16 USC Section 1531 *et seq.*) outlines the procedures for federal interagency cooperation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitats. Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA provides a process by which nonfederal entities may obtain an incidental take permit from USFWS or NMFS for otherwise lawful activities that incidentally may result in “take” of endangered or threatened species, subject to specific conditions. A habitat conservation plan (HCP) must accompany an application for an incidental take permit.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC, Chapter 7, Subchapter II) protects migratory birds. Most actions that result in take, or the permanent or temporary possession of, a migratory bird constitute violations of the MBTA. The MBTA also prohibits destruction of occupied nests. USFWS is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668c), first enacted in 1940, prohibits "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The definition for "Disturb" includes injury to an eagle, a decrease in its productivity, or nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with

normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present.

#### Clean Water Act

Clean Water Act (CWA) section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the U.S., which include all navigable waters, their tributaries, and some isolated waters, as well as some wetlands adjacent to the aforementioned waters (33 CFR Section 328.3). Areas typically not considered to be jurisdictional waters include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial waterbodies such as swimming pools, vernal pools, and water-filled depressions (33 CFR Part 328). Areas meeting the regulatory definition of waters of the U.S. are subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the provisions of CWA Section 404. Construction activities involving placement of fill into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are regulated by USACE through permit requirements. No USACE permit is effective in the absence of state water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of CWA.

Section 401 of the CWA requires an evaluation of water quality when a proposed activity requiring a federal license or permit could result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) issue water quality certifications. Each RWQCB is responsible for implementing Section 401 in compliance with the CWA and its water quality control plan (also known as a Basin Plan). Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that may result in the discharge to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands or vernal pools) must also obtain a Section 401 water quality certification to ensure that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of the CWA.

#### *State Laws, Regulations, and Policies*

##### California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code includes various statutes that protect biological resources, including the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The NPPA (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900-1913) authorizes the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as endangered or rare and prohibits take of any such plants, except as authorized in limited circumstances.

CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050–2098) prohibits state agencies from approving a project that would jeopardize the continued existence of a species listed under CESA as endangered or threatened. Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take of any species that is state listed as endangered or threatened, or designated as a candidate for such listing. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) may issue an incidental take permit authorizing the take of listed and candidate species if that take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, subject to specified conditions.

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, 3513, and 3800 protect native and migratory birds, including their active or inactive nests and eggs, from all forms of take. In addition, Section 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 identify species that are fully protected from all forms of take. Section 3511 lists fully protected birds, Section 5515 lists fully protected fish, Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals, and Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians.

##### Streambed Alteration Agreement

Sections 1601 to 1606 of the California Fish and Game Code require that a Streambed Alteration Application be submitted to CDFW for any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. As a general rule, this requirement applies to any work undertaken within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river containing fish or wildlife resources.

### California Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900–1913) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale of any plants with a state designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by CDFW). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a list of plant species native to California that has low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2001). Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-listed plants receive consideration under CEQA review.

### Forest Practice Act

Logging on private and corporate land in California is regulated by the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practices Act (FPA), which took effect January 1, 1974. The act established the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and a politically-appointed Board of Forestry to oversee their implementation. CALFIRE works under the direction of the Board of Forestry and is the lead government agency responsible for approving logging plans and for enforcing the FPRs. A Timber Harvest Plan (THP) must be prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) for timber harvest on virtually all non-federal land. The FPA also established the requirement that all non-federal forests cut in the State be regenerated with at least three hundred stems per acre on high site lands, and one hundred fifty trees per acre on low site lands.

### ***Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The County General Plan also include policies that contain specific, enforceable requirements and/or restrictions and corresponding performance standards that address potential impacts on special-status plant species or create opportunities for habitat improvement. The El Dorado County General Plan designates the Important Biological Corridor (IBC) (Exhibits 5.12-14, 5.12-5 and 5.12-7, El Dorado County, 2003). Lands located within the overlay district are subject to the following provisions, given that they do not interfere with agricultural practices:

- Increased minimum parcel size;
- Higher canopy-retention standards and/or different mitigation standards/thresholds for oak woodlands;
- Lower thresholds for grading permits;
- Higher wetlands/riparian retention standards and/or more stringent mitigation requirements for wetland/riparian habitat loss;
- Increased riparian corridor and wetland setbacks;
- Greater protection for rare plants (e.g., no disturbance at all or disturbance only as recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/California Department of Fish and Wildlife);
- Standards for retention of contiguous areas/large expanses of other (non-oak or non-sensitive) plant communities;
- Building permits discretionary or some other type of “site review” to ensure that canopy is retained;
- More stringent standards for lot coverage, floor area ratio (FAR), and building height; and
- No hindrances to wildlife movement (e.g., no fences that would restrict wildlife movement).

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Biological Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially reduce or diminish habitat for native fish, wildlife or plants;
  - Cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels;
  - Threaten to eliminate a native plant or animal community;
  - Reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal;
  - Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species; or
  - Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.
- a. **Special Status Species:** Review of the County Geographic Information System (GIS) soil data demonstrates the project site would not be located on lands shown to contain Serpentine Rock or Gabbro

soils that contain certain rare plants. Further, the project site is not located within Rare Plant Mitigation Area 2, but not within an Important Biological Corridor. No sensitive natural communities of state or federal agencies, including but not limited to Ecological Preserve or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recovery Plan boundaries, were identified on the site. Nests of raptors and other birds are protected under Section 50 CFR 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. The Project does propose construction within an existing footprint and proposes about 5,500 square feet of additional grading for the construction of the church and the grassy play area on the hill. No trees will be impacted by the grading of the grassy play area. However, about 12 trees could be impacted from grading for the construction of the church. No oak trees, or any other trees deemed threatened or endangered, however, will be impacted. Impacts would be less than significant.

- b-c. **Riparian Habitat and Wetlands:** The project would be located on an already-developed parcel. A net increase of 16,307 square feet of impervious area will be added as a result of this project, mostly because of the addition of 49 parking spaces. The applicants have also provided a drainage plan. Because of the net increase in impervious area, the applicants are required to treat any excess runoff. This swale is grass-lined, and the vegetation within it is to filter runoff before it enters the storm drainage system. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Migration Corridors:** Review of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Migratory Deer Herd Maps and General Plan DEIR Exhibit 5.12-7 indicate that there are no mapped critical deer migration corridors on the project site. No removal of significant trees or shrubs would result from a project approval. The project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with any established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Local Policies:** Local protection of biological resources includes the IBC overlay, oak resource preservation, rare plants and special-status species, and wetland preservation with the goal to preserve and protect sensitive natural resources within the County. No oak trees are proposed to be impacted by this project. If oak trees are to be impacted during road improvements the project would be required to comply with the Oak Resource Management Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.
- f. **Adopted Plans:** This project, as designed, does not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. There would be no impact.

<b>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?			<b>X</b>	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			<b>X</b>	
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			<b>X</b>	
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal			<b>X</b>	

<b>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
cemeteries?				

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s master inventory of known historic resources. The NRHP is administered by the National Park Service and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level. The criteria for listing in the NRHP include resources that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events);
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (persons);
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or
- D. Have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history (information potential).

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

California Register of Historical Resources

Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR includes all properties listed as or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including properties evaluated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The criteria for listing are similar to those of the NRHP. Criteria for listing in the CRHR include resources that:

- 1. Are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- 2. Are associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or
- 4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

The California Register of Historic Places

The California Register of Historic Places (CRHP) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. The criteria for listing in the CRHP include resources that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

- D. Have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The State Office of Historic Preservation sponsors the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a statewide system for managing information on the full range of historical resources identified in California. CHRIS provides an integrated database of site-specific archaeological and historical resources information. The State Office of Historic Preservation also maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), which identifies the State's architectural, historical, archeological and cultural resources. The CRHR includes properties listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register and lists selected California Registered Historical Landmarks.

Public Resources Code (Section 5024.1[B]) states that any agency proposing a project that could potentially impact a resource listed on the CRHR must first notify the State Historic Preservation Officer, and must work with the officer to ensure that the project incorporates "prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects."

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission.

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code stipulates that whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The decedents may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

#### CEQA and CEQA Guidelines

Section 21083.2 of CEQA requires that the lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is defined in CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a high probability that it:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special or particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.
- Although not specifically inclusive of paleontological resources, these criteria may also help to define "a unique paleontological resource or site."

Measures to avoid, conserve, preserve, or mitigate significant effects on these resources are also provided under CEQA Section 21083.2.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines notes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the



environment.” Substantial adverse changes include physical changes to the historic resource or to its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of the historic resource would be materially impaired. Lead agencies are expected to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historic resource before they approve such projects. Historic resources are those that are:

- listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[k]);
- included in a local register of historic resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020.1) or identified as significant in an historic resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g); or
- determined by a lead agency to be historically significant.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also prescribes the processes and procedures found under Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.95 for addressing the existence of, or probable likelihood of, Native American human remains, as well as the unexpected discovery of any human remains within the project site. This includes consultation with the appropriate Native American tribes.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provides further guidance about minimizing effects to historical resources through the application of mitigation measures. Mitigation measures must be legally binding and fully enforceable.

The lead agency having jurisdiction over a project is also responsible to ensure that paleontological resources are protected in compliance with CEQA and other applicable statutes. Paleontological and historical resource management is also addressed in Public Resources Code Section 5097.5, “Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites.” This statute defines as a misdemeanor any unauthorized disturbance or removal of a fossil site or remains on public land and specifies that state agencies may undertake surveys, excavations, or other operations as necessary on state lands to preserve or record paleontological resources. This statute would apply to any construction or other related project impacts that would occur on state-owned or state-managed lands. The County General Plan contains policies describing specific, enforceable measures to protect cultural resources and the treatment of resources when found.

**Discussion:** In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a historical or cultural resource significant or important. A substantial adverse effect on Cultural Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Disrupt, alter, or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property that is historically or culturally significant to a community or ethnic or social group; or a paleontological site except as a part of a scientific study;
- Affect a landmark of cultural/historical importance;
- Conflict with established recreational, educational, religious or scientific uses of the area; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located.

- a.-b. **Historic and Archeological Resources.** According to the project applicant, there was no need to conduct an archaeological study because the addition is on existing church property. The proposed project is to occur in areas that have already been disturbed. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Paleontological Resources.** The project site is not known to contain any paleontological sites or known fossil strata/locales. In the event subsurface paleontological sites are disturbed during earth disturbances and grading activities on the site, standard conditional of approval would stop work activities. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.
- d. **Human Remains.** There is small likelihood of human remain discovery on the project site. Standard conditions of approval to address accidental discovery of human remains would apply during any grading activities. Impacts will be less than significant.

**FINDING:** No significant cultural resources were identified on the project site. Standard conditions of approval would apply in the event of accidental discovery during any future construction. This project would be anticipated to have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated within the Cultural Resources category.

<b>VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose 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.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X

**Regulatory Setting:**

**Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

**National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act**

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-124) and creation of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) established a long-term earthquake risk-reduction program to better understand, predict, and mitigate risks associated with seismic events. The following four federal agencies are responsible for coordinating activities under NEHRP: USGS, National Science Foundation (NSF), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Since its inception, NEHRP has shifted its focus from earthquake prediction to hazard reduction. The current program objectives (NEHRP 2009) are to:

1. Develop effective measures to reduce earthquake hazards;

2. Promote the adoption of earthquake hazard reduction activities by federal, state, and local governments; national building standards and model building code organizations; engineers; architects; building owners; and others who play a role in planning and constructing buildings, bridges, structures, and critical infrastructure or “lifelines”;
3. Improve the basic understanding of earthquakes and their effects on people and infrastructure through interdisciplinary research involving engineering; natural sciences; and social, economic, and decision sciences; and
4. Develop and maintain the USGS seismic monitoring system (Advanced National Seismic System); the NSF-funded project aimed at improving materials, designs, and construction techniques (George E. Brown Jr. Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation); and the global earthquake monitoring network (Global Seismic Network).

Implementation of NEHRP objectives is accomplished primarily through original research, publications, and recommendations and guidelines for state, regional, and local agencies in the development of plans and policies to promote safety and emergency planning.

### **State Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

#### **Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act**

The Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 *et seq.*) was passed to reduce the risk to life and property from surface faulting in California. The Alquist–Priolo Act prohibits construction of most types of structures intended for human occupancy on the surface traces of active faults and strictly regulates construction in the corridors along active faults (earthquake fault zones). It also defines criteria for identifying active faults, giving legal weight to terms such as “active,” and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in and adjacent to earthquake fault zones. Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, faults are zoned and construction along or across them is strictly regulated if they are “sufficiently active” and “well defined.” Before a project can be permitted, cities and counties are required to have a geologic investigation conducted to demonstrate that the proposed buildings would not be constructed across active faults.

Historical seismic activity and fault and seismic hazards mapping in the project vicinity indicate that the area has relatively low potential for seismic activity (El Dorado County 2003). No active faults have been mapped in the project area, and none of the known faults have been designated as an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.

#### **Seismic Hazards Mapping Act**

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (Public Resources Code Sections 2690–2699.6) establishes statewide minimum public safety standards for mitigation of earthquake hazards. While the Alquist–Priolo Act addresses surface fault rupture, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses other earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. Its provisions are similar in concept to those of the Alquist–Priolo Act. The state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other seismic hazards, and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped seismic hazard zones. In addition, the act addresses not only seismically induced hazards but also expansive soils, settlement, and slope stability.

Mapping and other information generated pursuant to the SHMA is to be made available to local governments for planning and development purposes. The State requires: (1) local governments to incorporate site-specific geotechnical hazard investigations and associated hazard mitigation, as part of the local construction permit approval process; and (2) the agent for a property seller or the seller if acting without an agent, must disclose to any prospective buyer if the property is located within a Seismic Hazard Zone. Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, cities and counties may withhold the development permits for a site within seismic hazard zones until appropriate site-specific geologic and/or geotechnical investigations have been carried out and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.

### California Building Standards Code

Title 24 CCR, also known as the California Building Standards Code (CBC), specifies standards for geologic and seismic hazards other than surface faulting. These codes are administered and updated by the California Building Standards Commission. CBC specifies criteria for open excavation, seismic design, and load-bearing capacity directly related to construction in California.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Geologic Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Allow substantial development of structures or features in areas susceptible to seismically induced hazards such as groundshaking, liquefaction, seiche, and/or slope failure where the risk to people and property resulting from earthquakes could not be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards;
- Allow substantial development in areas subject to landslides, slope failure, erosion, subsidence, settlement, and/or expansive soils where the risk to people and property resulting from such geologic hazards could not be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards; or
- Allow substantial grading and construction activities in areas of known soil instability, steep slopes, or shallow depth to bedrock where such activities could result in accelerated erosion and sedimentation or exposure of people, property, and/or wildlife to hazardous conditions (e.g., blasting) that could not be mitigated through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards.

a. **Seismic Hazards:**

i) According to the California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology, there are no Alquist-Priolo fault zones within El Dorado County (DOC, 2007). The nearest such faults are located in Alpine and Butte Counties. There would be no impact.

ii) The potential for seismic ground shaking in the project area would be considered remote for the reason stated in Section i) above. Any potential impacts due to seismic impacts would be addressed through compliance with the Uniform Building Code. All structures would be built to meet the construction standards of the UBC for the appropriate seismic zone. Impacts would be less than significant.

iii) El Dorado County is considered an area with low potential for seismic activity. There are no landslide, liquefaction, or fault zones (DOC, 2007). There would be no impact.

iv) All grading activities onsite would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. There would be no impact.

- b. **Soil Erosion:** All grading activities onsite would comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance including the implementation of pre- and post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs). Implemented BMPs are required to be consistent with the County's California Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board to eliminate run-off and erosion and sediment controls. As part of the project, the applicants are proposing to grade the hill above the existing church. A 5,500 cubic yard cut and a 500 cubic yard fill is proposed, leading to a net export of 5,000 cubic yards. Any grading activities exceeding 250 cubic yards of graded material or grading completed for the purpose of supporting a structure must meet the provisions contained in the County of El Dorado Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance. Any future construction would require similar review for compliance with the County SWPPP. The applicant acknowledges that a grading permit will be required as part of the project and has agreed to abide by the conditions of any grading permit. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- c. **Geologic Hazards:** Based on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program administered by the California Geological Survey, no portion of El Dorado County is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone or those areas

prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides (DOC, 2013). Therefore, El Dorado County is not considered to be at risk from liquefaction hazards. Lateral spreading is typically associated with areas experiencing liquefaction. Because liquefaction hazards are not present in El Dorado County, the county is not at risk for lateral spreading. All grading activities would comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.

- d. **Expansive Soils:** Expansive soils are those that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. When buildings are placed on expansive soils, foundations may rise each wet season and fall each dry season. This movement may result in cracking foundations, distortion of structures, and warping of doors and windows. The central portion of the county has a moderate expansiveness rating while the eastern and western portions have a low rating. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The project is in the western portion of the County, and there are no known expansive soils on the parcel. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Septic Capability:** The project would be connected to public sewer. There would be no septic system on site and therefore, no impact.

<b>VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			<b>X</b>	
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			<b>X</b>	

**Background/Science**

Cumulative greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions are believed to contribute to an increased greenhouse effect and global climate change, which may result in sea level rise, changes in precipitation, habitat, temperature, wildfires, air pollution levels, and changes in the frequency and intensity of weather-related events. While criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants are pollutants of regional and local concern (see Section III. Air Quality above); GHG are global pollutants. The primary land-use related GHG are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxides (N<sub>2</sub>O). The individual pollutant’s ability to retain infrared radiation represents its “global warming potential” and is expressed in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents; therefore CO<sub>2</sub> is the benchmark having a global warming potential of 1. Methane has a global warming potential of 21 and thus has a 21 times greater global warming effect per metric ton of CH<sub>4</sub> than CO<sub>2</sub>. Nitrous Oxide has a global warming potential of 310. Emissions are expressed in annual metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent units of measure (i.e., MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr). The three other main GHG are Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, and Sulfur Hexafluoride. While these compounds have significantly higher global warming potentials (ranging in the thousands), all three typically are not a concern in land-use development projects and are usually only used in specific industrial processes.

***GHG Sources***

The primary man-made source of CO<sub>2</sub> is the burning of fossil fuels; the two largest sources being coal burning to produce electricity and petroleum burning in combustion engines. The primary sources of man-made CH<sub>4</sub> are natural gas systems losses (during production, processing, storage, transmission and distribution), enteric fermentation (digestion from livestock) and landfill off-gassing. The primary source of man-made N<sub>2</sub>O is agricultural soil management (fertilizers), with fossil fuel combustion a very distant second. In El Dorado County,

the primary source of GHG is fossil fuel combustion mainly in the transportation sector (estimated at 70% of countywide GHG emissions). A distant second are residential sources (approximately 20%), and commercial/industrial sources are third (approximately 7%). The remaining sources are waste/landfill (approximately 3%) and agricultural (<1%).

### **Regulatory Setting:**

#### ***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

At the federal level, USEPA has developed regulations to reduce GHG emissions from motor vehicles and has developed permitting requirements for large stationary emitters of GHGs. On April 1, 2010, USEPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) established a program to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel economy standards for new model year 2012-2016 cars and light trucks. On August 9, 2011, USEPA and the NHTSA announced standards to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel efficiency for heavy-duty trucks and buses.

#### ***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

In September 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the *California Climate Solutions Act of 2006* (Stats. 2006, ch. 488) (Health & Safety Code, Section 38500 et seq.). AB 32 requires a statewide GHG emissions reduction to 1990 levels by the year 2020. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to implement and enforce the statewide cap. When AB 32 was signed, California's annual GHG emissions were estimated at 600 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e) while 1990 levels were estimated at 427 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e. Setting 427 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e as the emissions target for 2020, current (2006) GHG emissions levels must be reduced by 29%. CARB adopted the AB 32 Scoping Plan in December 2008 establishing various actions the state would implement to achieve this reduction (CARB, 2008). The Scoping Plan recommends a community-wide GHG reduction goal for local governments of 15%.

In June 2008, the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's (OPR) issued a Technical Advisory (OPR, 2008) providing interim guidance regarding a proposed project's GHG emissions and contribution to global climate change. In the absence of adopted local or statewide thresholds, OPR recommends the following approach for analyzing GHG emissions: Identify and quantify the project's GHG emissions, assess the significance of the impact on climate change; and if the impact is found to be significant, identify alternatives and/or Mitigation Measures that would reduce the impact to less than significant levels (CEC, 2006).

### **Discussion**

CEQA does not provide clear direction on addressing climate change. It requires lead agencies identify project GHG emissions impacts and their "significance," but is not clear what constitutes a "significant" impact. As stated above, GHG impacts are inherently cumulative, and since no single project could cause global climate change, the CEQA test is if impacts are "cumulatively considerable." Not all projects emitting GHG contribute significantly to climate change. CEQA authorizes reliance on previously approved plans (i.e., a Climate Action Plan (CAP), etc.) and mitigation programs adequately analyzing and mitigating GHG emissions to a less than significant level. "Tiering" from such a programmatic-level document is the preferred method to address GHG emissions. El Dorado County does not have an adopted CAP or similar program-level document; therefore, the project's GHG emissions must be addressed at the project-level.

Unlike thresholds of significance established for criteria air pollutants in EDCAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* (February 2002) ("CEQA Guide"), the District has not adopted GHG emissions thresholds for land use development projects. In the absence of County adopted thresholds, EDCAQMD recommends using the adopted thresholds of other lead agencies which are based on consistency with the goals of AB 32. Since climate change is a global problem and the location of the individual source of GHG emissions is somewhat irrelevant, it's appropriate to use thresholds established by other jurisdictions as a basis for impact significance determinations. Projects exceeding these thresholds would have a potentially significant impact and be required to mitigate those impacts to a less than significant level. Until the County adopts a CAP consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5,

and/or establishes GHG thresholds, the County will follow an interim approach to evaluating GHG emissions utilizing significance criteria adopted by the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) to determine the significance of GHG emissions.

SLOAPCD developed a screening table using CalEEMod which allows quick assessment of projects to “screen out” those below the thresholds as their impacts would be less than significant.

These thresholds are summarized below:

Significance Determination Thresholds	
GHG Emission Source Category	Operational Emissions
Non-stationary Sources	1,150 MT <sub>CO<sub>2</sub>e</sub> /yr OR 4.9 MT <sub>CO<sub>2</sub>e</sub> /SP/yr
Stationary Sources	10,000 MT <sub>CO<sub>2</sub>e</sub> /yr

SP = service population, which is resident population plus employee population of the project

Projects below screening levels identified in Table 1-1 of SLOAPCD’s CEQA Air Quality Handbook (pp. 1-3, SLOAPCD, 2012) are estimated to emit less than the applicable threshold. For projects below the threshold, no further GHG analysis is required.

- a. The proposed project is a conditional use permit to build and operate a worship center, play space and fieldhouse on the existing church property. Construction will not necessitate road improvements, and will create two new buildings and related infrastructure. This development **will involve a small increase in household GHG production, but, according to AQMD, the air quality criteria pollutant emissions and GHG emissions as a result of the project would be less than significant.** The project would be required to incorporate modern construction and design features that reduce potential GHG emissions resulting from the development of the proposed project. In light of these factors, impacts related to the project’s expected contribution to GHG emissions would not be considered significant, either on a project-level or cumulative basis. The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District has confirmed that emissions of any GHGs by this project would fall below limits set by CEQA. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. Because any construction-related emissions would be temporary and below the minimum standard for reporting requirements under AB 32, the County Air Quality Management District has stated that this proposed project’s GHG emissions would have a negligible cumulative contribution towards statewide and global GHG emissions. The proposed project would not conflict with the objectives of AB 32 or any other applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Cumulative GHG emissions impacts are considered to be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

**FINDING:** The project would result in less than significant impacts to greenhouse gas emissions. For this Greenhouse Gas Emissions category, there would be no significant adverse environmental effect as a result of the project.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

<b>VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	

**Regulatory Setting:**

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are subject to extensive federal, state, and local regulations to protect public health and the environment. These regulations provide definitions of hazardous materials; establish reporting requirements; set guidelines for handling, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous wastes; and require health and safety provisions for workers and the public. The major federal, state, and regional agencies enforcing these regulations are USEPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA); California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES); and EDCAPCD.

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also called the Superfund Act; 42 USC Section 9601 *et seq.*) is intended to protect the public and the environment from the effects of past hazardous waste disposal activities and new hazardous material spills. Under CERCLA, USEPA has the



authority to seek the parties responsible for hazardous materials releases and to ensure their cooperation in site remediation. CERCLA also provides federal funding (through the "Superfund") for the remediation of hazardous materials contamination. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) amends some provisions of CERCLA and provides for a Community Right-to-Know program.

#### Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA; 42 USC Section 6901 *et seq.*), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, is the primary federal law for the regulation of solid waste and hazardous waste in the United States. These laws provide for the "cradle-to-grave" regulation of hazardous wastes, including generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. Any business, institution, or other entity that generates hazardous waste is required to identify and track its hazardous waste from the point of generation until it is recycled, reused, or disposed of.

USEPA has primary responsibility for implementing RCRA, but individual states are encouraged to seek authorization to implement some or all RCRA provisions. California received authority to implement the RCRA program in August 1992. DTSC is responsible for implementing the RCRA program in addition to California's own hazardous waste laws, which are collectively known as the Hazardous Waste Control Law.

#### Energy Policy Act of 2005

Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005) contains amendments to Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the original legislation that created the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program. As defined by law, a UST is "any one or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that is used for the storage of hazardous substances and that is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground." In cooperation with USEPA, SWRCB oversees the UST Program. The intent is to protect public health and safety and the environment from releases of petroleum and other hazardous substances from tanks. The four primary program elements include leak prevention (implemented by Certified Unified Program Agencies [CUPAs], described in more detail below), cleanup of leaking tanks, enforcement of UST requirements, and tank integrity testing.

#### Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule

USEPA's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule (40 CFR, Part 112) apply to facilities with a single above-ground storage tank (AST) with a storage capacity greater than 660 gallons, or multiple tanks with a combined capacity greater than 1,320 gallons. The rule includes requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. The rule requires specific facilities to prepare, amend, and implement SPCC Plans.

#### Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA is responsible at the federal level for ensuring worker safety. OSHA sets federal standards for implementation of workplace training, exposure limits, and safety procedures for the handling of hazardous substances (as well as other hazards). OSHA also establishes criteria by which each state can implement its own health and safety program.

#### Federal Communications Commission Requirements

There is no federally mandated radio frequency (RF) exposure standard; however, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 USC Section 224), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established guidelines for dealing with RF exposure, as presented below. The exposure limits are specified in 47 CFR Section 1.1310 in terms of frequency, field strength, power density, and averaging time. Facilities and transmitters licensed and authorized by FCC must either comply with these limits or an applicant must file an environmental assessment (EA) with FCC to evaluate whether the proposed facilities could result in a significant environmental effect.

The FCC has established two sets of RF radiation exposure limits—Occupational/Controlled and General Population/Uncontrolled. The less-restrictive Occupational/Controlled limit applies only when a person (worker) is exposed as a consequence of his or her employment and is “fully aware of the potential exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure,” otherwise the General Population limit applies (47 CFR Section 1.1310).

The FCC exposure limits generally apply to all FCC-licensed facilities (47 CFR Section 1.1307[b][1]). Unless exemptions apply, as a condition of obtaining a license to transmit, applicants must certify that they comply with FCC environmental rules, including those that are designed to prevent exposing persons to radiation above FCC RF limits (47 CFR Section 1.1307[b]). Licensees at co-located sites (e.g., towers supporting multiple antennas, including antennas under separate ownerships) must take the necessary actions to bring the accessible areas that exceed the FCC exposure limits into compliance. This is a shared responsibility of all licensees whose transmission power density levels account for 5.0 or more percent of the applicable FCC exposure limits (47 CFR 1.1307[b][3]).

#### Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) Part 77

14 CFR Part 77.9 is designed to promote air safety and the efficient use of navigable airspace. Implementation of the code is administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If an organization plans to sponsor any construction or alterations that might affect navigable airspace, a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (FAA Form 7460-1) must be filed. The code provides specific guidance regarding FAA notification requirements.

#### ***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

##### Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, more commonly known as Proposition 65, protects the state’s drinking water sources from contamination with chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Proposition 65 also requires businesses to inform the public of exposure to such chemicals in the products they purchase, in their homes or workplaces, or that are released into the environment. In accordance with Proposition 65, the California Governor’s Office publishes, at least annually, a list of such chemicals. OEHHA, an agency under the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), is the lead agency for implementation of the Proposition 65 program. Proposition 65 is enforced through the California Attorney General’s Office; however, district and city attorneys and any individual acting in the public interest may also file a lawsuit against a business alleged to be in violation of Proposition 65 regulations.

##### The Unified Program

The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of six environmental and emergency response programs. CalEPA and other state agencies set the standards for their programs, while local governments (CUPAs) implement the standards. For each county, the CUPA regulates/oversees the following:

- Hazardous materials business plans;
- California accidental release prevention plans or federal risk management plans;
- The operation of USTs and ASTs;
- Universal waste and hazardous waste generators and handlers;
- On-site hazardous waste treatment;
- Inspections, permitting, and enforcement;
- Proposition 65 reporting; and
- Emergency response.

### Hazardous Materials Business Plans

Hazardous materials business plans are required for businesses that handle hazardous materials in quantities greater than or equal to 55 gallons of a liquid, 500 pounds of a solid, or 200 cubic feet (cf) of compressed gas, or extremely hazardous substances above the threshold planning quantity (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) (Cal OES, 2015). Business plans are required to include an inventory of the hazardous materials used/stored by the business, a site map, an emergency plan, and a training program for employees (Cal OES, 2015). In addition, business plan information is provided electronically to a statewide information management system, verified by the applicable CUPA, and transmitted to agencies responsible for the protection of public health and safety (i.e., local fire department, hazardous material response team, and local environmental regulatory groups) (Cal OES, 2015).

### California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Cal/OSHA assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations in California. Cal/OSHA regulations pertaining to the use of hazardous materials in the workplace (CCR Title 8) include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accident and illness prevention programs, warnings about exposure to hazardous substances, and preparation of emergency action and fire prevention plans. Hazard communication program regulations that are enforced by Cal/OSHA require workplaces to maintain procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, inform workers about the hazards associated with hazardous substances and their handling, and prepare health and safety plans to protect workers at hazardous waste sites. Employers must also make material safety data sheets available to employees and document employee information and training programs. In addition, Cal/OSHA has established maximum permissible RF radiation exposure limits for workers (Title 8 CCR Section 5085[b]), and requires warning signs where RF radiation might exceed the specified limits (Title 8 CCR Section 5085 [c]).

### California Accidental Release Prevention

The purpose of the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program is to prevent accidental releases of substances that can cause serious harm to the public and the environment, to minimize the damage if releases do occur, and to satisfy community right-to-know laws. In accordance with this program, businesses that handle more than a threshold quantity of regulated substance are required to develop a risk management plan (RMP). This RMP must provide a detailed analysis of potential risk factors and associated mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce accident potential. CUPAs implement the CalARP program through review of RMPs, facility inspections, and public access to information that is not confidential or a trade secret.

### California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Wildland Fire Management

The Office of the State Fire Marshal and the CALFIRE administer state policies regarding wildland fire safety. Construction contractors must comply with the following requirements in the Public Resources Code during construction activities at any sites with forest-, brush-, or grass-covered land:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (Public Resources Code Section 4442).
- Appropriate fire-suppression equipment must be maintained from April 1 to December 1, the highest-danger period for fires (Public Resources Code Section 4428).
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials must be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor must maintain the appropriate fire suppression equipment (Public Resources Code Section 4427).
- On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline fueled internal combustion engines must not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (Public Resources Code Section 4431).

### California Highway Patrol

CHP, along with Caltrans, enforce and monitor hazardous materials and waste transportation laws and regulations in California. These agencies determine container types used and license hazardous waste haulers for hazardous waste

transportation on public roads. All motor carriers and drivers involved in transportation of hazardous materials must apply for and obtain a hazardous materials transportation license from CHP.

### ***Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

A map of the fuel loading in the County (General Plan Figure HS-1) shows the fire hazard severity classifications of the SRAs in El Dorado County, as established by CDF. The classification system provides three classes of fire hazards: Moderate, High, and Very High. Fire Hazard Ordinance (Chapter 8.08) requires defensible space as described by the State Public Resources Code, including the incorporation and maintenance of a 30-foot fire break or vegetation fuel clearance around structures in fire hazard zones. The County's requirements on emergency access, signing and numbering, and emergency water are more stringent than those required by state law (Patton 2002). The Fire Hazard Ordinance also establishes limits on campfires, fireworks, smoking, and incinerators for all discretionary and ministerial developments.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect due to Hazards or Hazardous Materials would occur if implementation of the project would:

- Expose people and property to hazards associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials where the risk of such exposure could not be reduced through implementation of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
  - Expose people and property to risks associated with wildland fires where such risks could not be reduced through implementation of proper fuel management techniques, buffers and landscape setbacks, structural design features, and emergency access; or
  - Expose people to safety hazards as a result of former on-site mining operations.
- a-b. **Hazardous Materials:** The project would not be anticipated to introduce, transport, store, or dispose of hazardous materials in such quantities that would create a hazard to people or the environment. The site is not located in an area of naturally occurring asbestos (El Dorado County, 2005). As such, impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Hazardous Materials near Schools:** The project is not located near a school. There would be no impact.
- d. **Hazardous Sites:** The project site is not included on a list of or near any hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 (DTSC, 2015). There would be no impact.
- e-f. **Aircraft Hazards, Private Airstrips:** As shown on the El Dorado County Zoning Map, the project is not located within an Airport Safety District combining zone or near a public airport or private airstrip. There would be no impact.
- g. **Emergency Plan:** Neither the El Dorado Hills Fire Department nor the Transportation Division responded with specific comments that the project in and of itself would affect an emergency plan. No specific emergency plan is required of the project but from the site design and building perspective the site has adequate access and would be built and operate in accordance with applicable codes. Impacts would be less than significant.
- h. **Wildfire Hazards:** The project site is not in an area of high fire hazard for wildland fire pursuant to Figure 5.8-4 of the 2004 General Plan Draft EIR. The El Dorado County General Plan Safety Element precludes development in areas of high wildland fire hazard unless such development can be adequately protected from wildland fire hazards as demonstrated in a Fire Safe Plan prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and approved by the local fire Protection District and/or California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The El Dorado Hills Fire Department provided comments and conditions of approval, which are to be incorporated into the permit approvals. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** The proposed project would not expose the area to hazards relating to the use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this Hazards and Hazardous Materials category, impacts would be less than significant.

<b>IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.</b> Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would 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)?			X	
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 erosion or siltation on- or -off-site?			X	
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 on- or off-site?			X	
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i. Expose 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
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

## **Regulatory Setting:**

### **Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

#### Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law that protects the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The key sections pertaining to water quality regulation for the Proposed Project are CWA Section 303 and Section 402.

#### *Section 303(d) — Listing of Impaired Water Bodies*

Under CWA Section 303(d), states are required to identify "impaired water bodies" (those not meeting established water quality standards), identify the pollutants causing the impairment, establish priority rankings for waters on the list, and develop a schedule for the development of control plans to improve water quality. USEPA then approves the State's recommended list of impaired waters or adds and/or removes waterbodies.

#### *Section 402—NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharge*

CWA Section 402 regulates construction-related stormwater discharges to surface waters through the NPDES, which is officially administered by USEPA. In California, USEPA has delegated its authority to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which, in turn, delegates implementation responsibility to the nine RWQCBs, as discussed below in reference to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The NPDES program provides for both general (those that cover a number of similar or related activities) and individual (activity- or project-specific) permits. General Permit for Construction Activities: Most construction projects that disturb 1.0 or more acre of land are required to obtain coverage under SWRCB's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ). The general permit requires that the applicant file a public notice of intent to discharge stormwater and prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). SWPPP must include a site map and a description of the proposed construction activities, demonstrate compliance with relevant local ordinances and regulations, and present a list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to prevent soil erosion and protect against discharge of sediment and other construction-related pollutants to surface waters. Permittees are further required to monitor construction activities and report compliance to ensure that BMPs are correctly implemented and are effective in controlling the discharge of construction-related pollutants.

#### Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program

SWRCB regulates stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) through its Municipal Storm Water Permitting Program (SWRCB, 2013). Permits are issued under two phases depending on the size of the urbanized area/municipality. Phase I MS4 permits are issued for medium (population between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large (population of 250,000 or more people) municipalities, and are often issued to a group of co-permittees within a metropolitan area. Phase I permits have been issued since 1990. Beginning in 2003, SWRCB began issuing Phase II MS4 permits for smaller municipalities (population less than 100,000).

El Dorado County is covered under two SWRCB Regional Boards. The West Slope Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES Permit is administered by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (Region Five). The Lake Tahoe Phase I MS4 NPDES Permit is administered by the Lahontan RWQCB (Region Six). The current West Slope MS4 NPDES Permit was adopted by the SWRCB on February 5, 2013. The Permit became effective on July 1, 2013 for a term of five years and focuses on the enhancement of surface water quality within high priority urbanized areas. The current Lake Tahoe MS4 NPDES Permit was adopted and took effect on December 6, 2011 for a term of five years. The Permit incorporated the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the Lake Clarity Crediting Program (LCCP) to account for the reduction of fine sediment particles and nutrients discharged to Lake Tahoe.

On May 19, 2015 the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors formally adopted revisions to the Storm Water Quality Ordinance (Ordinance 4992). Previously applicable only to the Lake Tahoe Basin, the ordinance establishes legal authority for the entire unincorporated portion of the County. The purpose of the ordinance is to 1) protect health, safety, and general welfare, 2) enhance and protect the quality of Waters of the State by reducing pollutants in storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable and controlling non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system, and 3) cause the use of Best Management Practices to reduce the adverse effects of polluted runoff discharges on Waters of the State.

#### National Flood Insurance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities complying with FEMA regulations that limit development in floodplains. The NFIP regulations permit development within special flood hazard zones provided that residential structures are raised above the base flood elevation of a 100-year flood event. Non-residential structures are required either to provide flood proofing construction techniques for that portion of structures below the 100-year flood elevation or to elevate above the 100-year flood elevation. The regulations also apply to substantial improvements of existing structures.

#### *State Laws, Regulations, and Policies*

##### Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act (known as the Porter–Cologne Act), passed in 1969, dovetails with the CWA (see discussion of the CWA above). It established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. SWRCB is the primary State agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state’s surface water and groundwater supplies; however, much of the SWRCB’s daily implementation authority is delegated to the nine RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303[d]. In general, SWRCB manages water rights and regulates statewide water quality, whereas RWQCBs focus on water quality within their respective regions.

The Porter–Cologne Act requires RWQCBs to develop water quality control plans (also known as basin plans) that designate beneficial uses of California’s major surface-water bodies and groundwater basins and establish specific narrative and numerical water quality objectives for those waters. Beneficial uses represent the services and qualities of a waterbody (i.e., the reasons that the waterbody is considered valuable). Water quality objectives reflect the standards necessary to protect and support those beneficial uses. Basin plan standards are primarily implemented by regulating waste discharges so that water quality objectives are met. Under the Porter–Cologne Act, basin plans must be updated every 3 years.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Hydrology and Water Quality would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Expose residents to flood hazards by being located within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
  - Cause substantial change in the rate and amount of surface runoff leaving the project site ultimately causing a substantial change in the amount of water in a stream, river or other waterway;
  - Substantially interfere with groundwater recharge;
  - Cause degradation of water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and/or other typical stormwater pollutants) in the project area; or
  - Cause degradation of groundwater quality in the vicinity of the project site.
- a. **Water Quality Standards:** Erosion control would be required as part of the building and grading permit. Adherence to County Code would increase the level of sediment significantly above the current stormwater discharge levels. Operation of the proposed project would not involve any uses that would generate substantial amounts of wastewater. Stormwater runoff from potential development would contain water

quality protection features in accordance with a potential National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit, as deemed applicable. The project would not be anticipated to violate water quality standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

b. **Groundwater Supplies:** The geology of the Western Slope portion of El Dorado County is principally hard, crystalline, igneous, or metamorphic rock overlain with a thin mantle of sediment or soil. Groundwater in this region is found in fractures, joints, cracks, and fault zones within the bedrock mass. These discrete fracture areas are typically vertical in orientation rather than horizontal as in sedimentary or alluvial aquifers. Recharge is predominantly through rainfall infiltrating into the fractures. Movement of this groundwater is very limited due to the lack of porosity in the bedrock. Wells are typically drilled to depths ranging from 80 to 300 feet in depth. There is no evidence that the project will substantially reduce or alter the quantity of groundwater in the vicinity, or materially interfere with groundwater recharge in the area of the proposed project. No new wells are proposed as part of the project. The project is not anticipated to affect potential groundwater supplies above pre-project levels. Impacts would be less than significant.

c-f. **Drainage Patterns:** The project is in on the existing property of the Vintage Grace Baptist Church, at the intersection of Lassen Lane and El Dorado Hills Boulevard. This project is an expansion to be placed on the lawn in front of the existing building. The building will enclose the drive aisles and be about 23,000 square feet. It will be two stories tall. The top floor will be level with the existing worship center, and the bottom floor will be accessible from the parking lot below. No changes to be made outside of the existing parcel. A grading permit through Development Services would be required to address grading, erosion and sediment control for any future construction. Construction activities would be required to adhere to the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. This includes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize degradation of water quality during construction. Impacts would be less than significant.

g-j. **Flood-related Hazards:** The project site is not located within any mapped 100-year flood areas and would not result in the construction of any structures that would impede or redirect flood flows (FEMA, 2008). No dams which would result in potential hazards related to dam failures are located in the project area. The risk of exposure to seiche, tsunami, or mudflows would be remote. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The proposed project would be required to address any potential erosion and sediment control. No significant hydrological impacts are expected with the development of the project either directly or indirectly. For this hydrology category, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

<b>X. LAND USE PLANNING. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?				<b>X</b>
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				<b>X</b>
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				<b>X</b>



**Regulatory Setting:**

California State law requires that each City and County adopt a general plan "for the physical development of the City and any land outside its boundaries which bears relation to its planning." Typically, a general plan is designed to address the issues facing the City or County for the next 15-20 years. The general plan expresses the community's development goals and incorporates public policies relative to the distribution of future public and private land uses. The El Dorado County General Plan was adopted in 2004. The 2013-2021 Housing Element was adopted in 2013.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Land Use would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in the conversion of Prime Farmland as defined by the State Department of Conservation;
- Result in conversion of land that either contains choice soils or which the County Agricultural Commission has identified as suitable for sustained grazing, provided that such lands were not assigned urban or other nonagricultural use in the Land Use Map;
- Result in conversion of undeveloped open space to more intensive land uses;
- Result in a use substantially incompatible with the existing surrounding land uses; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans, policies, and goals of the community.

a. **Established Community:** The expansion to the existing church is located within the community region of El Dorado Hills. The project is surrounded by single family residential development and open space on the other side of El Dorado Hills Boulevard. The project would not conflict with the existing land use pattern in the area or physically divide an established community. There would be no impact.

a. **Land Use Consistency:** The parcel has a land use designation of Multi-Family Residential (MFR) and a zoning designation of Multi-Unit Residential (RM). This land use designation establishes areas those lands which are most capable of supporting the highest density of development within the County, based on topography, infrastructure, and circulation availabilities and constraints, as well as proximity to employment centers, public facilities, recreation, and shopping. It is applied to regulate and promote the development of multi-unit dwellings, including apartments, condominiums, and townhouses, while ensuring compatibility with surrounding lower density residential neighborhoods. The site is in an urban region, within two miles of the US 50 and within the El Dorado Hills Community Services District. The site already has an established church approved through a previous Conditional Use Permit. The proposed project would be consistent with the policies and objectives of the General Plan. There would be no impact.

c. **Habitat Conservation Plan:** The project site is not within the boundaries of an adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan or any other conservation plan. As such, the proposed project would not conflict with an adopted conservation plan. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The proposed use of the land would be consistent with the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan. There would be no impact to land use goals or standards resulting from the project.

<b>XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				<b>X</b>
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource				<b>X</b>

<b>XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				

**Regulatory Setting:**

**Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to mineral resources and the Proposed Project.

**State Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

**Surface Mining and Reclamation Act**

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires that the State Mining and Geology Board identify, map, and classify aggregate resources throughout California that contain regionally significant mineral resources. Designations of land areas are assigned by CDC and California Geological Survey following analysis of geologic reports and maps, field investigations, and using information about the locations of active sand and gravel mining operations. Local jurisdictions are required to enact planning procedures to guide mineral conservation and extraction at particular sites and to incorporate mineral resource management policies into their general plans.

The California Mineral Land Classification System represents the relationship between knowledge of mineral deposits and their economic characteristics (grade and size). The nomenclature used with the California Mineral Land Classification System is important in communicating mineral potential information in activities such as mineral land classification, and usage of these terms are incorporated into the criteria developed for assigning mineral resource zones. Lands classified MRZ-2 are areas that contain identified mineral resources. Areas classified as MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b (referred to hereafter as MRZ-2) are considered important mineral resource areas.

**Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

El Dorado County in general is considered a mining region capable of producing a wide variety of mineral resources. Metallic mineral deposits, including gold, are considered the most significant extractive mineral resources. Exhibit 5.9-6 shows the MRZ-2 areas within the county based on designated Mineral Resource (-MR) overlay areas. The -MR overlay areas are based on mineral resource mapping published in the mineral land classification reports referenced above. The majority of the county's important mineral resource deposits are concentrated in the western third of the county.

According to General Plan Policy 2.2.2.7, before authorizing any land uses within the -MR overlay zone that will threaten the potential to extract minerals in the affected area, the County shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for considering approval of the proposed land use and shall provide for public and agency notice of such a statement consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code section 2762. Furthermore, before finally approving any such proposed land use, the County shall balance the mineral values of the threatened mineral resource area against the economic, social, or other values associated with the proposed alternative land uses. Where the affected minerals are of regional significance, the County shall consider the importance of these minerals to their market region as a whole and not just their importance to the County.

Where the affected minerals are of Statewide significance, the County shall consider the importance of these minerals to the State and Nation as a whole. The County may approve the alternative land use if it determines that the benefits of such uses outweigh the potential or certain loss of the affected mineral resources in the affected regional, Statewide, or national market.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Mineral Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in obstruction of access to, and extraction of mineral resources classified MRZ-2x, or result in land use compatibility conflicts with mineral extraction operations.

a-b. **Mineral Resources.** The project site has not been delineated in the El Dorado County General Plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site (2003, Exhibits 5.9-6 and 5.9-7). Review of the California Department of Conservation Geologic Map data showed that the project site is not within a mineral resource zone district. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** No impacts to mineral resources are expected either directly or indirectly. For this mineral resources category, there would be no impacts.

<b>XII.NOISE.</b> <i>Would the project result in:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise level?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

**Regulatory Setting:**

No federal or state laws, regulations, or policies for construction-related noise and vibration that apply to the Proposed Project. However, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Guidelines for Construction Vibration in Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment state that for evaluating daytime construction noise impacts in outdoor areas, a noise threshold of 90 dBA Leq and 100 dBA Leq should be used for residential and commercial/industrial areas, respectively (FTA 2006).

For construction vibration impacts, the FTA guidelines use an annoyance threshold of 80 VdB for infrequent events (fewer than 30 vibration events per day) and a damage threshold of 0.12 inches per second (in/sec) PPV for buildings susceptible to vibration damage (FTA 2006).

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect due to Noise would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in short-term construction noise that creates noise exposures to surrounding noise sensitive land uses in excess of 60dBA CNEL;
- Result in long-term operational noise that creates noise exposures in excess of 60 dBA CNEL at the adjoining property line of a noise sensitive land use and the background noise level is increased by 3dBA, or more; or
- Results in noise levels inconsistent with the performance standards contained in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 in the El Dorado County General Plan.

<b>TABLE 6-2 NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR NOISE SENSITIVE LAND USES AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION* SOURCES</b>						
<b>Noise Level Descriptor</b>	<b>Daytime 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.</b>		<b>Evening 7 p.m. - 10 p.m.</b>		<b>Night 10 p.m. - 7 a.m.</b>	
	<b>Community</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Hourly $L_{eq}$ , dB	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum level, dB	70	60	60	55	55	<b>50</b>

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.

\*Note: 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.

- a. **Noise Exposures:** The proposed project will not expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in the General Plan or Zoning Ordinance. There would be additional noise associated with construction, such as a temporary increase in vehicles, equipment and people. However, these exposures would be temporary, and cease upon the completion of construction. Operation of the facility is not expected to generate noise levels exceeding the performance standards contained within Chapter 6 of the 2004 General Plan. Moreover, the El Dorado County Noise Ordinance prohibits construction outside of daytime hours. The noise associated with the project would be less than significant.

- b. **Groundborne Shaking:** Future construction may generate short-term ground borne vibration or shaking events during project construction from construction equipment and vehicles. Such activities include, but are not limited to, grading and building construction. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.
- c. **Permanent Noise Increases:** The project would not significantly increase the ambient noise levels in the area in excess of the established noise thresholds. The proposed uses of additional offices, worship space, occasional Bible study and an annual vacation Bible school would not be anticipated to exceed established General Plan noise thresholds because most operations would be within all buildings on site, primarily on Sundays and major holidays. During the normal week, however, little to no additional noise would be generated outside of these buildings. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Short Term Noise:** The project includes construction activities for the grading of the building sites and construction of the proposed structure. These activities would not involve extensive use of heavy equipment that would be a substantial source of noise or vibration. El Dorado County requires that all construction vehicles and equipment, fixed or mobile, be equipped with properly maintained and functioning mufflers. All construction and grading operations would be required to comply with the noise performance standards contained in the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e-f. **Aircraft Noise:** There are no airstrips or airports within the project vicinity. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, no significant direct or indirect impacts to noise levels are expected either directly or indirectly. For this Noise category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded.

<b>XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (i.e., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (i.e., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				<b>X</b>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				<b>X</b>
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				<b>X</b>

**Regulatory Setting:**

No federal or state laws, regulations, or policies apply to population and housing and the proposed project.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Population and Housing would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Create substantial growth or concentration in population;
- Create a more substantial imbalance in the County’s current jobs to housing ratio; or

- Conflict with adopted goals and policies set forth in applicable planning documents.
- a. **Population Growth:** The project site is developed as existing church property. No additional residences are proposed as part of the project. There would be no impact.
  - b. **Housing Displacement** The project site is developed as existing church property. No existing housing stock would be displaced by the proposed project. There would be no impact.
  - c. **Replacement Housing:** The project site is developed as existing church property and no housing is proposed to be impacted. Therefore, no persons would be displaced by the proposed project. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The project would not displace housing. There would be no potential for a significant impact due to substantial growth either directly or indirectly. For this Population and Housing category, the thresholds of significance would not be anticipated to be exceeded.

<b>XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES.</b> <i>Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered 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 public services:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection?			<b>X</b>	
b. Police protection?			<b>X</b>	
c. Schools?				<b>X</b>
d. Parks?			<b>X</b>	
e. Other government services?			<b>X</b>	

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (Title 24 CCR, Part 9) establishes minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety, and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings. Chapter 33 of CCR contains requirements for fire safety during construction and demolition.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Public Services would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase or expand the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services without increasing staffing and equipment to meet the Department’s/District’s goal of 1.5 firefighters per 1,000 residents and 2 firefighters per 1,000 residents, respectively;
- Substantially increase or expand the demand for public law enforcement protection without increasing staffing and equipment to maintain the Sheriff’s Department goal of one sworn officer per 1,000 residents;
- Substantially increase the public school student population exceeding current school capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand in services;
- Place a demand for library services in excess of available resources;
- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Be inconsistent with County adopted goals, objectives or policies.

- a. **Fire Protection:** The El Dorado Hills Fire District (El Dorado Hills Fire Department) provides fire protection to the site. The Fire Department specified road design features for fire engine access, which were incorporated into the project design. If any additional dwelling units are proposed in the future the Fire District would review the building permit application and include any fire protection measures at that time. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Police Protection:** Police services would continue to be provided by the El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department. Due to the size and scope of the project, the demand for additional police protection would not be anticipated. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Schools:** The project site is developed as existing church property and no additional housing is proposed. The project would not result in additional students. There would be no impact.
- d. **Parks.** Any additional guests as a result of construction would not substantially increase the local population and therefore not substantially increase the use of parks and recreational facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Government Services.** There are no services that would be significantly impacted as a result of the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** The project would not result in a significant increase of public services to the project. Increased demand to services would be addressed through the payment of established impact fees. For this Public Services category, impacts would be less than significant.

<b>XV. RECREATION.</b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			<b>X</b>	
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			<b>X</b>	

## **Regulatory Setting:**

### **National Trails System**

The National Trails System Act of 1968 authorized The National Trails System (NTS) in order to provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities and to promote the preservation of access to the outdoor areas and historic resources of the nation. The Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails were the first two components, and the System has grown to include 20 national trails.

The National Trails System includes four classes of trails:

1. National Scenic Trails (NST) provide outdoor recreation and the conservation and enjoyment of significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities. The Pacific Coast Trail falls under this category. The PCT passes through the Desolation Wilderness area along the western plan area boundary.
2. National Historic Trails (NHT) follow travel routes of national historic significance. The National Park Service has designated two National Historic Trail (NHT) alignments that pass through El Dorado County, the California National Historic Trail and the Pony Express National Historic Trail. The California Historic Trail is a route of approximately 5,700 miles including multiple routes and cutoffs, extending from Independence and Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, to various points in California and Oregon. The Pony Express NHT commemorates the route used to relay mail via horseback from Missouri to California before the advent of the telegraph.
3. National Recreation Trails (NRT) are in, or reasonably accessible to, urban areas on federal, state, or private lands. In El Dorado County there are 5 NRTs.

### ***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

#### **The California Parklands Act**

The California Parklands Act of 1980 (Public Resources Code Section 5096.141-5096.143) recognizes the public interest for the state to acquire, develop, and restore areas for recreation and to aid local governments to do the same. The California Parklands Act also identifies the necessity of local agencies to exercise vigilance to see that the parks, recreation areas, and recreational facilities they now have are not lost to other uses.

The California state legislature approved the California Recreational Trail Act of 1974 (Public Resources Code Section 2070-5077.8) requiring that the Department of Parks and Recreation prepare a comprehensive plan for California trails. The California Recreational Trails Plan is produced for all California agencies and recreation providers that manage trails. The Plan includes information on the benefits of trails, how to acquire funding, effective stewardship, and how to encourage cooperation among different trail users.

The 1975 Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) requires residential subdivision developers to help mitigate the impacts of property improvements by requiring them to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. The Quimby Act gave authority for passage of land dedication ordinances to cities and counties for parkland dedication or in-lieu fees paid to the local jurisdiction. Quimby exactions must be roughly proportional and closely tied (nexus) to a project's impacts as identified through traffic studies required by CEQA. The exactions only apply to the acquisition of new parkland; they do not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs.

The County implements the Quimby Act through §16.12.090 of the County Code. The County Code sets standards for the acquisition of land for parks and recreational purposes, or payments of fees in lieu thereof, on any land subdivision. Other projects, such as ministerial residential or commercial development, could contribute to the demand for park and recreation facilities without providing land or funding for such facilities.

### ***Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

The 2004 El Dorado County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element establishes goals and policies that address needs for the provision and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the county, with a focus on providing



recreational opportunities and facilities on a regional scale, securing adequate funding sources, and increasing tourism and recreation-based businesses. The Recreation Element describes the need for 1.5 acres of regional parkland, 1.5 acres of community parkland, and 2 acres of neighborhood parkland per 1,000 residents. Another 95 acres of park land are needed to meet the General Plan guidelines.

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Recreational Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Substantially increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks in the area such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur.

- a. **Parks.** The project would not increase the local population substantially, and therefore would not substantially increase the use of parks and recreational facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Recreational Services.** The project would not include additional recreation services or sites as part of the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** No significant impacts to open space or park facilities would result as part of the project. For this Recreation category, impacts would be less than significant.

<b>XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the 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>X</b>	
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 roads or highways?			<b>X</b>	
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				<b>X</b>
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			<b>X</b>	
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?			<b>X</b>	
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				<b>X</b>

### **Regulatory Setting:**

#### ***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to transportation/traffic and the Proposed Project.

#### ***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

Caltrans manages the state highway system and ramp interchange intersections. This state agency is also responsible for highway, bridge, and rail transportation planning, construction, and maintenance.

#### ***Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

According to the transportation element of the County General Plan, Level of Service (LOS) for County-maintained roads and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the county shall not be worse than LOS E in the Community Regions or LOS D in the Rural Centers and Rural Regions. Level of Service is defined in the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council). There are some roadway segments that are exempt from these standards and are allowed to operate at LOS F, although none of these are located in the Lake Tahoe Basin. According to Policy TC-Xe, “worsen” is defined as any of the following number of project trips using a road facility at the time of issuance of a use and occupancy permit for the development project:

- A. A two percent increase in traffic during a.m., p.m. peak hour, or daily
- B. The addition of 100 or more daily trips, or
- C. The addition of 10 or more trips during the a.m. or p.m. peak hour.

**Discussion:** The Transportation and Circulation Policies contained in the County General Plan establish a framework for review of thresholds of significance and identification of potential impacts of new development on the County’s road system. These policies are enforced by the application of the Transportation Impact Study (TIS) Guidelines, the County Design and Improvements Standards Manual, and the County Encroachment Ordinance, with review of individual development projects by the Transportation and Long Range Planning Divisions of the Community Development Agency. A substantial adverse effect to traffic would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system;
  - Generate traffic volumes which cause violations of adopted level of service standards (project and cumulative); or
  - Result in or worsen Level of Service (LOS) F traffic congestion during weekday, peak-hour periods on any highway, road, interchange or intersection in the unincorporated areas of the county as a result of a residential development project of 5 or more units.
- a. **Traffic Increases:** No substantial traffic increases would result from the proposed project, as determined by the projected number of new trips to the site. Comments concerning the proposed facility were received from the Transportation Division and an On-Site Transportation Report and do not indicate the LOS would be significantly impacted by the proposed project (Attachments 7 and 8). Access to the site would be from Lassen Lane. Impacts would be less than significant.
  - b. **Levels of Service Standards:** Comments concerning the proposed facility were received from the Transportation Division and do not indicate that the LOS would be significantly impacted by the proposed project. The impact would be less than significant.
  - c. **Air Traffic:** The site is not near any airports in El Dorado County. There would be no impact.

- d. **Design Hazards:** The project site is located on Lassen Lane and El Dorado Hills Boulevard, a major community thoroughfare. The project is not requesting any design exceptions and impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Emergency Access:** Access to the project site would be from Lassen Lane, an existing public road. The project was reviewed by the Transportation Division and the El Dorado Hills Fire Department to ensure that adequate access would be provided to meet Fire Safe standards and conform to the County Design Improvement Standards Manual. With the inclusion of the Transportation Division and Fire Department conditions, impacts would be less than significant.
- f. **Alternative Transportation.** The project would not conflict with adopted plans, polices or programs relating to alternative transportation. There is no public transit, bicycle lanes along Lassen Lane or El Dorado Hills Boulevard, but there are bicycle lanes and sidewalks along this property and the aforementioned streets. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The project would not exceed the thresholds for traffic identified within the General Plan. For this Transportation/Traffic category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded and impacts would be less than significant.

<b>XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Section 21074?			X	

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and the Proposed Project.

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

**Assembly Bill (AB) 52**

AB 52, which was approved in September 2014 and effective on July 1, 2015, requires that CEQA lead agencies consult with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, if so requested by the tribe. The bill, chaptered in CEQA Section 21084.2, also specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

Defined in Section 21074(a) of the Public Resources Code, TCRs are:

- 1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

TCRs are further defined under Section 21074 as follows:

- b. A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape; and
- c. A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a TCR if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Mitigation measures for TCRs must be developed in consultation with the affected California Native American tribe pursuant to newly chaptered Section 21080.3.2, or according to Section 21084.3. Section 21084.3 identifies mitigation measures that include avoidance and preservation of TCRs and treating TRCs with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource.

**Discussion:**

In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a TCR significant or important. To be considered a TCR, a resource must be either: (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or: (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a TCR and meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources pursuant to the criteria set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c). A substantial adverse change to a TCR would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Disrupt, alter, or adversely affect a TCR such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired

- a. **Tribal Cultural Resources.** Initial consultation letters were sent to tribes who had requested to be notified as a consulting party in identifying Traditional Cultural Properties that may exist within the project’s Area of Potential Impacts. The Cultural Resource Study identified no pre-historic features on the site. No comments were received from consulting parties. Therefore impacts are considered to be less than significant.

**FINDING:** No significant TCRs are known to exist on the project site. As a result, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR and there would be no impact.

<b>XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			<b>X</b>	
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 environmental effects?				<b>X</b>

<b>XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

**Regulatory Setting:**

***Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

Energy Policy Act of 2005

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, intended to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, provides loan guarantees or tax credits for entities that develop or use fuel-efficient and/or energy efficient technologies (USEPA, 2014). The act also increases the amount of biofuel that must be mixed with gasoline sold in the United States (USEPA, 2014).

***State Laws, Regulations, and Policies***

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code, Division 30) requires all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost wastes by at least 50 percent by 2000 (Public Resources Code Section 41780). The state, acting through the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), determines compliance with this mandate. Per-capita disposal rates are used to determine whether a jurisdiction's efforts are meeting the intent of the act.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Public Resources Code Sections 42900-42911) requires that all development projects applying for building permits include adequate, accessible areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials.

California Integrated Energy Policy

Senate Bill 1389, passed in 2002, requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare an Integrated Energy Policy Report for the governor and legislature every 2 years (CEC 2015a). The report analyzes data and

provides policy recommendations on trends and issues concerning electricity and natural gas, transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and public interest energy research (CEC 2015a). The 2014 Draft Integrated Energy Policy Report Update includes policy recommendations, such as increasing investments in electric vehicle charging infrastructure at workplaces, multi-unit dwellings, and public sites (CEC 2015b).

#### Title 24–Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards of the California Building Code are intended to ensure that building construction, system design, and installation achieve energy efficiency and preserve outdoor and indoor environmental quality (CEC 2012). The standards are updated on an approximately 3-year cycle. The 2013 standards went into effect on July 1, 2014.

#### Urban Water Management Planning Act

California Water Code Sections 10610 *et seq.* requires that all public water systems providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP).

#### ***Other Standards and Guidelines***

#### Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) is a green building certification program, operated by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) that recognizes energy efficient and/or environmentally friendly (green) components of building design (USGBC, 2015). To receive LEED certification, a building project must satisfy prerequisites and earn points related to different aspects of green building and environmental design (USGBC, 2015). The four levels of LEED certification are related to the number of points a project earns: (1) certified (40–49 points), (2) silver (50–59 points), (3) gold (60–79 points), and (4) platinum (80+ points) (USGBC, 2015). Points or credits may be obtained for various criteria, such as indoor and outdoor water use reduction, and construction and demolition (C&D) waste management planning. Indoor water use reduction entails reducing consumption of building fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the calculated baseline and requires all newly installed toilets, urinals, private lavatory faucets, and showerheads that are eligible for labeling to be WaterSense labeled (USGBC, 2014). Outdoor water use reduction may be achieved by showing that the landscape does not require a permanent irrigation system beyond a maximum 2.0-year establishment period, or by reducing the project's landscape water requirement by at least 30% from the calculated baseline for the site's peak watering month (USGBC, 2014). C&D waste management points may be obtained by diverting at least 50% of C&D material and three material streams, or generating less than 2.5 pounds of construction waste per square-foot of the building's floor area (USGBC, 2014).

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect on Utilities and Service Systems would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Breach published national, state, or local standards relating to solid waste or litter control;
  - Substantially increase the demand for potable water in excess of available supplies or distribution capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide an adequate on-site water supply, including treatment, storage and distribution;
  - Substantially increase the demand for the public collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide for adequate on-site wastewater system; or
  - Result in demand for expansion of power or telecommunications service facilities without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased or expanded demand.
- a. **Wastewater Requirements:** The project uses public wastewater treatment. EID is responsible for the treatment of wastewater from the site. Impacts would be less than significant.

- b. **Construction of New Facilities:** As mentioned above, no new or expanded public wastewater treatment facilities would be required for the proposed project. The project would utilize an EID water connection. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **New Stormwater Facilities:** Proposed drainage facilities would be built in conformance with the County of El Dorado Drainage Manual, as determined by Development Services standards, during the grading and building permit processes. The impact would be less than significant.
- d. **Sufficient Water Supply:** The project site currently utilizes an existing EID water connection. A yearly permit to operate as a “CalCode Water Supply” would be required. The water supply must meet the potable water standards of a community water system as listed in the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116720 of Part 12). The applicant received a Facility Improvement Letter from EID stating that there would be enough water supply for this project. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Adequate Wastewater Capacity:** The project does not require wastewater treatment as the project will be served by EID sewerage. The applicant received a Facility Improvement Letter from EID stating that there would be enough sewer capacity for this project. Impacts would be less than significant.
- f-g. **Solid Waste Disposal and Requirements:** El Dorado Disposal distributes municipal solid waste to Forward Landfill in Stockton and Kiefer Landfill in Sacramento. Pursuant to El Dorado County Environmental Management Solid Waste Division staff, both facilities have sufficient capacity to serve the County. Recyclable materials are distributed to a facility in Benicia and green wastes are sent to a processing facility in Sacramento. County Ordinance No. 4319 requires that new development provide areas for adequate, accessible, and convenient storing, collecting and loading of solid waste and recyclables. This project does not propose to add any activities that would generate additional solid waste, and any future additional housing units would generate minimal amounts of solid waste for disposal. Project impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** No significant utility and service system impacts would be expected with the project, either directly or indirectly. For this Utilities and Service Systems category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded.

<b>XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. Does the project:</b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				<b>X</b>
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a 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)?			<b>X</b>	
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			<b>X</b>	

**Discussion**

- a. No substantial evidence contained in the project record has been found that would indicate that this project would have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment. As conditioned, and with adherence to County permit requirements, this project would not have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of California history or pre-history. Any impacts from the project would be anticipated to be less than significant due to the design of the project, standards that would be implemented by any required project-specific improvements on the property.
- b. Cumulative impacts are defined in Section 15355 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines as *two or more individual effects, which when considered together, would be considerable or which would compound or increase other environmental impacts.*

The project would not involve development or changes in land use that would result in an excessive increase in population growth. Impacts due to increased demand for public services associated with the project would be offset by the payment of fees as required by service providers to extend the necessary infrastructure services. The project would not be anticipated to contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area and the project would not require an increase in the wastewater treatment capacity of the County. Due to the size of the proposed project, types of activities proposed, and site-specific environmental conditions, which have been disclosed in the Project Description and analyzed in Items I through XIX, there would be no significant impacts anticipated related to agriculture resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, traffic/transportation, or utilities/service systems that would combine with similar effects such that the project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable. For these issue areas, either no impacts or less than significant impacts would be anticipated.



As outlined and discussed in this document, as conditioned and with compliance with County Codes, this project would be anticipated to have a less than significant project-related environmental effect which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Based on the analysis in this study, it has been determined that the project would have less than significant cumulative impacts.

- c. Based on the discussion contained in this document, no potentially significant impacts to human beings are anticipated to occur with respect to potential project impacts. The project includes conditions of approval required for noise-related impacts, visual impacts, grading, building, health and safety from the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District, the El Dorado Hills Fire Department and Planning Services. Adherence to these standard conditions would be expected to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. As discussed in the Noise section, short term noise increases in the project area as a result of project construction and operation would be reduced by standard Conditions of Approval regarding hours and days of construction and operation. Any future changes to the development of the project would require a revision to the use permit and environmental review. As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

**FINDINGS:** It has been determined that the proposed project would not result in significant environmental impacts. The project would not exceed applicable environmental standards, nor significantly contribute to cumulative environmental impacts.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCE LIST**

**PROJECT ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1 .....Location Map
- Attachment 2 .....Assessor’s Plat Map
- Attachment 3 .....General Plan Map
- Attachment 4 .....Zoning Map
- Attachment 5 .....Aerial Map
- Attachment 6 .....Current Parcel Map
- Attachment 7 .....Transportation Impact Study
- Attachment 8 .....On-Site Transportation Review
- Attachment 9 .....Photometric Plans
- Attachment 10 .....Architectural Plans
- Attachment 11 .....Civil Plans
- Attachment 12 .....Landscape Plans
- Attachment 13 .....Colored Prints

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# Attachment 1: Location Map



0.25  
Miles  
Scale: 1:11,000

Project No. S79-0020-R-2  
El Dorado Hills Vintage Grace Expansion  
APN: 120-141-01

Prepared by:  
Isaac Wolf  
Planning Services Department  
May 18, 2018

Exhibit B: **Attachment 2**  
Assessor's Plat Map

**POR. SECS. 2, & 3, T.9N., R.8E., M.D.M.**  
**PARK VILLAGE UNIT NO. 3**  
**D - 4**

APN: 120-141-01  
Project No. S79-0020-R-2



It is prepared by the El Dorado County Assessor's Office for official purposes only. Area calculations are estimates. Users should verify items.

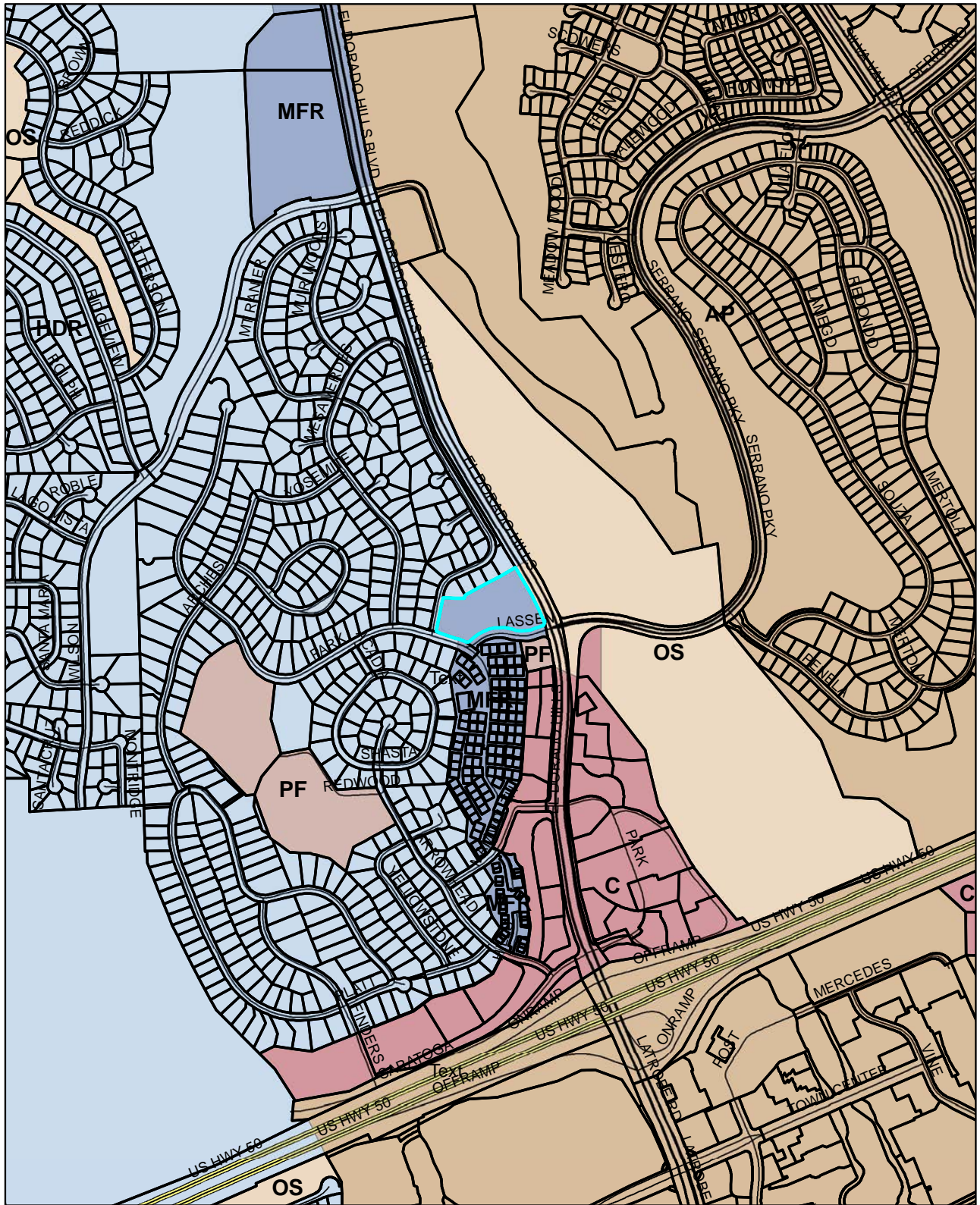
**Acreages Are Estimates**

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Assessor's Block Number  
Assessor's Parcel Number

Prepared by: Isaac Wolf  
Planning Services Division May 18, 2018



# Attachment 3: General Plan Map



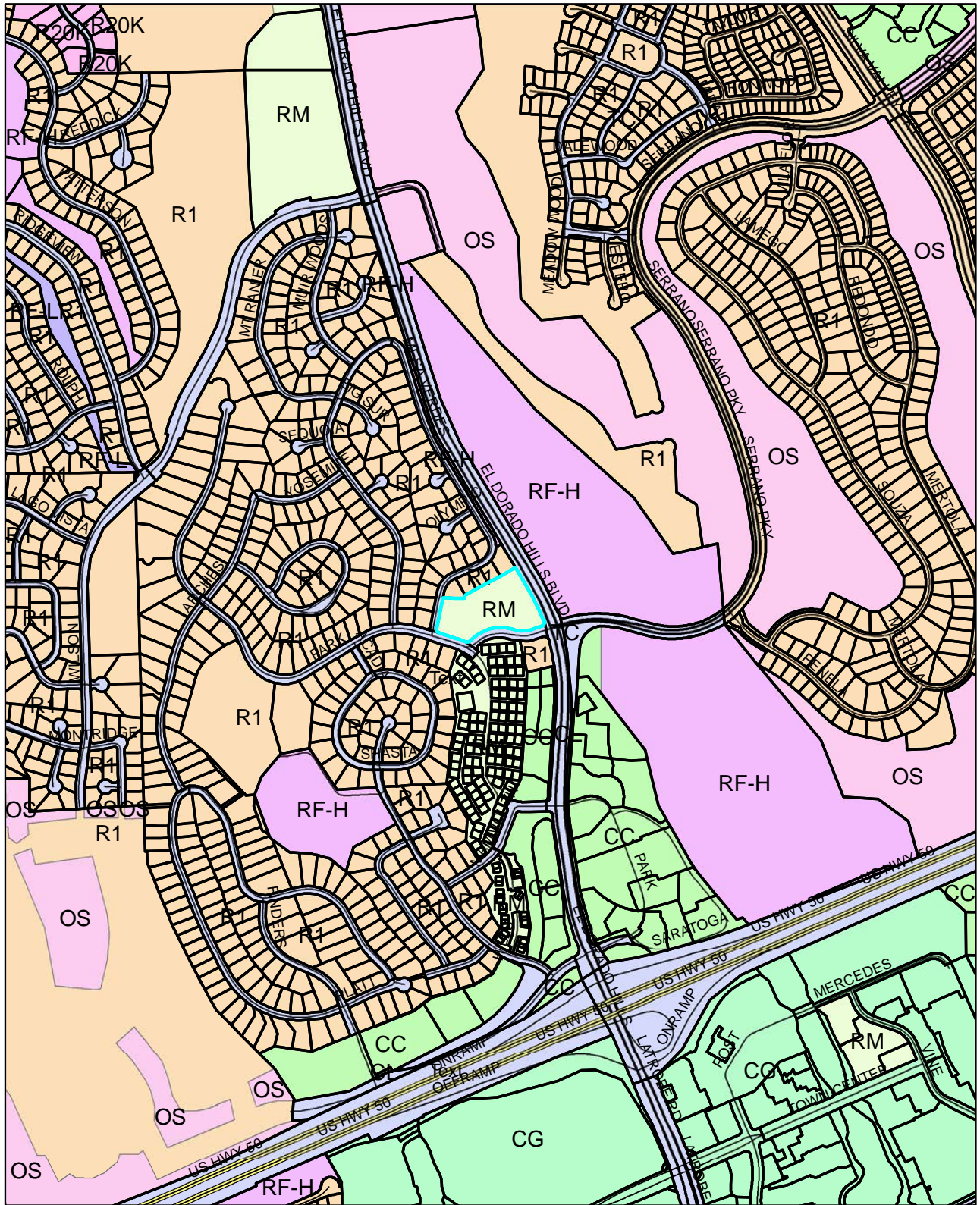
0.25  
Miles  
Scale: 1:11,000

Project No. S79-0020-R-2  
El Dorado Hills Vintage Grace Expansion  
APN: 120-141-01

Prepared by:  
Isaac Wolf  
Planning Services Department  
May 18, 2018



# Attachment 4: Zoning Map



0.25  
Miles  
Scale: 1:11,000

Project No. S79-0020-R-2  
El Dorado Hills Vintage Grace Expansion  
APN: 120-141-01

Prepared by:  
Isaac Wolf  
Planning Services Department  
May 18, 2018







# PLAT OF PARK VILLAGE UNIT NO.3

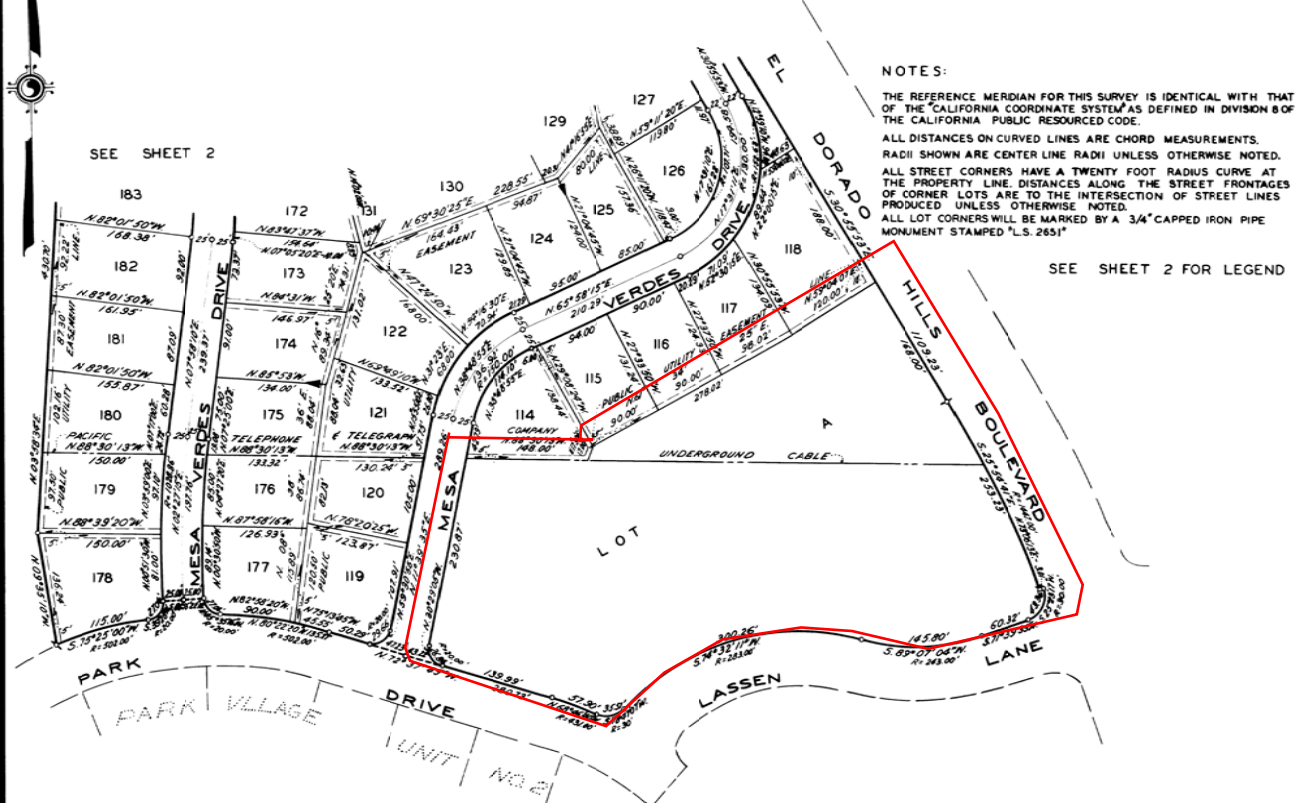
PORTION OF SECTIONS 2 & 3, T.9N, R.8E, M.D.B&M.

EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

MAY, 1963 SCALE: 1"=100'

SPINK ENGINEERING COMPANY

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS



**NOTES:**

THE REFERENCE MERIDIAN FOR THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN DIVISION 8 OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE.  
ALL DISTANCES ON CURVED LINES ARE CHORD MEASUREMENTS. RADII SHOWN ARE CENTER LINE RADII UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
ALL STREET CORNERS HAVE A TWENTY FOOT RADIUS CURVE AT THE PROPERTY LINE. DISTANCES ALONG THE STREET FRONTS OF CORNER LOTS ARE TO THE INTERSECTION OF STREET LINES PRODUCED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
ALL LOT CORNERS WILL BE MARKED BY A 3/4" CAPPED IRON PIPE MONUMENT STAMPED "L.S. 251"

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LEGEND

SEE SHEET 2

The undersigned owner of record title interest hereby consents to the preparation and recording of this map, and hereby conveys and offers for dedication to the County of El Dorado the Drives, Courts, Lane, Ways and Pedestrian Lane shown hereon including the underlying fee therefor for, and all public purposes.

The undersigned stipulate that there shall be an easement on, under, over, and along the side lines designating easements and right-of-way drainage wires of telephone and all therefor, signed, sealed, or dedicate a right to use said easements for the installation and maintenance of gas pipes and other appurtenances for the distribution and supply of gas.

The undersigned stipulate that there shall be an egress or access to or from the lots contiguous to El Dorado Hills Boulevard across Common on a boundary of said lot and said boulevard.

EL DORADO HILLS WEST  
a California Corporation

By Edward H. Lally  
Assistant Secretary

\* EXCEPTING THEREFROM all interest in all underground mineral rights below a depth of 200 feet as reserved in the deeds recorded in Book 638, Pages 531 and 534, Official Records of El Dorado County.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } ss  
County of Sacramento }

On this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1963, before me Jack A. Petri, a Notary Public in and for said county personally appeared Edward H. Lally known to me to be the

## Attachment 6: Current Parcel Map APN: 120-141-01

manuments will be of the character and will occupy the positions indicated and will be set by June 1<sup>st</sup> 1965 and that said manuments will be sufficient to enable the survey to be retraced

Dated: May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1963

Lucretia L. Stewart  
Registered Engineer No. 28843

I, Fred G. De Berry, hereby certify that I have examined this final map, that it is substantially the same as the tentative map (and revisions thereof) of this subdivision approved on November 26, 1962 by the Board of Supervisors, that it is technically correct and that all provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and all applicable county ordinances have been complied with.

Fred G. De Berry  
County Surveyor, El Dorado County,  
California  
L.S. 2403

I, C.A. Steves Jr, hereby certify that there are no liens for unpaid State, county or local taxes or special assessments against the land included within this subdivision or any part thereof, except taxes or special assessments not yet payable.

County Engineer, El Dorado County, California

I, Paul Brace, hereby certify that this final map conforms substantially to the tentative map (and revisions thereof) of this subdivision approved on November 26, 1962 by the Board of Supervisors, and that all conditions imposed upon said approval have been satisfied.

Paul Brace  
Planning Director, El Dorado County, California

I, Ruth Lane, hereby certify that the Board of Supervisors by order adopted May 27, 1963 approved the final map of this subdivision and approved for public uses the Drives, Courts, Lane, Ways and Pedestrian Lane shown hereon, and as specified the easements shown hereon and offered for dedication.

Ruth Lane  
County Clerk, Ex Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, El Dorado County, California

I, James M. Sweeney, hereby certify that I have examined this final map, that it is substantially the same as the tentative map (and revisions thereof) of this subdivision approved on November 26, 1962 by the Board of Supervisors, that it is technically correct and that all provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and all applicable county ordinances have been complied with.

# Attachment 7



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LONG RANGE PLANNING

2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667  
Phone (530) 621-4650, Fax (530) 642-0508

### Transportation Impact Study (TIS) – Initial Determination

#### Applicant Information:

Name: GEORGE WARREN Cell # 916-825-8669 Phone #: 916-985-1870  
Address: 1117 WINDFIELD WAY, SUITE 110 Email: george@wceinc.com

#### Project Information:

Name of Project: VINTAGE GRACE WORSHIP CENTER Planning Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Location: 931 LASSEN LANE Bldg Size: 18,500 SF  
APN(s): 107-111-011 Project Planner: \_\_\_\_\_  
120-121-01-100 Number of units: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Description of Project:

The project consists of a two-story 18,500 SF building which will include a 500 seat worship center, Sunday school classrooms, and church administration offices.

#### Step 1:

The following project uses are typically exempt from preparation of a Transportation Impact Study (TIS). Check applicable box. An On-Site Transportation Review may be required for every project (see next page).

- 4 or less single family homes
- 14 or less multi-family units
- 2,300 square feet or less for shopping center
- 6,400 square feet or less for general office
- 10,000 square feet or less for industrial
- 28,000 square feet or less for warehouse
- 38,000 square feet or less for mini-storage
- 10,000 square feet or less for churches
- 20 or less sites for campgrounds
- 7 or less rooms for rent for bed & breakfast

None apply – a TIS is required with applicable fee.

#### Step 2:

Submit this form along with a detailed project description, and any other applicable items, such as location maps, to CDA Long Range Planning Division by mail, fax or e-mail.

Mail: Community Development Agency, Long Range Planning Division  
2850 Fairlane Ct, Placerville, CA 95667  
Attn: ~~Natalie Porter~~ Katie Jackson 530-621-6624  
Fax: 530-642-0508  
e-mail: ~~natalie.porter@edc.gov.us~~  
Katie.Jackson@edc.gov.us

579-20R

Rev 1/6/16





# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LONG RANGE PLANNING

2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667  
Phone (530) 621-4650, Fax (530) 642-0508

An On-Site Transportation Review is typically required for all projects. The Community Development Agency Director or his designee may waive the requirement if no additional vehicle trips will be generated by the proposed change, no up-zoning is requested, or no intensification of use is requested.

## On-Site Transportation Review May be required

If an On-Site Transportation Review is required, the following information shall be evaluated and the findings signed and stamped by a registered Traffic Engineer or Civil Engineer, and shall be included with the project submittal:

1. Existence of any current traffic problems in the local area such as a high-accident location, non-standard intersection or roadway, or an intersection in need of a traffic signal
2. Proximity of proposed site driveway(s) to other driveways or intersections
3. Adequacy of vehicle parking relative to both the anticipated demand and zoning code requirements
4. Adequacy of the project site design to fully satisfy truck circulation and loading demand on-site, when the anticipated number of deliveries and service calls may exceed 10 per day
5. Adequacy of the project site design to provide at least a 25 foot minimum required throat depth (MRTD) at project driveways, include calculation of the MRTD
6. Adequacy of the project site design to convey all vehicle types
7. Adequacy of sight distance on-site
8. Queuing analysis of "drive-through" facilities

To be completed by El Dorado County, CDA Long Range Planning Division Staff:

- ON-SITE TRANSPORTATION REVIEW IS REQUIRED. (TIS is not required)
- TIS IS REQUIRED; initial deposit for TIS scoping and review is required by CDA Long Range Planning Division Staff. See Attached TIS Initial Fund Request Letter.

Natalie J. Pites  
CDA Long Range Planning Signature

6/27/17  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
ADH TS

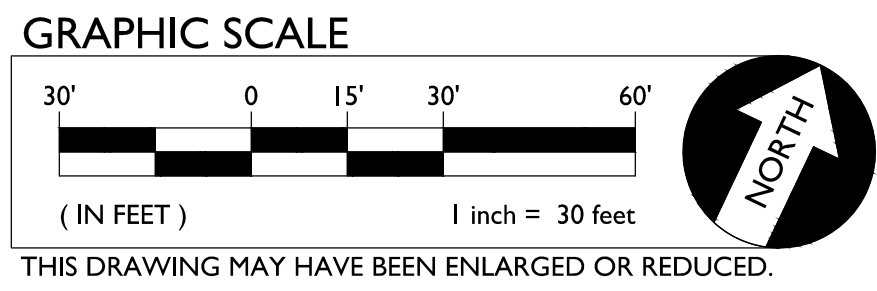
On-Site Transportation Review and TIS is waived based on: \_\_\_\_\_

Waiver approved by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CDA Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

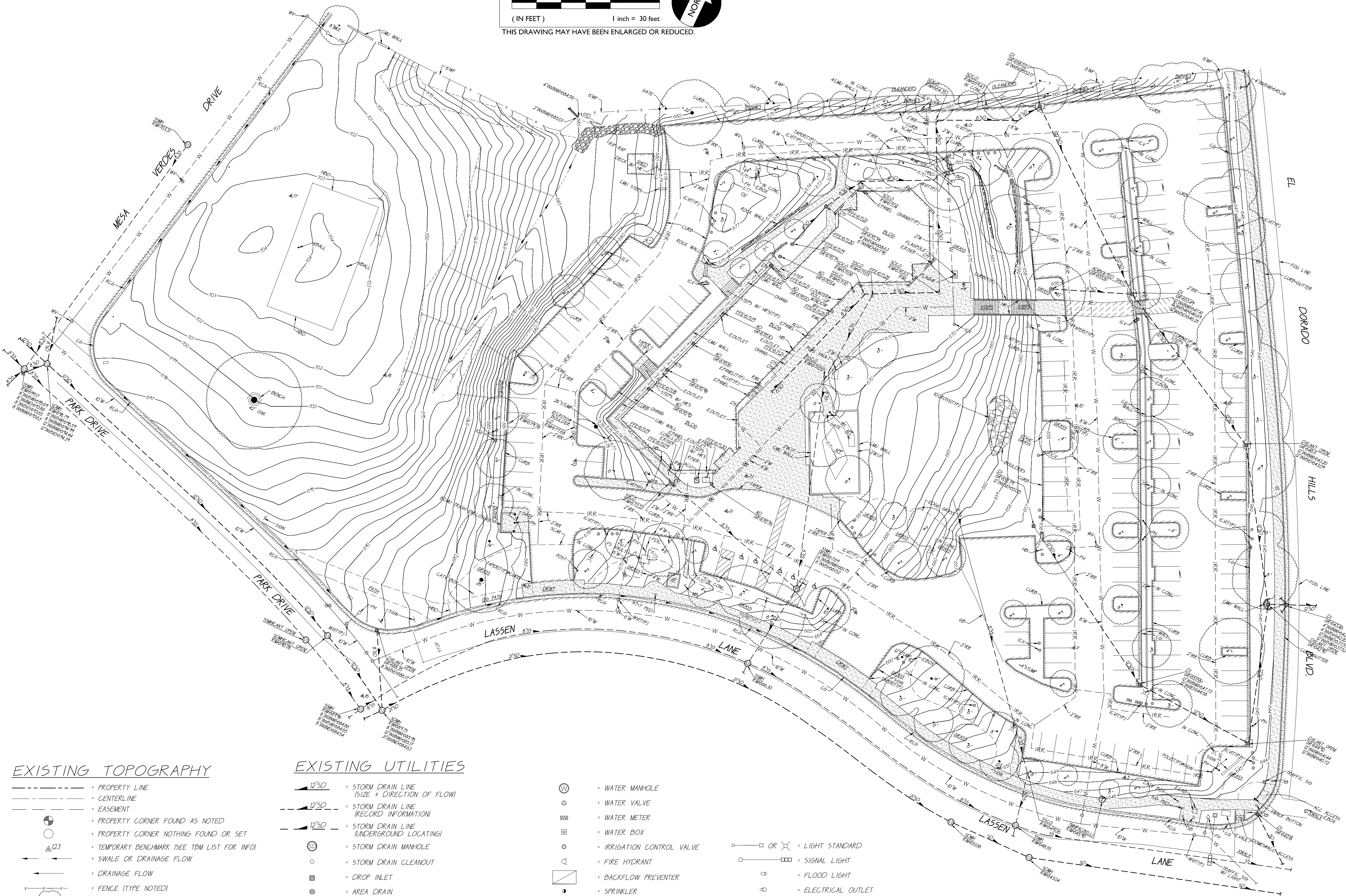




**ABBREVIATIONS**

NOTE: NOT ALL ABBREVIATIONS MAY BE USED ON THESE PLANS.

??	UNKNOWN
AC	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
ACC	ACCESSIBLE
ACU	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
AD	AREA DRAIN
APN	ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
ARV	AIR RELEASE VALVE
BBALL	BASKETBALL POLE
BCM	BRASS CAP MONUMENT
BFP	BACKFLOW PREVENTER
BL	BLOCK
BLDG	BUILDING
BOL	BOLLARD
BOV	BLOW-OFF VALVE
BR	BRICK
BWF	BARBED WIRE FENCE
C	COMMUNICATION
CAL	CENTERLINE
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION
CB	CATCH BASIN
CIP	CAPPED IRON PIPE
CL	CLASS
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CO	CLEANOUT
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
COND	CONDENSATE
CONST.	CONSTRUCT
CPT	CONTROL POINT FOUND
CPS	CONTROL POINT SET
CS	CONCRETE SURFACE
D	DEPTH
DDC	DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK VALVE
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
DI	DIAMETER
DIA	DIAMETER
DRWY	DRIVEWAY
DS	DOWNSPOUT
DWG	DRAWING
E	ELECTRIC
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
ESMT	EASEMENT
EX	EXISTING
F	FIRE LINE
FA	FIRE ALARM
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
FFE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
FO	FIBER OPTIC
FS	FIRE SERVICE
GS	GAS
GB	GRADE BREAK
GR	GRATE
GRD	GROUND ROD BOX
GRD	GRADE ELEVATION
GRD	GROUND ROD
GV	GAS VALVE
HB	HOSE BIBB
HBD	HEADER BOARD
HP	HIGH PRESSURE
HVE	HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
ICV	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
ICV	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
IN	PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
IRR	IRRIGATION
JP	JOINT UTILITY POLE
JT	JOINT TRENCH
LF	LINEAL FEET
LNDG	LANDING
LVE	LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
M	METAL
MH	MANHOLE
MS	MOW STRIP
MSC	METAL STORAGE CONTAINER
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OH	OVERHEAD
OHANG	OVERHANG
OIP	OPEN IRON PIPE
OSPH	OLD STEEL POST HOLE
P/L	PROPERTY LINE
PL	PLANTER AREA
PD	PLANTER DRAIN
PH	POSTHOLE
PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
PP	POWER POLE
PRKG	PARKING
PUE	PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
R	RUBBER
RIM	MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
RP	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
RWALL	RETAINING WALL
RWL	RAIN WATER LEADER
SAW	SIDEWALK
SD	STORM DRAIN
SDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
SIG	SIGNAL
SL	STREET LIGHT
SLB	STREET LIGHT BOX
SS	SANITARY SEWER
SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
STD	STANDARD
STL	STEEL
T	TELEPHONE
TBALL	TETHER BALL POLE
TBM	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
TC	TOP OF CURB
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TP	TELEPHONE POLE
TRW	TOP OF RETAINING WALL
UG	UNDERGROUND
UNK	UNKNOWN
UNCL	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
VBALL	VOLLEYBALL
W	WATER
W/O	WITHOUT
WD	WOOD
WIF	WROUGHT IRON FENCE
XFRMR	TRANSFORMER
XWALK	CROSSWALK



**EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY**

---	PROPERTY LINE
---	CENTERLINE
---	EASEMENT
○	PROPERTY CORNER FOUND AS NOTED
○	PROPERTY CORNER NOTHING FOUND OR SET
△123	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK (SEE TBM LIST FOR INFO)
→	SWALE OR DRAINAGE FLOW
→	DRAINAGE FLOW
—○—	FENCE (TYPE NOTED)
○	TREE (SIZE/TYPE INDICATED)
—	SLOPE
100	CONTOUR
▨	CONCRETE SURFACE
▨	EDGE OF ASPHALT
▨	EDGE OF BUILDING
+	SIGN
•	POST OR BOLLARD
99.9	GROUND ELEVATION
99.99	HARD SURFACE ELEVATION

**EXISTING UTILITIES**

—12"SD	STORM DRAIN LINE (SIZE + DIRECTION OF FLOW)
—12"SD	STORM DRAIN LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—12"SD	STORM DRAIN LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
○	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
○	STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT
○	DROP INLET
○	AREA DRAIN
○RWL	RAIN WATER LEADER
○DS	DOWNSPOUT
—12"SS	SANITARY SEWER LINE (SIZE + DIRECTION OF FLOW)
—12"SS	SANITARY SEWER LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—12"SS	SANITARY SEWER LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
○	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
○	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
—W—	WATER LINE (SIZE INDICATED)
—W—	WATER LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—W—	WATER LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)

⊕	WATER MANHOLE
⊕	WATER VALVE
⊕	WATER METER
⊕	WATER BOX
⊕	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
⊕	FIRE HYDRANT
⊕	BACKFLOW PREVENTER
⊕	SPRINKLER
⊕	HOSE BIBB
—OH—E—	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE
—E—	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
—E—	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—E—	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
⊕	ELECTRIC MANHOLE
⊕	UTILITY POLE (WITH GUY WIRE)
⊕	ELECTRIC METER
⊕	ELECTRIC BOX
⊕	STREET LIGHTING BOX

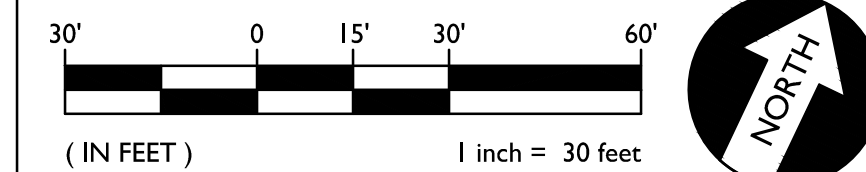
⊕	LIGHT STANDARD
⊕	SIGNAL LIGHT
⊕	FLOOD LIGHT
⊕	ELECTRICAL OUTLET
—G—	GAS LINE (SIZE INDICATED)
—G—	GAS LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—G—	GAS LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
⊕	GAS MANHOLE
⊕	GAS VALVE
⊕	GAS METER
—T—	TELEPHONE LINE
—T—	TELEPHONE LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—T—	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
⊕	STORM DRAIN BOX
⊕	TRAFFIC SIGNAL BOX

**Attachment 8**

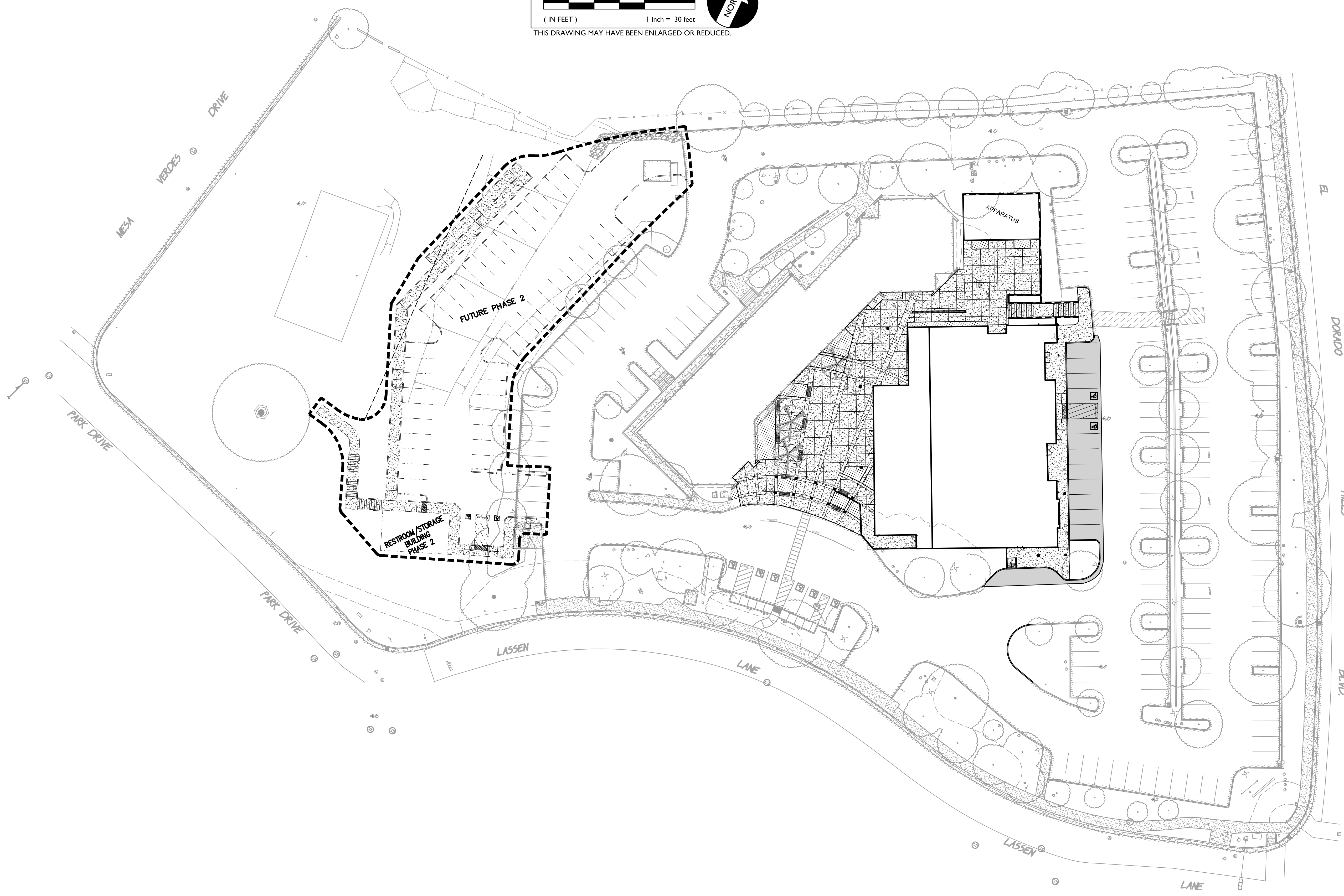
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<p>HORIZONTAL SCALE: AS NOTED</p>	<p>VERTICAL SCALE: AS NOTED</p>
<p>AGENCY APPROVAL:</p>	<p>DATE:</p>
<p>REVISIONS:</p>	<p>DATE:</p>
<p>DESIGNED:</p>	<p>DATE: 09-01-2017</p>
<p>DRAWN:</p>	<p>CHECKED:</p>
<p>DATE:</p>	<p>DATE: 09-01-2017</p>
<p>REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER</p> <p>THOMAS E. FASSBENDER</p> <p>1117 WINFIELD WAY, SUITE 110</p> <p>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762 (916) 985-1870</p> <p>10/19/2017</p>	
<p><b>WC</b></p> <p>WARREN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.</p> <p>1117 WINFIELD WAY, SUITE 110</p> <p>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762 (916) 985-1870</p>	
<p>EXISTING SITE</p>	<p>PROJECT: VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH</p> <p>931 LASSEN LANE</p> <p>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762</p> <p>EL DORADO HILLS, CALIFORNIA</p>
<p>SHEET NO.</p>	<p><b>C0.0</b></p>



GRAPHIC SCALE



THIS DRAWING MAY HAVE BEEN ENLARGED OR REDUCED.

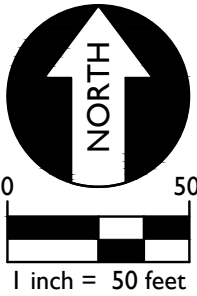
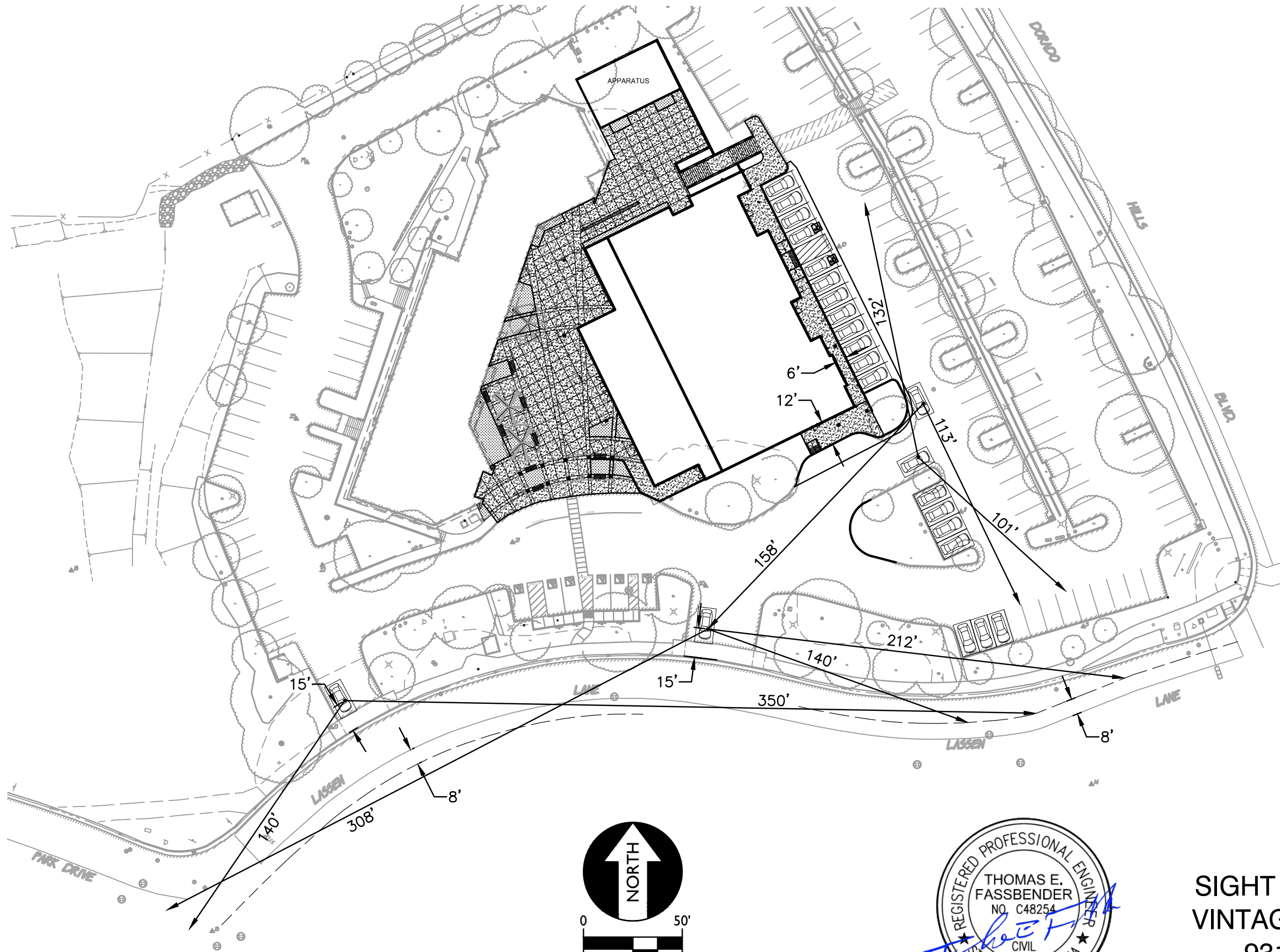


PARKING	
PARKING COUNT EXISTING:	180 REGULAR 6 ACCESSIBLE 186 TOTAL
PARKING COUNT PHASE 1:	167 REGULAR 8 ACCESSIBLE 175 TOTAL
PARKING COUNT PHASE 2:	42 REGULAR 2 ACCESSIBLE 163 REGULAR PHASE 1 8 ACCESSIBLE PHASE 1 215 TOTAL

PARKING REQUIRED	
SANCTUARY SEATING:	582
NURSERY/CRY ROOM:	20
	602
1 SPACE PER 4 SEATS:	602/4=151 SPACES REQUIRED
SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSROOMS:	13
1 SPACE PER CLASSROOM	13x1=13 SPACES REQUIRED
TOTAL:	164 SPACES REQUIRED

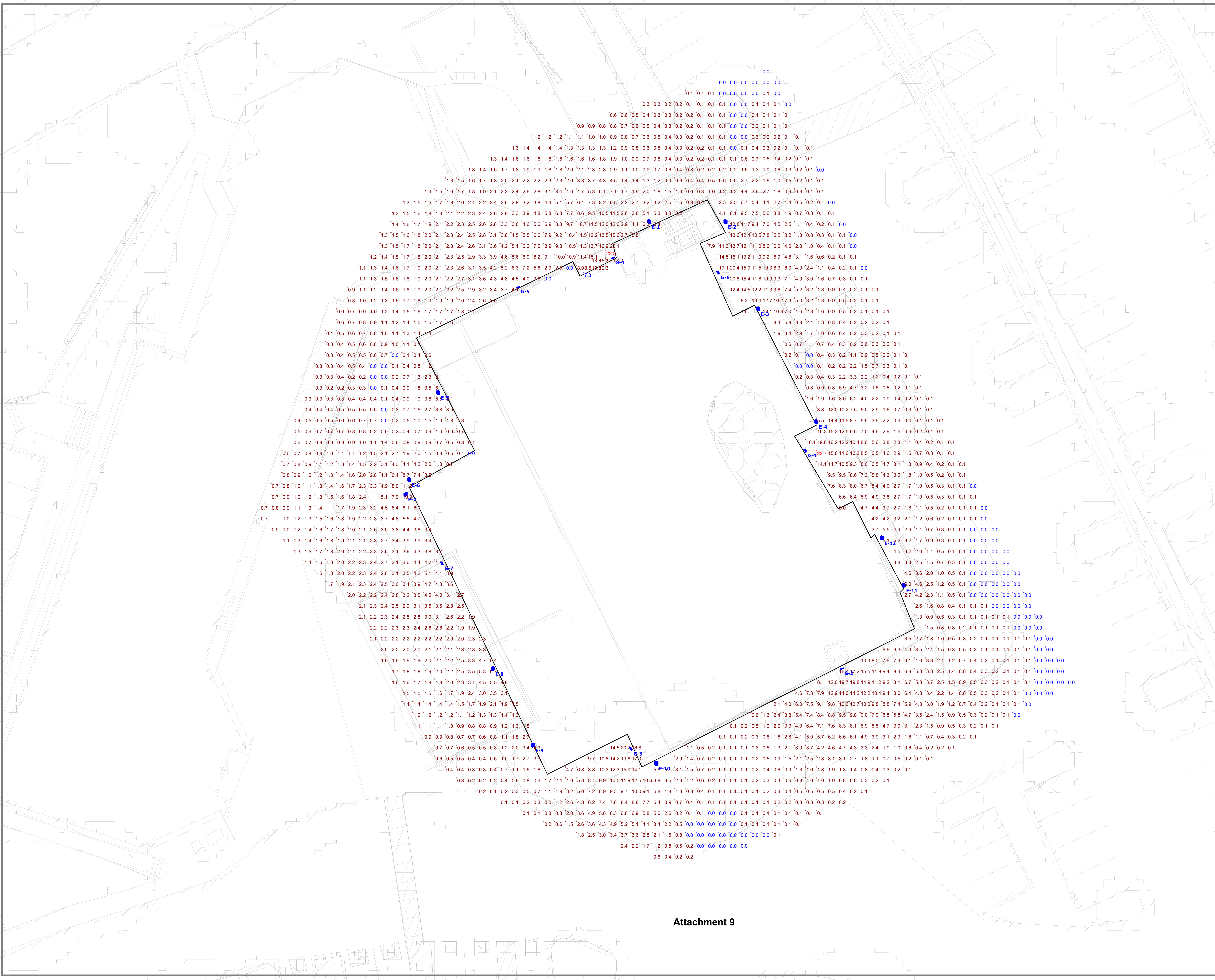
	A.P.N. _____	BENCHMARK NO. 4	ELEV. 643.93
	HORIZONTAL SCALE:	AS NOTED	VERTICAL SCALE: AS NOTED
	AGENCY APPROVAL	DATE	JOB NO.: 16-148
	REVISIONS	DATE	
	NO.	DESCRIPTION	
	DESIGNED:	DATE	
	DRAWN:	DATE	
	CHECKED:	DATE	
	DATE:	09-01-2017	
	<b>TITLE: PARKING EXHIBIT</b> <b>PROJECT: VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH</b> <b>931 LASSEN LANE</b> <b>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762</b> <small>EL DORADO HILLS CALIFORNIA</small>		
	<b>SHEET NO. C3.0</b>		





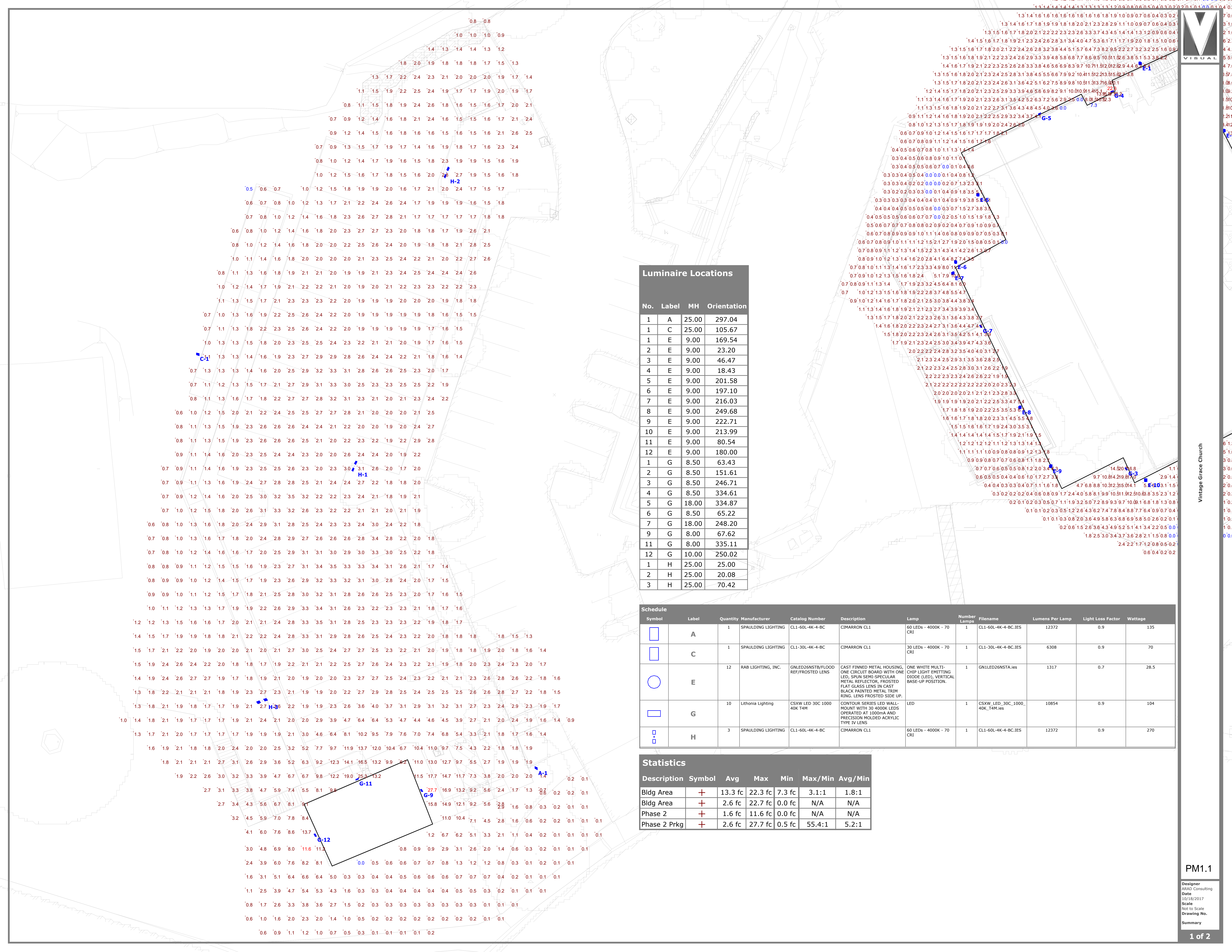
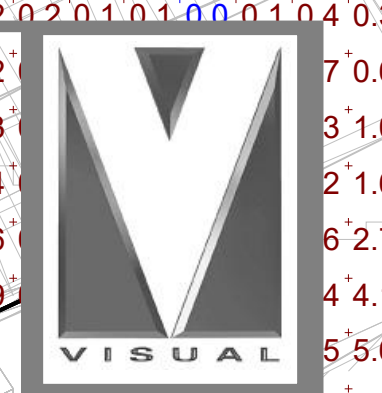
SIGHT DISTANCE EXHIBIT  
 VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH  
 931 LASSEN LANE  
 EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762





Attachment 9





### Luminaire Locations

No.	Label	MH	Orientation
1	A	25.00	297.04
1	C	25.00	105.67
1	E	9.00	169.54
2	E	9.00	23.20
3	E	9.00	46.47
4	E	9.00	18.43
5	E	9.00	201.58
6	E	9.00	197.10
7	E	9.00	216.03
8	E	9.00	249.68
9	E	9.00	222.71
10	E	9.00	213.99
11	E	9.00	80.54
12	E	9.00	180.00
1	G	8.50	63.43
2	G	8.50	151.61
3	G	8.50	246.71
4	G	8.50	334.61
5	G	18.00	334.87
6	G	8.50	65.22
7	G	18.00	248.20
9	G	8.00	67.62
11	G	8.00	335.11
12	G	10.00	250.02
1	H	25.00	25.00
2	H	25.00	20.08
3	H	25.00	70.42

Symbol	Label	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Lamp	Number Lamps	Filename	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage
	A	1	SPAULDING LIGHTING	CL1-60L-4K-4-BC	CIMARRON CL1	60 LEDs - 4000K - 70 CRI	1	CL1-60L-4K-4-BC.IES	12372	0.9	135
	C	1	SPAULDING LIGHTING	CL1-30L-4K-4-BC	CIMARRON CL1	30 LEDs - 4000K - 70 CRI	1	CL1-30L-4K-4-BC.IES	6308	0.9	70
	E	12	RAB LIGHTING, INC.	GNLED26NSTB/FLOOD REF/FROSTED LENS	CAST FINNED METAL HOUSING, ONE CIRCUIT BOARD WITH ONE LED, SPIN SEMI-SPECULAR METAL REFLECTOR, FROSTED FLAT GLASS LENS IN CAST BLACK PAINTED METAL TRIM RING, LENS FROSTED SIDE UP.	ONE WHITE MULTI-DIODE (LED), VERTICAL BASE-UP POSITION.	1	GN1LED26NSTA.ies	1317	0.7	28.5
	G	10	Lithonia Lighting	CSXW LED 30C 1000 40K T4M	CONTOUR SERIES LED WALL-MOUNT WITH 30 4000K LEDs OPERATED AT 1000MA AND PRECISION MOLDED ACRYLIC TYPE IV LENS	LED	1	CSXW_LED_30C_1000_40K_T4M.ies	10854	0.9	104
	H	3	SPAULDING LIGHTING	CL1-60L-4K-4-BC	CIMARRON CL1	60 LEDs - 4000K - 70 CRI	1	CL1-60L-4K-4-BC.IES	12372	0.9	270

### Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Bldg Area	+	13.3 fc	22.3 fc	7.3 fc	3.1:1	1.8:1
Bldg Area	+	2.6 fc	22.7 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Phase 2	+	1.6 fc	11.6 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Phase 2 Prkg	+	2.6 fc	27.7 fc	0.5 fc	55.4:1	5.2:1

Vintage Grace Church

PM1.1

Designer  
ARAD Consulting  
Date  
10/18/2017  
Scale  
Not to Scale  
Drawing No.  
Summary



# VINTAGE GRACE

Attachment 10

## 931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

### CONDITIONAL USE MODIFICATION 10.19.2017

#### SHEET INDEX

##### .GENERAL.

G0.0 COVER SHEET  
G0.1 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

##### .CIVIL / LANDSCAPE.

C0.0 EXISTING SITE  
C1.0 PRELIMINARY GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN  
C2.0 PRELIMINARY SEWER AND WATER PLAN  
C3.0 PARKING EXHIBIT  
L0.0 PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PLAN  
L1.0 TREE DEMOLITION PLAN

##### .ARCHITECTURAL SITE.

AS1.1 ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN  
AS1.2 FIELD BUILDING (PHASE 2)

##### .ARCHITECTURAL.

A1.1 FLOOR PLANS  
A2.1 ROOF PLAN  
A3.1 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS  
A4.1 BUILDING SECTIONS



CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer: STACEY HALL

C-31704

COVER SHEET  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

## PROJECT INFORMATION

## VICINITY MAP

## PROJECT TEAM

#### BUILDING INFORMATION

CONSTRUCTION TYPE: TYPE IIB  
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2-STORY  
OVERALL BUILDING AREA: 23,000 S.F.  
OVERALL BUILDING AREA W/ OVERHANGS: 28,925 S.F.  
FIRST FLOOR BUILDING AREA: 9,666 S.F.  
SECOND FLOOR BUILDING AREA: 13,344 S.F.  
OCCUPANCY (BUILDING): A-3, B, E  
FIRE SPRINKLER: YES

#### SITE INFORMATION

A.P.N.: 120-141-01-100  
LOT AREA: 5.12 ACRES  
ZONE DESIGNATION: RM  
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: LA

#### APPLICABLE CODES

2016 BUILDING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PART 1, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC), PART 2, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE (CEC), PART 3, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE (CMC), PART 4, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (CPC), PART 5, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE (CEC), PART 6, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, PART 9, TITLE 24 C.C.R.  
2016 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE (CAL GREEN), PART 11, TITLE 24 C.C.R.



**PROJECT  
SITE**

#### OWNER / APPLICANT

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#### CIVIL

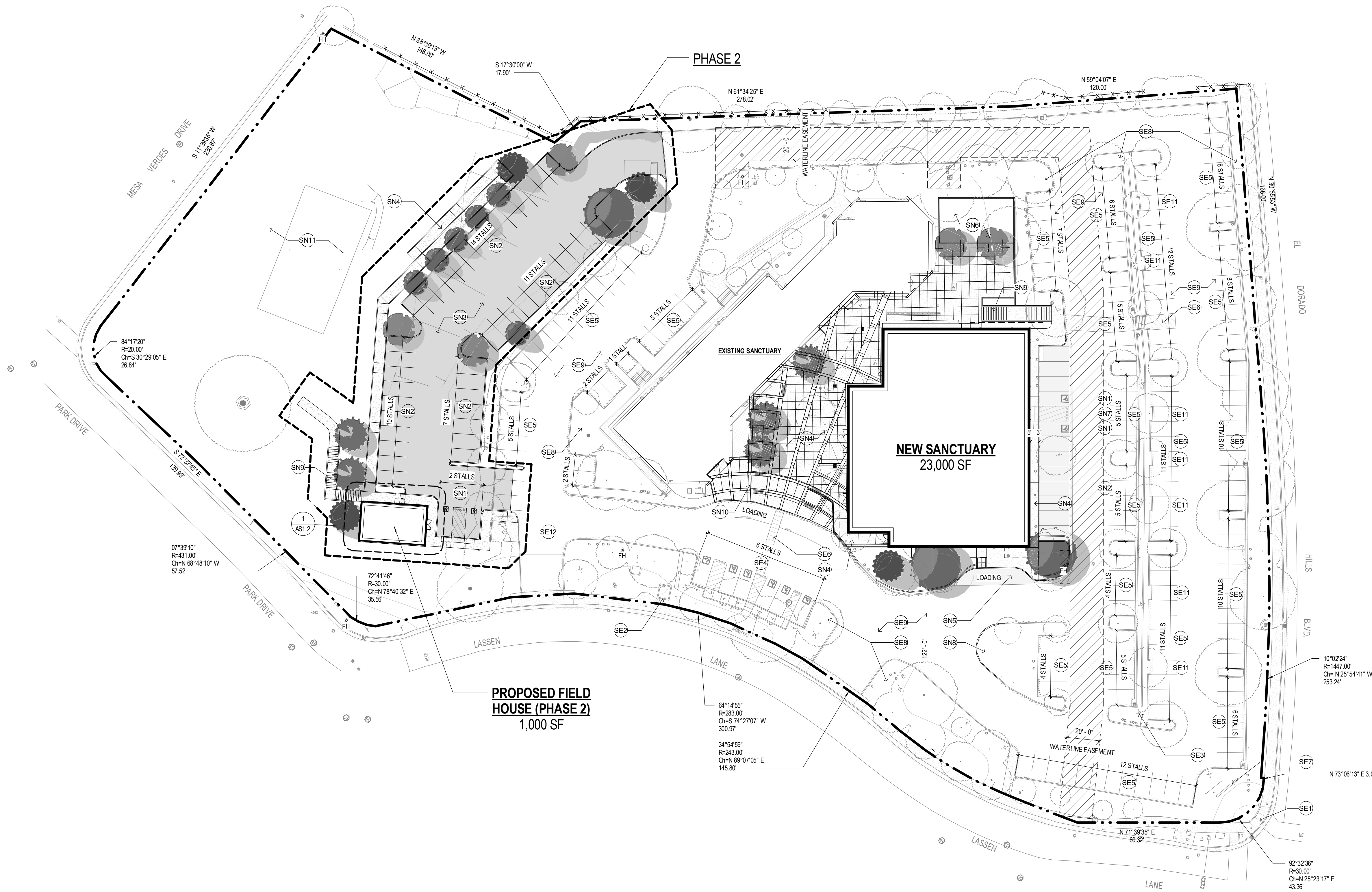
WARREN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.  
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G0.0  
17/03/15  
10-19-2017  
REVISED



# ABBREVIATIONS

AC	AIR CONDITIONING(ER)	CR	CORROSION RESISTANT	FB	FACE BRICK	IAQ	INDOOR AIR QUALITY	NC	NOISE CRITERIA	RPM	REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE	UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
A AMP	AMPERE	CS	COUNTERSINK	FC	FOOT CANDLE	IAW	IN ACCORDANCE WITH	NC	NORMALLY CLOSED	RPZ	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER	UGT	UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
AAP	COMPRESSED AIR	CS	COMBINATION SEWER	FCEU	FLUTED CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	IBC	INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE	NC	NURSE CALL	RS	REFRIGERANT SUCTION	UH	UNIT HEATER
AAV	ALARM PANEL	CS	CONCRETE WATER SUPPLY	FCEU	FLOOR CLEAN OUT	INT	INTERCOM	NEC	NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE	RAL	RAIN WATER LEADERS SENSOR	UL	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES
AB	AUTOMATIC AIR VENT	CSK	COUNTERSUNK	FCU	FAN COIL UNIT	ID	INSIDE DIAMETER	NEMA	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSN.	S	SNK	UNEX	UNECAVATED
AB	ANCHOR BOLT	CSMU	CALCIUM SILICATE MASONRY UNIT	FD	FIRE DAMPER	IE	INVERT ELEVATION	NEUT	NEUTRAL	S	SANITARY SEWER	UNFIN	UNFINISHED
ABS	ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE-STYRENE	CSP	COMBINATION STANDPIPE	FD	FLOOR DRAIN	IES	ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY	NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT	S	SOAP DISH	UNO	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
AC	ACOUSTICAL CEILING	CSU	CONSTRUCTON JOINT	FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION	IF	INSIDE FACE	NO	NORMALLY OPEN	S	SOUTH	UR	URINAL
AC	ALTERNATING CURRENT	CSWK	CEASEWORK	FDN	FOUNDATION	IG	ISOLATED GROUND	NO	NUMBER	S	SPRINKLER LINE	URD	UNDERGROUND RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
ACC	AIR COOLED CONDENSER	CT	COOLING TOWER	FDR	FEEDER	IH	INTAKE HOOD	NO	NITROUS OXIDE	SA	SHOCK ABSORBER	US	UTILITY SHELF
ACCU	AIR COOLED CONDENSING UNIT	CT	CERAMIC TILE	FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	IS	ISOLATION JOINT	NOM	NOMINAL	SA	SUPPLY AIR	UTIL	UTILITY
ADM	ALUMINUM COMPOSITE MATERIAL	CT	CURRENT TRANSFORMER	FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET	IS	IN JOIST SPACE	NS	NEUTRAL MAINTENANCE	SAN	SANITARY WASTE	UV	UNIT VENTILATOR
AD	ACCESS DOOR	CTR	CENTER	FFC	FINISH FLOOR	IS	INTERMEDIATE METAL CONDUIT	NTS	NOT TO SCALE	SC	SECURITY	V	VOLT
AD	AREA DRAIN	CJ	COPPER	FFE	FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION	IN	INCH	OM	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	SC	SOLID CORE	V	VACUUM
ADDN	ADDITION OR ADDITIONAL	CJ	CONDENSING UNIT	FI	FIRE HOSE CABINET	INC	INCLUDE (ING)	O	OUT TO OUT	SC	SHOWER CURTAIN	V	VACUUM
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE	CJ	COMBINATION UNIT	FIG	FIGURE	INSUL	INSULATION	OA	OVERALL	SC	SEAL COATING	VA	VALVE
ADJT	ADJACENT	CUH	CABINET UNIT HEATER	FIN	FINISH	INT	INTERIOR	OA	OUTSIDE AIR	SCD	SEAT COVER DISPENSER	VAC	VACUUM
ADMIN	ADMINISTRATION	CW	COLD WATER	FIW	FINISH FLOOR	IP	IRON PIPE	OBS	OBSOLETE	SOH	SHOWER CURTAIN HOOKS	VAV	VARIABLE AIR VOLUME
AF	AIR FILTER	CW	CONDOM VENDOR	FIX	FIXTURE	IW	INDIRECT WASTE	OC	ON CENTER	SCHED	SCHEDULE	VB	VAPOR BARRIER
AF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR	CWR	CHILLED WATER RETURN	FL	FLOOR	JAN	JANITOR	OC	ON CENTER	SCR	SHOWER CURTAIN ROD	VB	VINYL BASE
AHJ	AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION	CWS	CHILLED WATER SUPPLY	FL	FLOOR	JAN	JANITOR	OD	OVERFLOW DRAIN	SCD	STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE	VEF	VENT BELOW FLOOR
AHU	AIR HANDLING UNIT	CYL	CUBIC YARD	FL	FLOOR	JCT	JUNCTION BOX	OF	OUTSIDE FACE	SCUT	SCUTTLE	VCB	VENTED COVE BASE
AI	AREA INLET	FL	FLOOR	FLM	FULL LENGTH MIRROR	JO	JOIST	OVFL	OVERFLOW	SOW	SOFT COLD WATER	VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
ALT	ALTERNATE	FLM	FULL LENGTH MIRROR	FM	FACTORY MUTUAL	JFB	JOINT FILLER BOARD	OF	OWNER FURNISHED CONTRACTOR INSTALLED	SD	SOAP DISPENSER	VCT	VINYL COMPOSITION TILE
ALUM	ALUMINUM	FM	FIRE MAN	FM	FACTORY MUTUAL	JT	JOINT	OFF	OFFICE	SD	SMOKE DAMPER	VD	VOLUME DAMPER - MANUAL
AMB	AMBIENT	FM	FLOW MEASURING EQUIPMENT	FM	FIRE MAN	KCJ	KEYED CONSTRUCTION JOINT	OFI	OWNER FURNISHED OWNER INSTALLED	SD	SMOKE DETECTOR	VLD	VOLUME
ANCH	ANCHOR	D	DEPTH	FM	FLOW MEASURING EQUIPMENT	KD	KNOCKDOWN	OHP	OVERHEAD POWER	SD	STORM DRAIN	VENT	VENTILATION
AP	ACCESS PANEL	DB	DRY BULB	D	DATA	FO	FACE OF	OHT	OVERHEAD TELEPHONE	SE	SEAM EXHAUST VENT	VERT	VERTICAL
APC	ACOUSTICAL PANEL CEILING	DB	DECIBEL	DBA	DEFORMED BAR ANCHOR	FOC	FACE OF CONCRETE	OP	OPENING	SEC	SECONDARY	VEST	VESTIBULE
APPROX	APPROXIMATE	DBL	DOUBLE	DBA	DEFORMED BAR ANCHOR	FOC	FACE OF CONCRETE	OP	OPPOSITE	SECY	SECRETARY	VF	VINYL FLOOR
AR	AIR RESISTING	DC	DIRECT CURRENT	DC	DIRECT CURRENT	FOF	FACE OF FINISH	OS&Y	OUTSIDE SCREW AND YOKE	SENS	SENSIBLE	VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE
ARCH	ARCHITECTURAL	DC	DUST COLLECTOR	DCJ	DUMMY CONTROL JOINT	FOF	FACE OF FINISH	OTCS	OPEN TO CEILING SPACE	SF	SQUARE FOOT	VM	VOLTMETER
ASB	ASBESTOS	DCJ	DUMMY CONTROL JOINT	DCJ	DUMMY CONTROL JOINT	FOR	FUEL OIL RETURN	OVHD	OVERHEAD	SF	SQUARE FOOT	VOL	VOLUME
ASPH	ASPHALT	DE	DEIONIZED WATER	DE	DEGREE	FOS	FUEL OIL SUPPLY	P	PAINT	SFCMU	SPLIT-FACED CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	VP	VENER PLASTER
AUTO	AUTOMATIC	DE	DEIONIZED WATER	DEG	DEGREE	FOS	FACE OF STUD	P	POLE	SGL	SINGLE	VPM	VARIABLE SPEED MOTOR CONTROLLER
AV	AIR VENT	DEPR	DEPRESSION(ED)	DEPR	DEPRESSION(ED)	FP	FIRE PROOF	PT	PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE TEST PORT	SH	SHOWER	VT	VENT THROUGH ROOF
AV	AVERAGE	DET	DEPARTMENT	DET	DETENTION	FPD	FIRE PUMP DISCHARGE	PA	PUMP	SHM	SECURITY HOLLOW METAL	VTR	VENT THROUGH ROOF
AW	American WIRE GAUGE	DET	DETENTION	DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	FR	FIRE PER MINUTE	PA	PUBLIC ADDRESS	SHM	SECURITY HOLLOW METAL	VWC	VINYL WALLCOVERING
AWP	ACOUSTICAL WALL PANEL	DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	FR	FIRE RESISTIVE	L	ANGLE	SHT	SHEET	W	WATER SERVICE
B to B	BACK TO BACK	DFR	DIESEL FUEL RETURN	DFR	DIESEL FUEL RETURN	FR	FRAME	L	LABORATORY COMPRESSED AIR	SHT	SHAWSOFT HOT LEG	W	WIDE WIDTH
BOD	BOILER	DPS	DIESEL FUEL SUPPLY	DPS	DIESEL FUEL SUPPLY	FR	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PANEL	LAB	LABORATORY	SL	SIMILAR	W	WASTE (PLUG)
BC	BALANCING COCK	DFV	DIESEL FUEL VENT	DFV	DIESEL FUEL VENT	FS	FLOOR SINK	LAM	LAMINATED	SLT	SLANT	W	WATT
BCMU	BURNISHED CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	DG	DOOR GRILLE	DG	DOOR GRILLE	FS	FLOOR SINK	LAV	LABORATORY	SM	SHEET METAL	W	WEST
BD	BOARD	DH	DUCT HEATER	DH	DUCT HEATER	FSS	FOLDING SHOWER SEAT	LB	LABORATORY	SND	SANITARY NAPKIN DISPOSAL	W	WIDE FLANGE
BD	BACK DRAFT DAMPER	DI	DUCTILE WATER	DI	DUCTILE WATER	FT	FEET FOOT	LBR	LUMBER	SNV	SANITARY NAPKIN VENDOR	W	WITH
BET	BETWEEN	DI	DUCTILE IRON	DI	DUCTILE IRON	FT	FEET FOOT	LBS	POUNDS	SP	STATIC PRESSURE (H2O)	WO	WITHOUT
BFP	BACKFLOW PREVENTOR	DIA	DIAMETER	DIA	DIAMETER	FT	FEET FOOT	LDG	LOADING	SP	STAND PIPE	WC	WALL COVERING
BFR	BELOW FLOOR	DIF	DIFFUSER	DIF	DIFFUSER	FT	FEET FOOT	LF	LINEAR FOOT (FEET)	SP	STATIC PRESSURE	WC	WALL COLUMN
BF	BOLTER FEED	DM	DIMENSION	DM	DIMENSION	FT	FEET FOOT	FTG	LENGTH (LONG)	SPC	SPECIFICATIONS	WC	WATER CLOSET
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE	DISC SW	DISCONNECT SWITCH	DISC SW	DISCONNECT SWITCH	FTG	FEET FOOT	FTG	LENGTH (LONG)	SPK	SPEAKER	WCC	WATER COOLED CONDENSER
BHP	BREAK HORSE POWER	DISC	DISCONNECT	DISC	DISCONNECT	FVC	FIRE VALVE CABINET	FTG	LENGTH (LONG)	SPL	SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL	WCL	WATER CLOSET/LAVATORY COMBINATION
BKR	BREAKER	DISC	DISCONNECT	DISC	DISCONNECT	FVC	FIRE VALVE CABINET	FTG	LENGTH (LONG)	SPL	SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL	WCO	WALL CLEAN OUT
BL	BUILDING LINE	DISCH	DISCHARGE	DISCH	DISCHARGE	FWC	FABRIC WALL COVERING	G	GRILLE	SPL BLK	SPLASH BLOCK	WDO	WOOD WINDOW
BLDG	BUILDING	DISTR	DISTRIBUTION	DISTR	DISTRIBUTION	G	GRILLE	LL	LIVE LOAD	SO	SQUARE	WF	WASH FOUNTAIN
BLK	BLOCK	DL	DEAD LOAD	DL	DEAD LOAD	LL	LIVE LOAD	LLH	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL	SS	STAINLESS STEEL	WH	WALL HYDRANT
BLKG	BLOCKING	DM	DAMPEN MOTOR	DM	DAMPEN MOTOR	LLH	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL	LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL	SSA	STORM SHELTER AREA	WFM	WATER FLOW MEASURING DEVICE
BM	BENCH MARK	DMPR	DAMPEN MOTOR	DMPR	DAMPEN MOTOR	LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL	LOC	LOCATION	SS	SOLID SURFACE	WHM	WATT HOUR METER
BM	BENCH MARK	DN	DOWN	DN	DOWN	LOC	LOCATION	GALV	GALVANIZED	SS	SOLID SURFACE	WI	WROUGHT IRON
BOD	BOTTOM OF DUCT	DO OR	DITTO	DO OR	DITTO	LONG	LONGITUDINAL	GB	GRAB BAR	SS	SOLID SURFACE	WLR	WATER LOOP RETURN
BOD	BOTTOM OF FOOTING	DOR	DAMP ROOFING	DOR	DAMP ROOFING	LOX	LIQUID OXYGEN	GEN	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	SS	SOLID SURFACE	WLS	WATER LOOP SUPPLY
BOTT	BOTTOM	DPS	DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH	DPS	DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH	LPG	LIQUID PROPANE GAS	GCO	GRADE CLEAN OUT	SS	SOLID SURFACE	WMT	WATER MOTOR GONG
BRDG	BRIDGING	DR	DOOR	DR	DOOR	LPR	LOW PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	GOMU	GLAZED CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	ST	STAR	WNG	WATER MOTOR GONG
BRG	BEARING	DR	DOOR	DR	DOOR	LPS	LOW PRESSURE STEAM SUPPLY	GD	GARBAGE DISPOSAL	ST	STORM SEWER	WNSCT	WAINSCOT
BRKT	BRACKET	DR	DOWN	DR	DOWN	LR	LIVING ROOM	GEN	GENERAL	STAGD	STAGED	WP	WEATHERPROOF
BSMT	BASEMENT	DS	DOWNSPOUT	DS	DOWNSPOUT	LS	LIVING ROOM	GEN	GENERATOR	STC	SOUND TRANSMISSION GLASS	WRB	WATERPROOF BATH
BT	BATH TUB	DSL	DOWNSPOUT	DSL	DOWNSPOUT	LSC	LIFE SAFETY CODE	GFA	GROSS FLOOR AREA	STD	STANDARD	WF	WATERPROOF
BTU	BRITISH THERMAL UNIT	DST	DOWNSPOUT	DST	DOWNSPOUT	LTD	LIGHT TRANSFER DUCT	GFR	GROSS FLOOR AREA	STR	STRINGER	WFG	WATERPROOFING
BTUH	BRITISH THERMAL UNIT PER HOUR	DTR	DUCT THRU ROOF	DTR	DUCT THRU ROOF	LTG	LIGHTING	LTG	LIGHTING	STR	STRUCTURAL - STRUCTURE	WR	WATER RESISTANT
BUR	BUILT UP ROOFING	DSP	DRY STANDPIPE	DSP	DRY STANDPIPE	LTG	LIGHTING	LV	LABORATORY VACUUM	SUB	SUBSTATION	WR	WASTE RECEPTACLE
BV	BALL VALVE	DTL	DETAIL	DTL	DETAIL	LW	LEAVING WATER TEMPERATURE	LV	LABORATORY VACUUM	SUBFL	SUBFLOOR	WSP	WET STAND PIPE
C	CONDENSER WATER	DTR	DUCT THRU ROOF	DTR	DUCT THRU ROOF	LWT	LEAVING WATER TEMPERATURE	LW	LEAVING WATER TEMPERATURE	SURF	SURFACE	WT	WEIGHT
C	CONDUIT	DWG	DRAWING	DWG	DRAWING	M	THOUSAND	M	THOUSAND	SUSP	SUSPENDED	WW	WARM WHITE
CA	COMBUSTION AIR	DWR	DRAWER	DWR	DRAWER	MA	MIXED AIR	MA	MIXED AIR	SV	SOLENOID VALVE	WWF	WELDED WIRE FABRIC
CAB	CABINET	DWS	DOUBLE EXTRA STRONG	DWS	DOUBLE EXTRA STRONG	MA	MIXED AIR	MA	MIXED AIR	SW	SHORT WAY	XMR	TRANSFORMER
CANT	CANTILEVER	E	EAST	E	EAST	MA	MIXED AIR	MA	MIXED AIR	SWB	SWITCH BOARD	YD	YARD
CAP	CAPACITY	EA	EACH	EA	EACH	MAC	MACHINE	MAC	MACHINE	SWD	SWITCH BOARD	YH	YARD HYDRANT
CAS	CASING	EAC	EXHAUST AIR	EAC	EXHAUST AIR	MAG	MAGNETIC	MAG	MAGNETIC	SWP	STEAM WORKING PORESSURE	Z	IMPEDANCE
CBD	CHALKBOARD	EAT	ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE	EAT	ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE	MAN	MANIFOLD	MAN	MANIFOLD	SYM	SYMMETRICAL	ZCV	ZONE CONTROL VALVE
CD	CONDENSATE DRAIN	EB	EXPANSION BOLT	EB	EXPANSION BOLT	MANT	MAINTENANCE	MANT	MAINTENANCE	T	TEMPERED	ZVB	ZONE VALVE BOX
CCTV	CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION	EC	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR	EC	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR	GR	GRADE	GR	GRADE	T & B	TOP & BOTTOM	&	AND
CE	COVER ELEVATION	EE	EACH END	EE	EACH END	GR	GRADE	GR	GRADE	T & G	TOP & GROOVE	@	AT
CEM	CEMENT	EER	ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO	EER	ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO	GS	GASOLINE	GS	GASOLINE	T	TREAD	ie	THAT IS
CENT	CENTRIFUGAL	EEW	EMERGENCY EFFICIENCY WASH	EEW	EMERGENCY EFFICIENCY WASH	GV	GATE VALVE	GV	GATE VALVE	TA	TRANSFER AIR	#	NUMBER
CER	CERAMIC	EWWS	EMERGENCY EYEWASH/SHOWER	EWWS	EMERGENCY EYEWASH/SHOWER	GW	GREASE WASTE	GW	GREASE WASTE	TAN	TANGENT		
CF	CUBIC FEET	EF	EXHAUST FAN	EF	EXHAUST FAN	GWB	GYPSSUM WALL BOARD	GWB	GYPSSUM WALL BOARD	TEL	TERMINAL BOX		
CFH	CUBIC FEET PER HOUR	EFF	EFFICIENCY	EFF	EFFICIENCY	GYP	GYPSSUM WALL BOARD	GYP	GYPSSUM WALL BOARD	TBL	TOWEL BAR		
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE	EH	ELECTRICAL HEATER	EH	ELECTRICAL HEATER	H	HEIGHT	H	HEIGHT	TBD	TACK BOARD		
CG	CORNER GUARD	EHS	EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEM	EHS	EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEM	H 1E	HOOK ONE END	H 1E	HOOK ONE END	TC	TEMPERATURE CONTROL		
CH	CHANNEL	EJ	EXPANSION JOINT	EJ	EXPANSION JOINT	HC	HANDICAP	HC	HANDICAP	TD	TRANSFER DUCT		
CI	CAST IRON	EL	ELEVATION	EL	ELEVATION	HCB	HANDICAP BENCH	HCB	HANDICAP BENCH	TDR	TRENCH DRAIN		
CI	CURB INLET	ELAS	ELASTOMERIC	ELAS	ELASTOMERIC	HCR	HOT / CHILLED WATER RETURN	HCR	HOT / CHILLED WATER RETURN	TDL	TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD		
CIP	CAST IN PLACE	ELEC	ELECTRICAL	ELEC	ELECTRICAL	HCS	HOT / CHILLED WATER SUPPLY	HCS	HOT / CHILLED WATER SUPPLY	TEL	TELEPHONE		
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	ELEV	ELEVATOR	ELEV	ELEVATOR	HDB	HAND BOARD	HDB	HAND BOARD	TEMP	TEMPERED - TEMPORARY		
CIRC	CIRCULATING	EMER	EMERGENCY	EMER	EMERGENCY	HDR	HAND BOARD	HDR	HAND BOARD	TEMP	TEMPERATURE		
CJ	CONTROL JOINT	EMD	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND	EMD	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND	HWD	HARDWOOD	HWD	HARDWOOD	TEXT	TEXTURED		
CJA	CONTROL JOINT ABOVE	EMT	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING	EMT	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING	HWR	HARDWARE	HWR	HARDWARE	TGL	TOGGLE		
CKT	CIRCUIT	EMV	EMERGENCY MIXING VALVE	EMV	EMERGENCY MIXING VALVE	HEV	HOSE END VALVE	HEV	HOSE END VALVE	TH	THRESHOLD		
CKT BK	CIRCUIT BREAKER	ENCL	ENCLOSURE	ENCL	ENCLOSURE	HD	HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE	HD	HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE	TH	THRESHOLD		
CL	CENTERLINE	ENTR	ENTRANCE	ENTR	ENTRANCE	HM	HOLLOW METAL	HM	HOLLOW METAL	THK	THICKNESS		
CL	CIRCUIT LINE	END	END OF MAIN DRIP	END	END OF MAIN DRIP	HMA	HAND OFF AUTOMATIC	HMA	HAND OFF AUTOMATIC	TMR	TILT MIRROR UNIT		
CLG	CEILING	EPO	EMERGENCY POWER OFF	EPO	EMERGENCY POWER OFF	HP	HIGH PRESSURE	HP	HIGH PRESSURE	TMR	TILT MIRROR UNIT		
CLOS	CLOSED	EQ	EQUAL	EQ	EQUAL	HPR	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	HPR	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	TOB	TOP OF BEAM		
CLR	CLEAR	EQU	EQUIPMENT	EQU	EQUIPMENT	HPS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	HPS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE		
CM	CEILING MOUNTED	ER	EXHAUST REGISTER	ER	EXHAUST REGISTER	HRS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	HRS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	TOF	TOP OF FOOTING		
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	ES	EMERGENCY SHOWER	ES	EMERGENCY SHOWER	HRS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN	HRS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM				

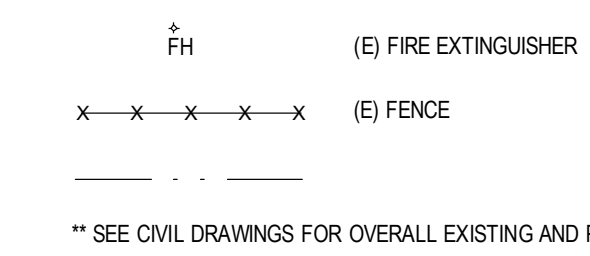


**ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"  
NORTH

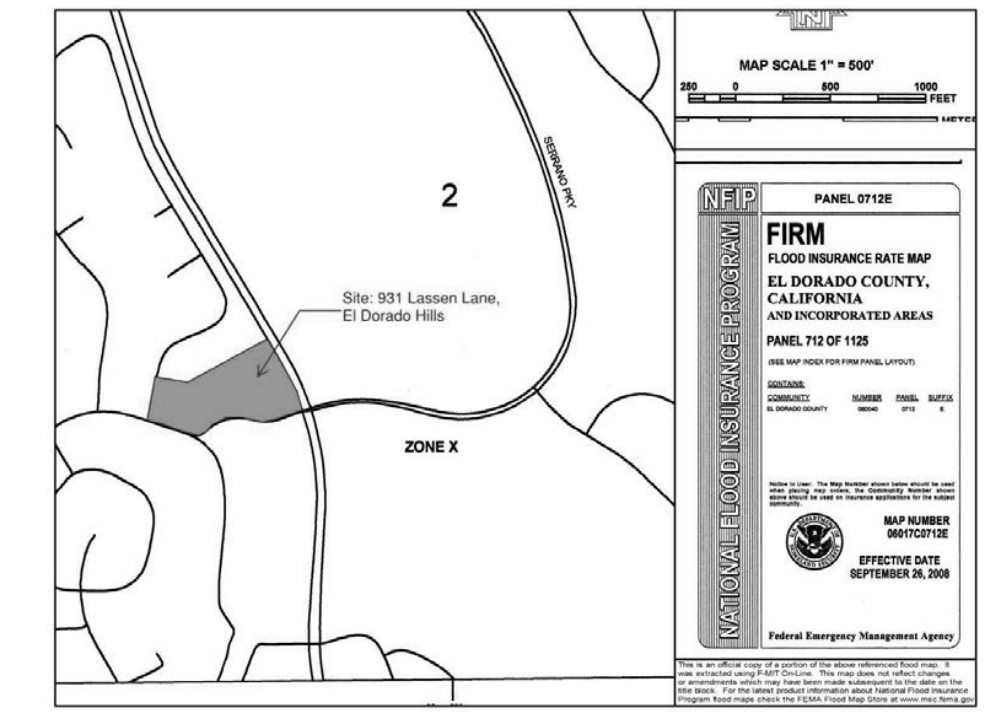
SITE (EXISTING)	
Key Value	Keystone Text
SE1	(E) PATH OF TRAVEL CURB CUT.
SE2	(E) TRANSFORMER.
SE3	(E) PARKING LOT LIGHT STANDARD, TYP.
SE4	(E) PARKING STALL (ADA - 9'x18', TYP).
SE5	(E) PARKING STALL (STANDARD - 9'x18', TYP).
SE6	(E) PATH OF TRAVEL STRIPING.
SE7	(E) MONUMENT SIGN.
SE8	(E) PLANTER, TYP.
SE9	(E) AC PAVING DRIVE AISLE, TYP.
SE10	(E) ATHLETIC FIELD (GRASS).
SE11	(E) PARKING TRAVEL (COMPACT - 9'x15'-6", TYP).
SE12	(E) TRASH ENCLOSURE.

SITE (NEW)	
Key Value	Keystone Text
SN1	(N) PARKING STALL (ADA - 9'x18', TYP). SLOPE 1.5% MAX. IN ANY DIRECTION.
SN2	(N) PARKING STALL (STANDARD - 9'x18', TYP).
SN3	(N) AC PARKING LOT.
SN4	(N) CONCRETE WALKWAY, INCLUDING INTEGRAL RAMP AND STAIR ACCESS.
SN5	(N) AC PAVING OVERLAY.
SN6	(N) PLAY APPARATUS.
SN7	(N) PATH OF TRAVEL STRIPING. SLOPE 1.5% MAX. IN ANY DIRECTION.
SN8	(N) STORM WATER TREATMENT FILTRATION AREA.
SN9	(N) STAIR.
SN10	(N) LANDSCAPE TRELLIS.
SN11	(N) MULTI-USE ACTIVITY FIELD (NEW TURF).

**SITE SYMBOL LEGEND**



\*\* SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR OVERALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKING COUNTS



**FLOOD ZONE MAP**  
FOR REFERENCE - N.T.S.

CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

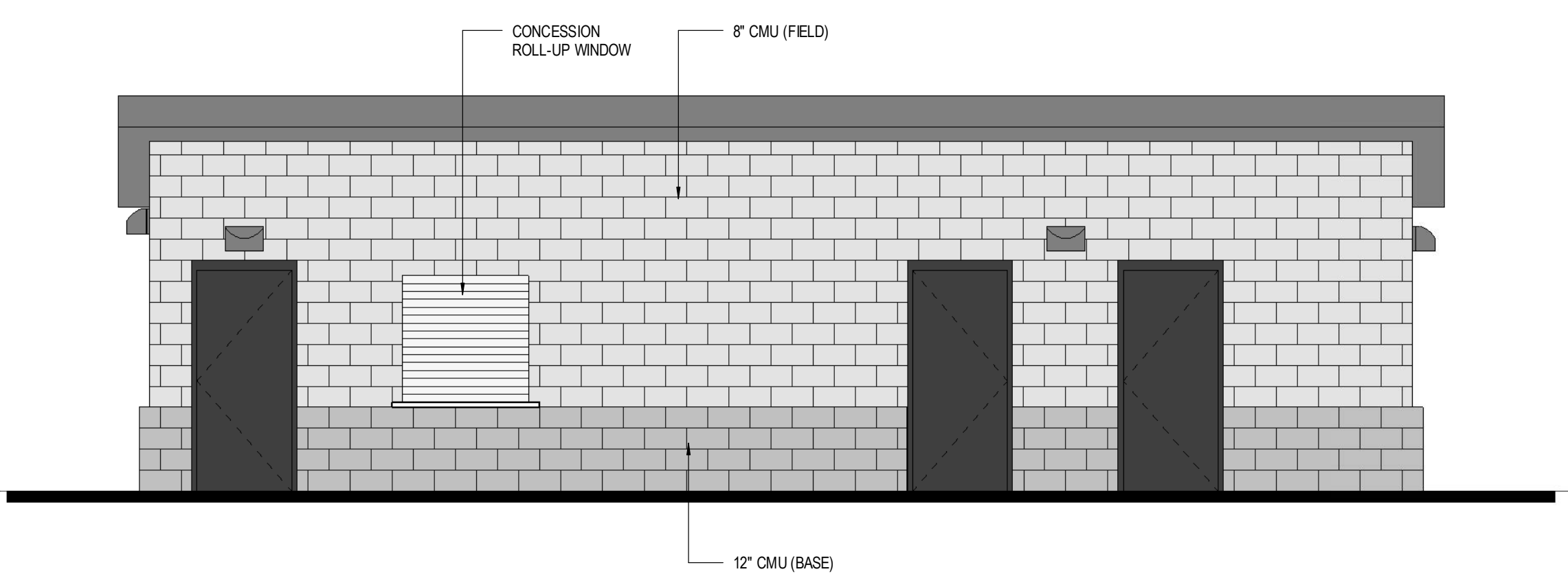
Designer: STACEY HALL  
C-31704

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

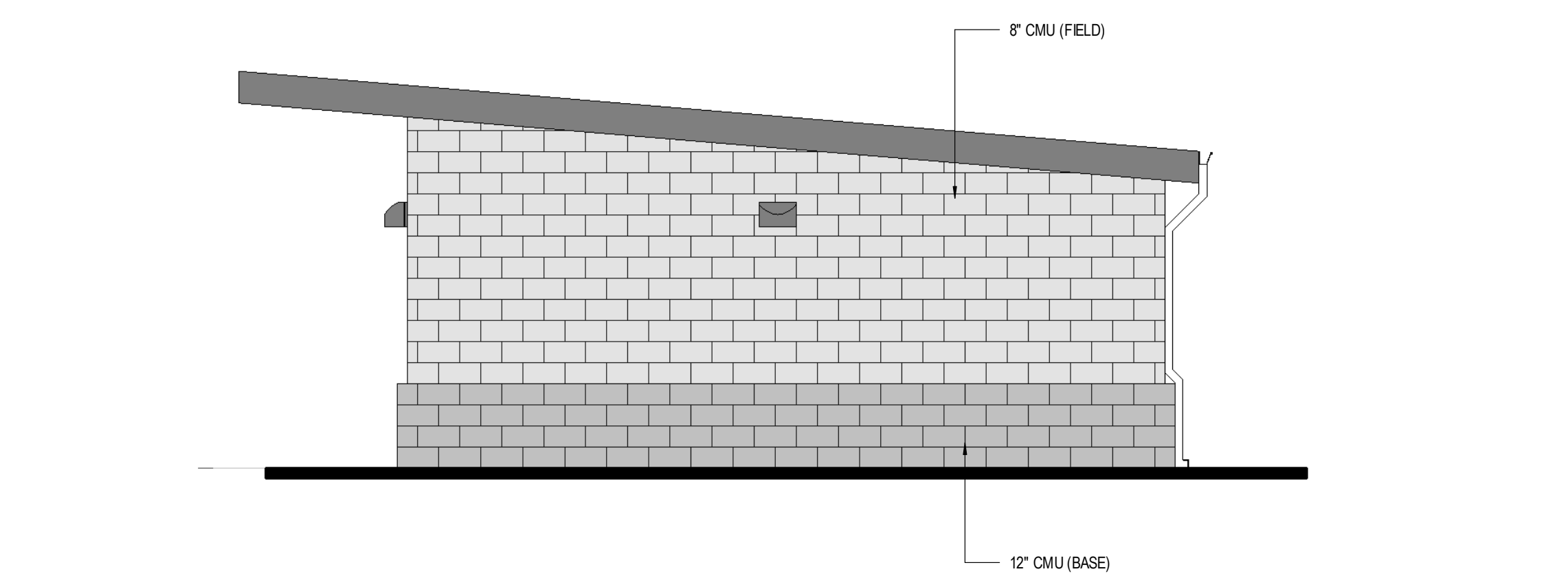
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REVISIONS



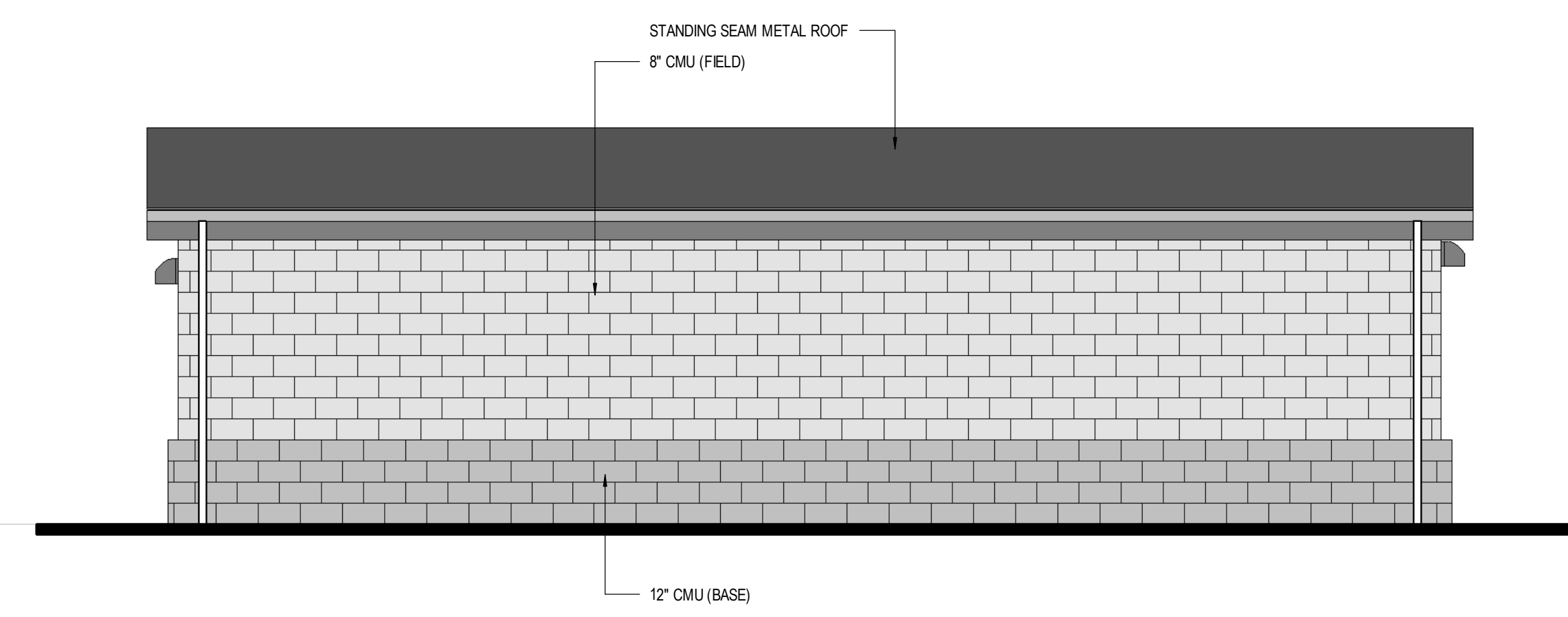
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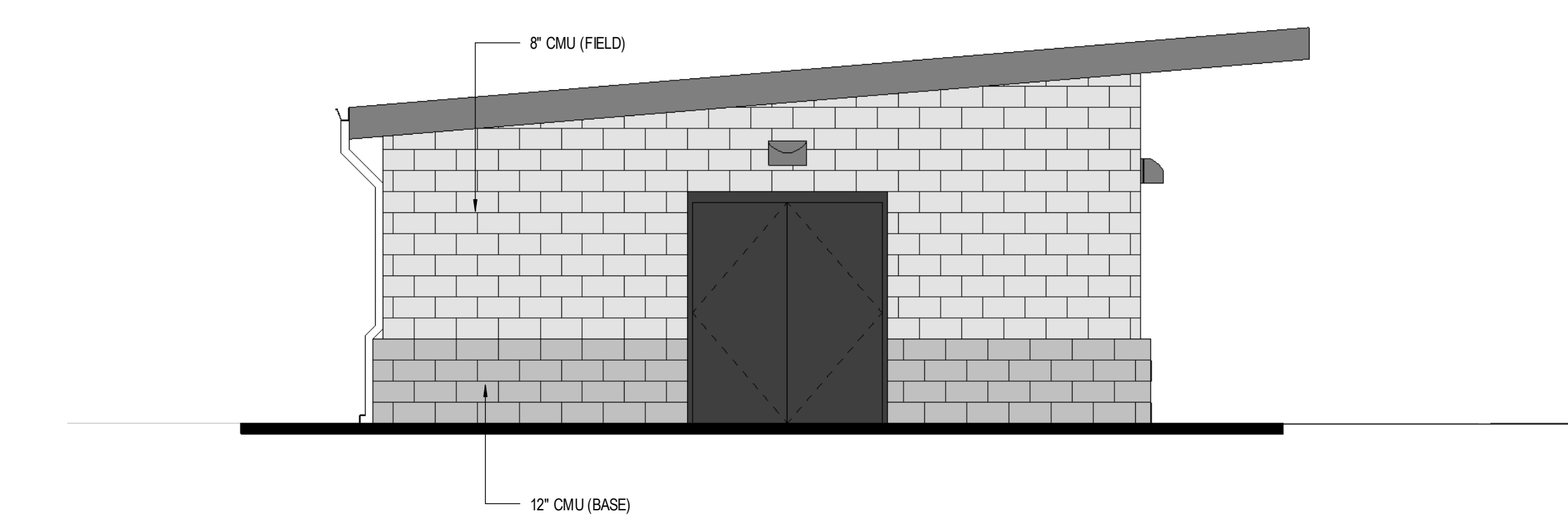
2 Elevation 1 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



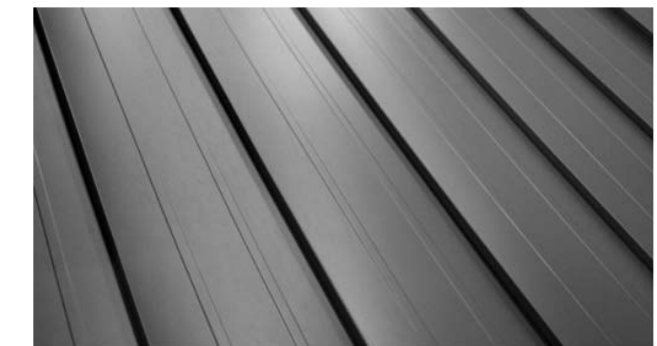
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AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



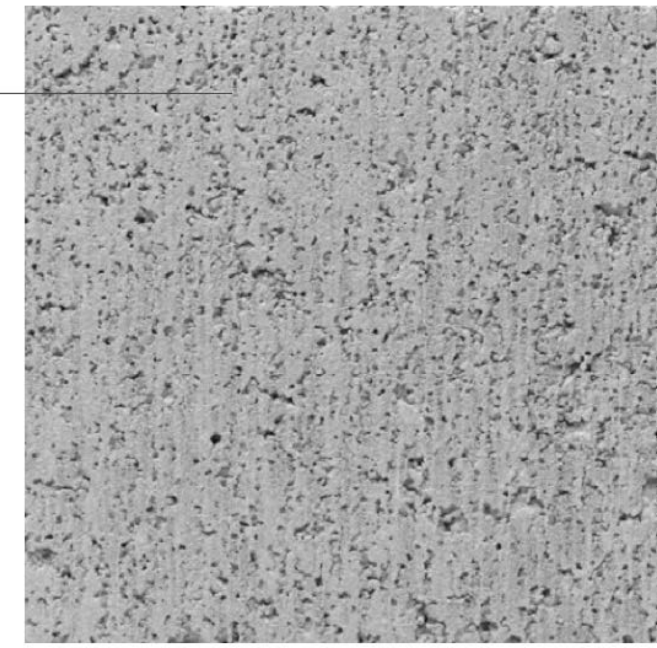
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AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



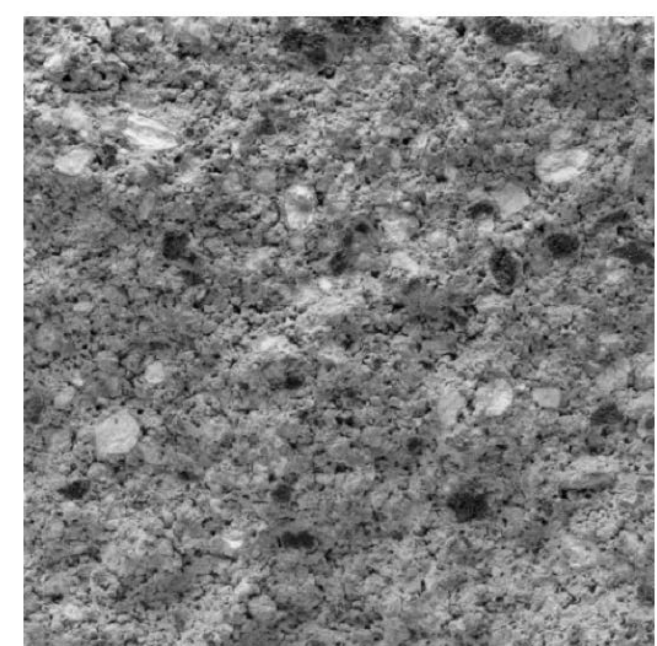
5 Elevation 4 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



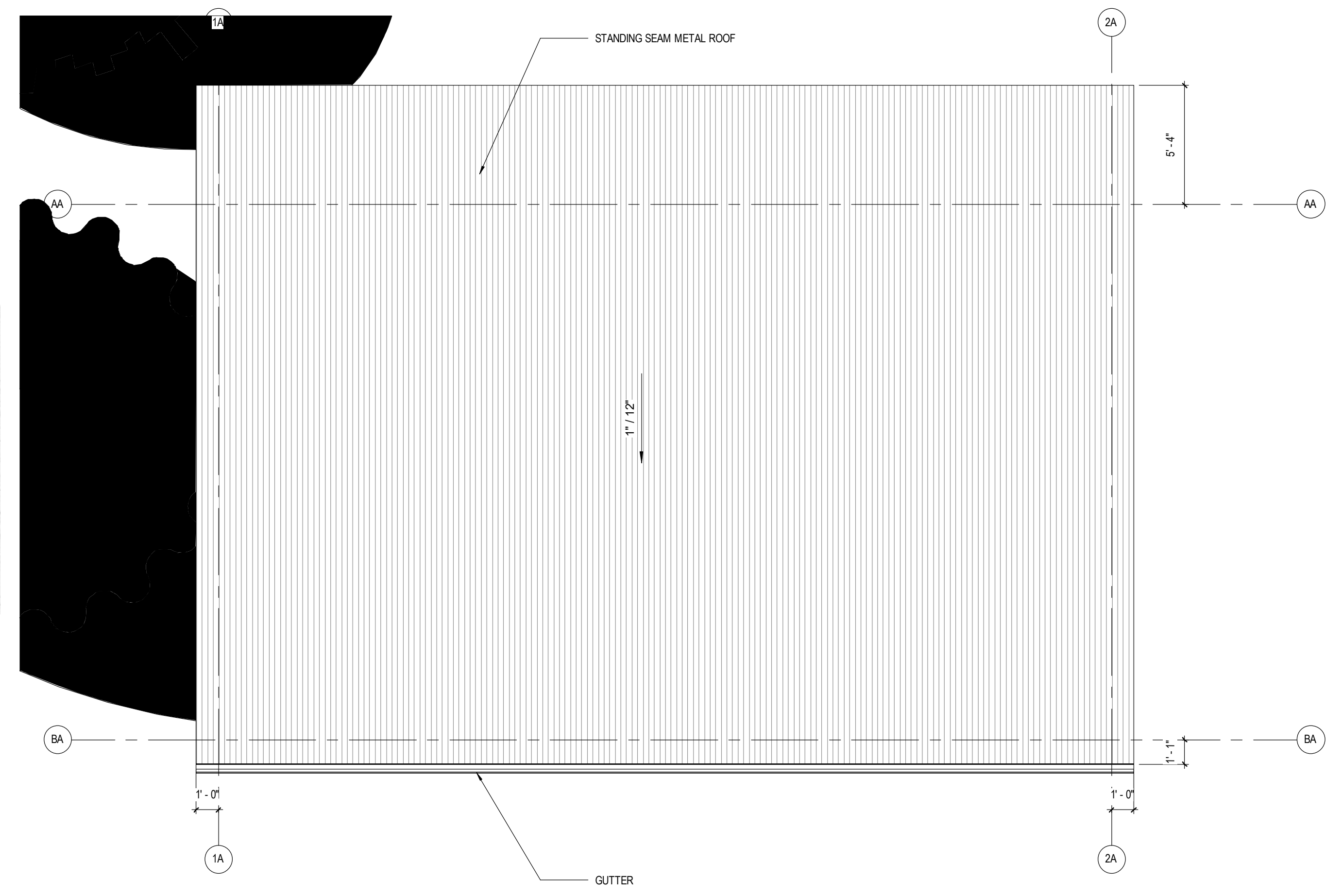
STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF  
MBCI CRAFTSMEN - CHARCOAL GREY



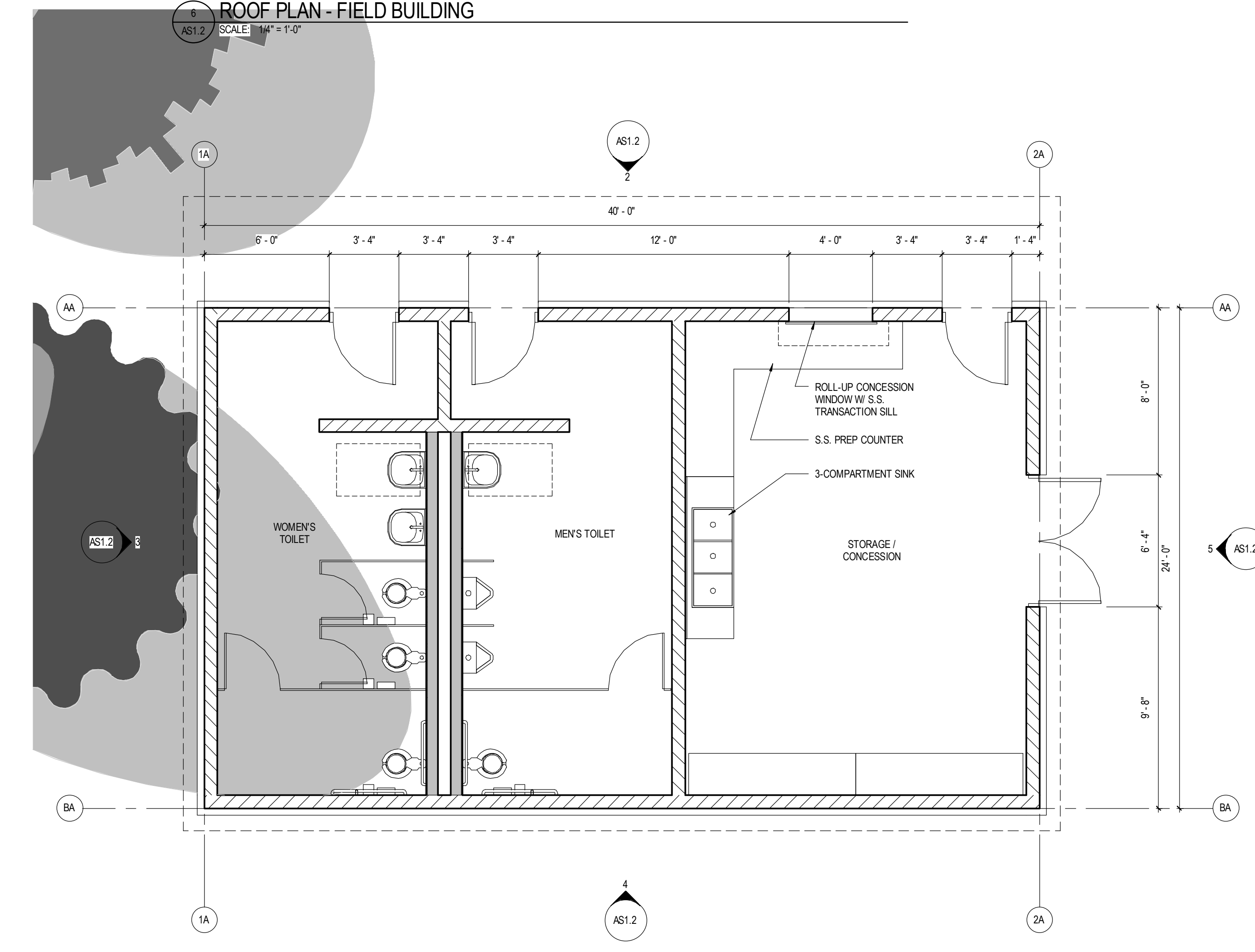
8" CMU  
BASALITE #725 STANDARD (SMOOTH)



12" CMU  
BASALITE #296 PREMIUM (SPLIT FACE)



6 ROOF PLAN - FIELD BUILDING  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



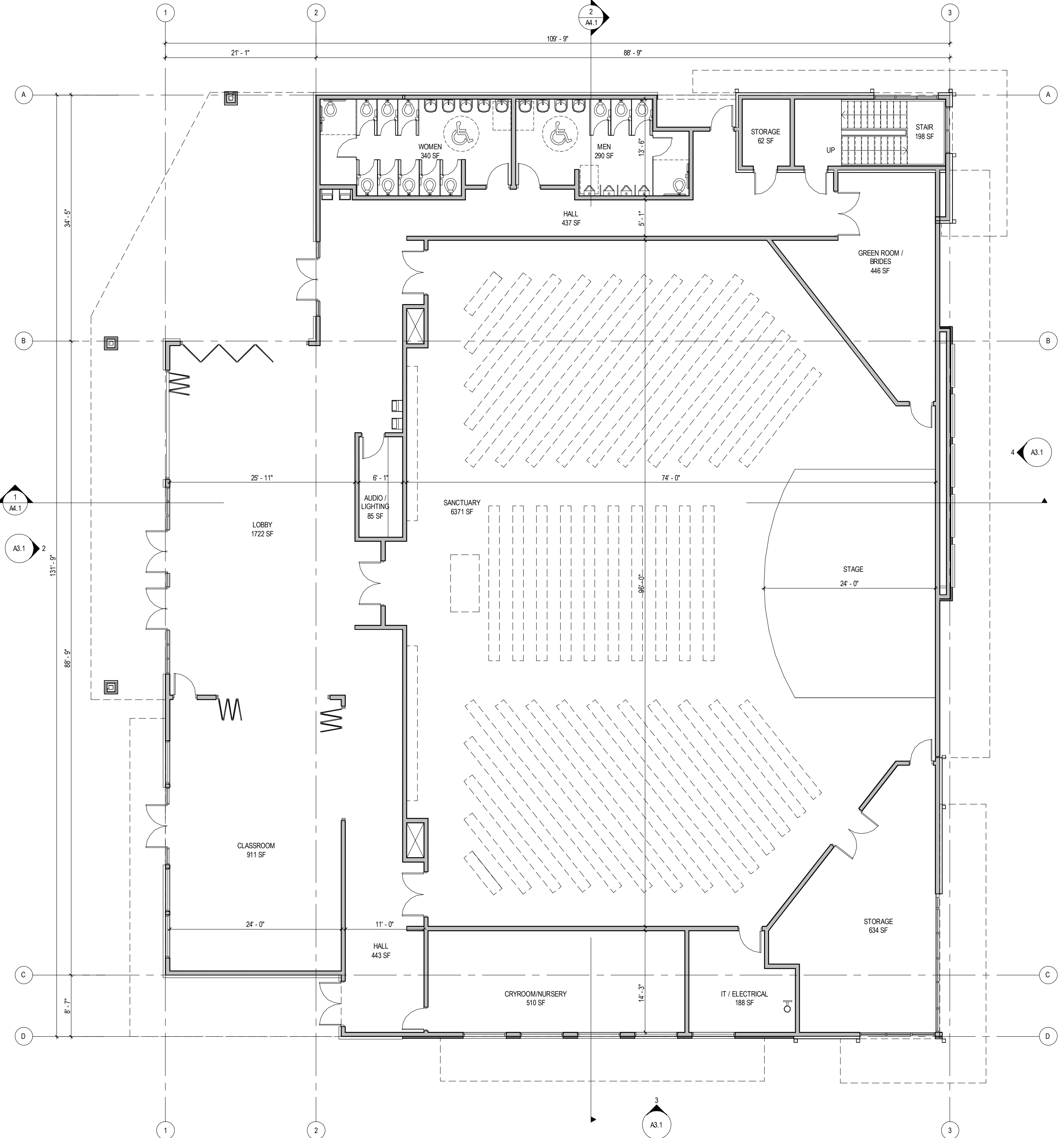
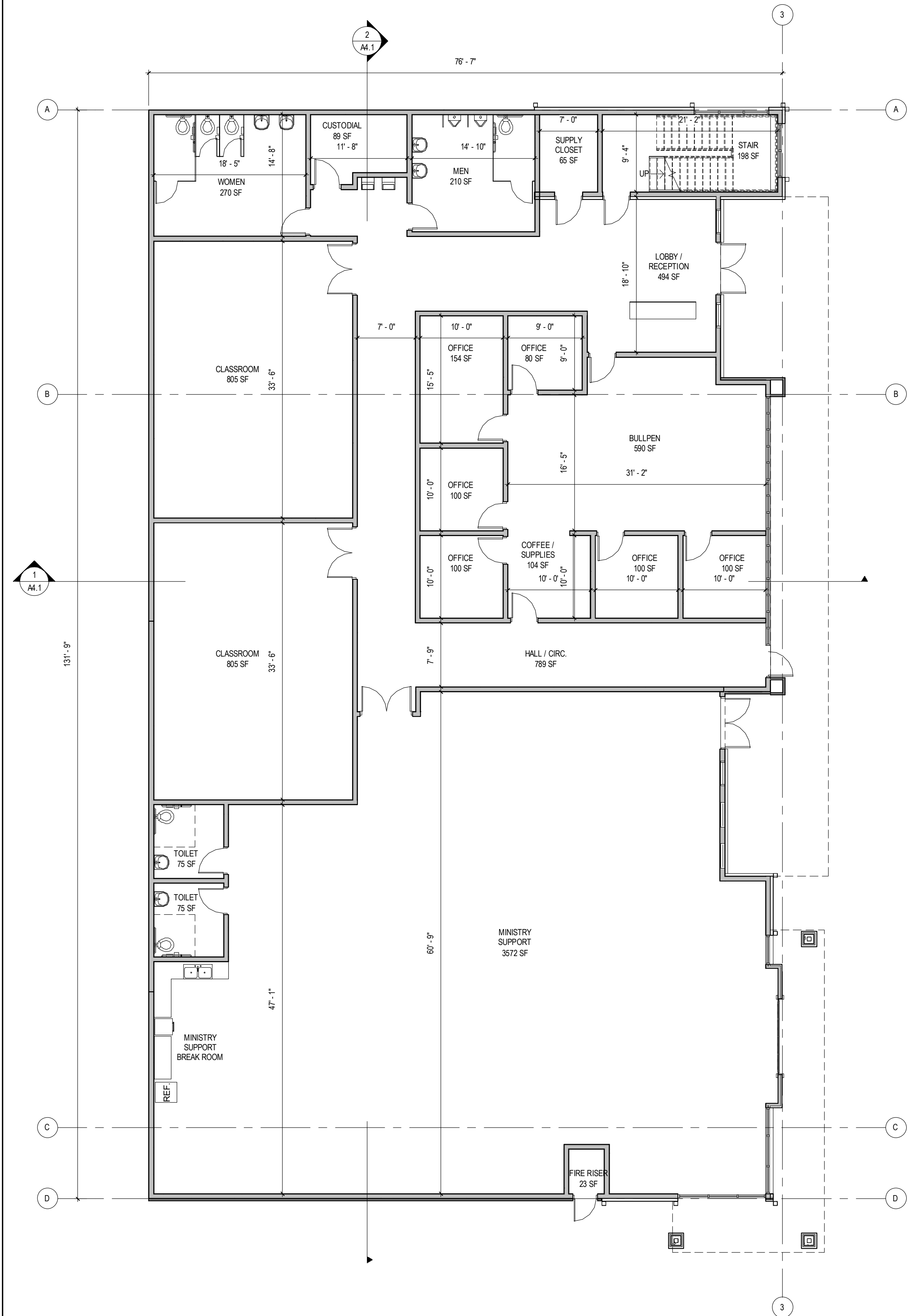
1 FLOOR PLAN - FIELD HOUSE  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer STACEY HALL  
C-31704

FIELD BUILDING (PHASE 2)  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

AS1.2  
17-0035  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS

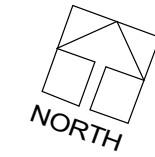


CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer STACEY HALL  
C-31704

FLOOR PLANS  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

A1.1  
17-0035  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS



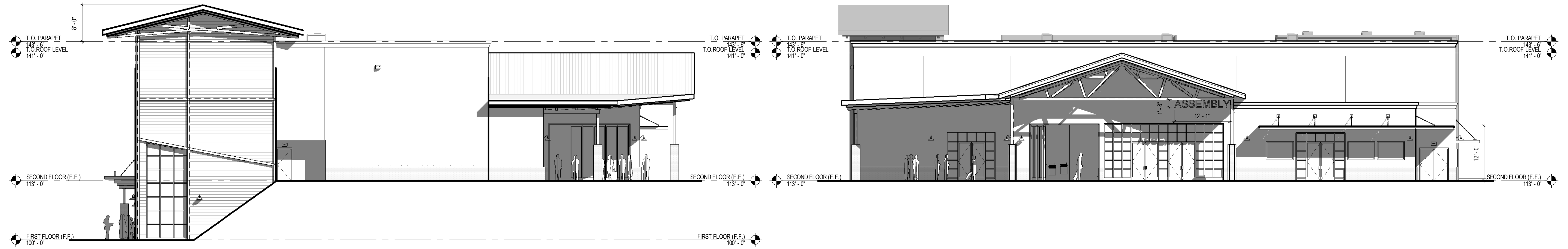
**ROOF PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**A2.1**  
17/03/15  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS

**ROOF PLAN**  
**VINTAGE GRACE**  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

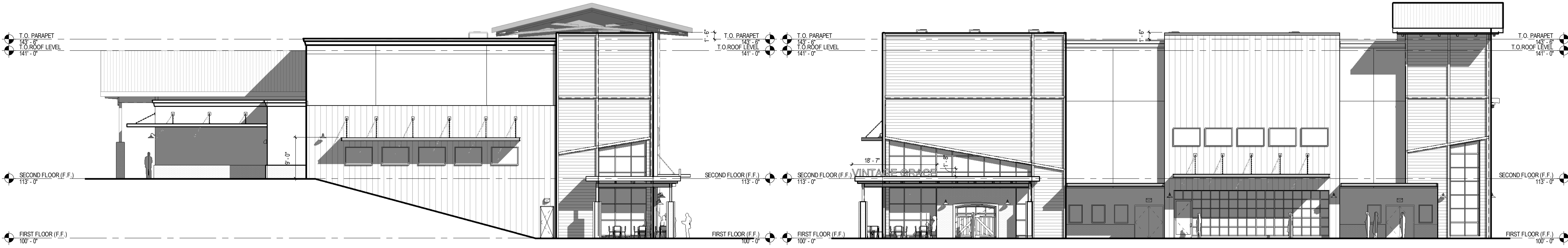
Designer: STACEY HALL  
**C-31704**

**CONDITIONAL**  
**USE PERMIT**  
**MODIFICATION**



1 NORTH ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

2 WEST ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



3 SOUTH ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

4 EAST ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

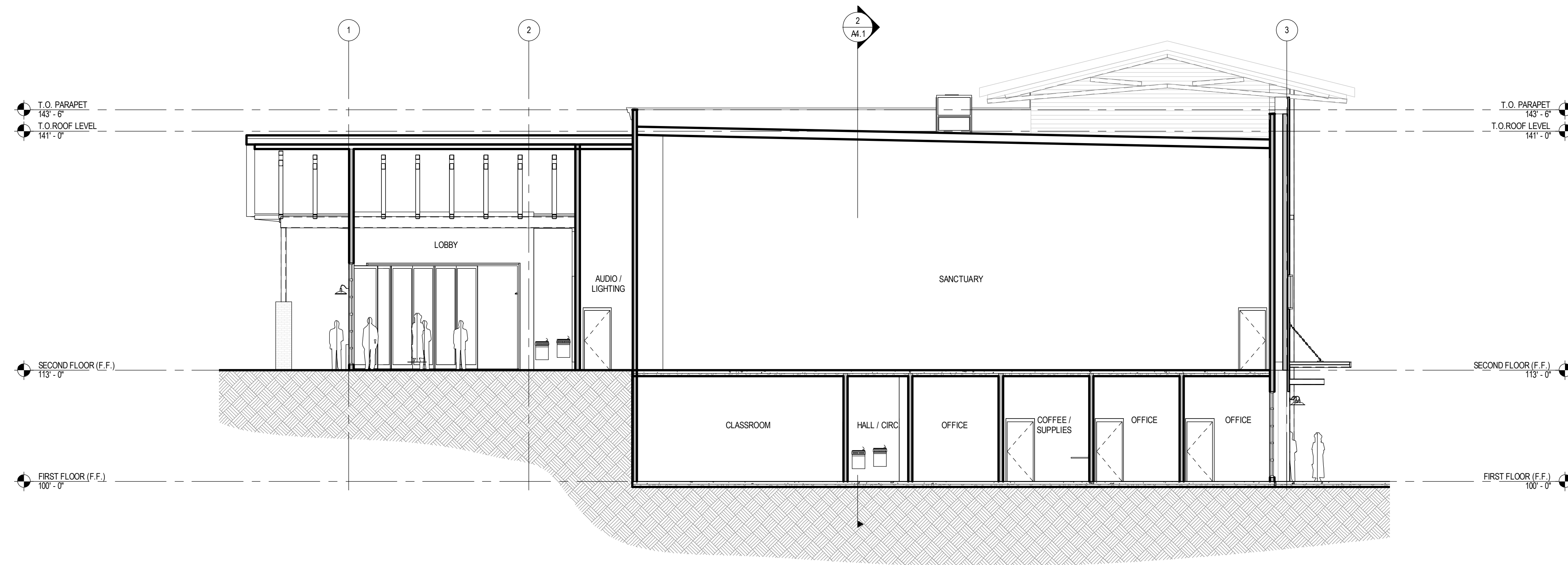
CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer STACEY HALL  
C-31704

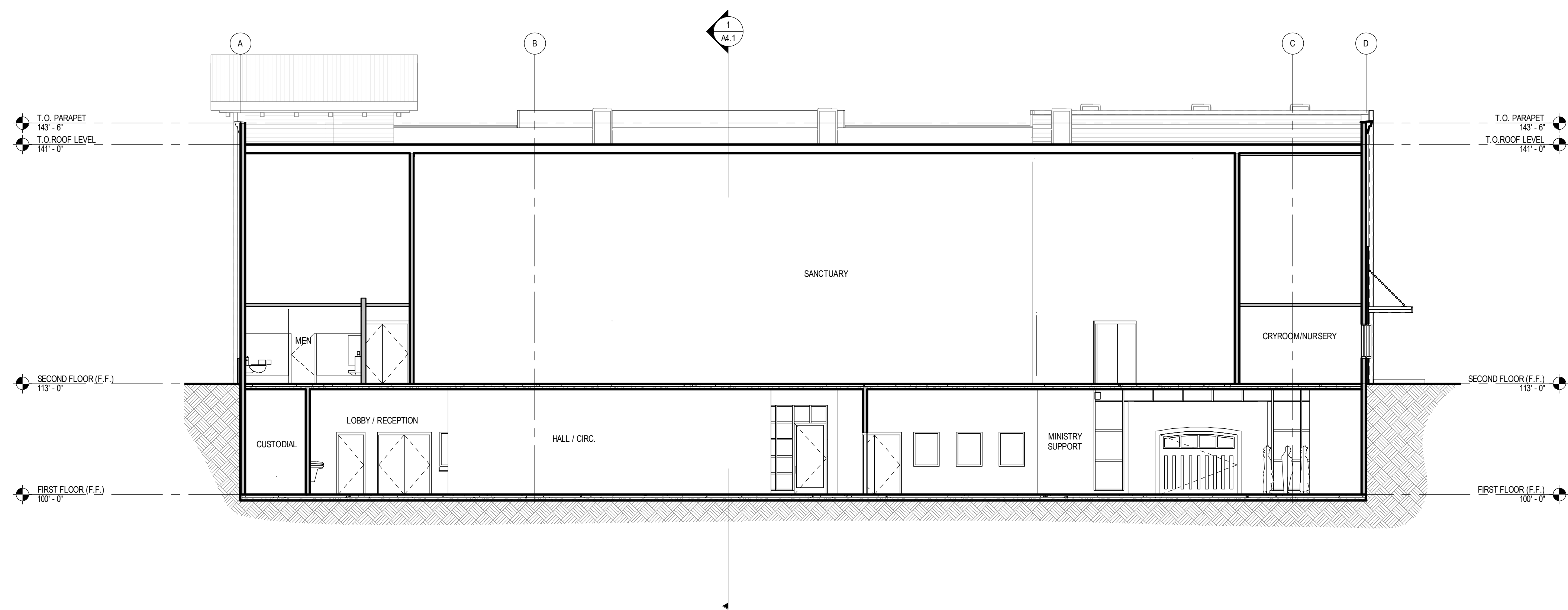
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

A3.1  
17-035  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS





1 TRANSVERSE SECTION  
A4.1 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
A4.1 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

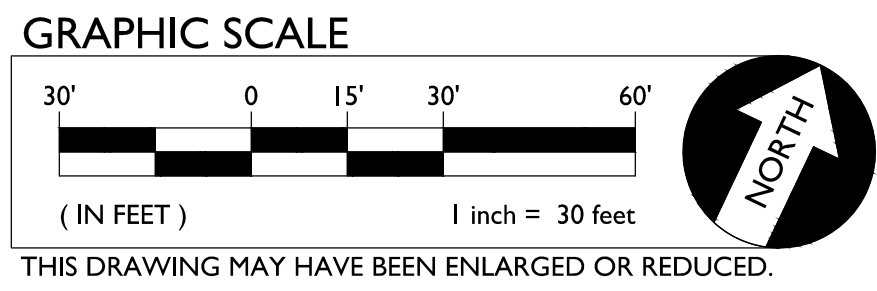
CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer STACEY HALL  
C-31704

BUILDING SECTIONS  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

A4.1  
17/03/15  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS

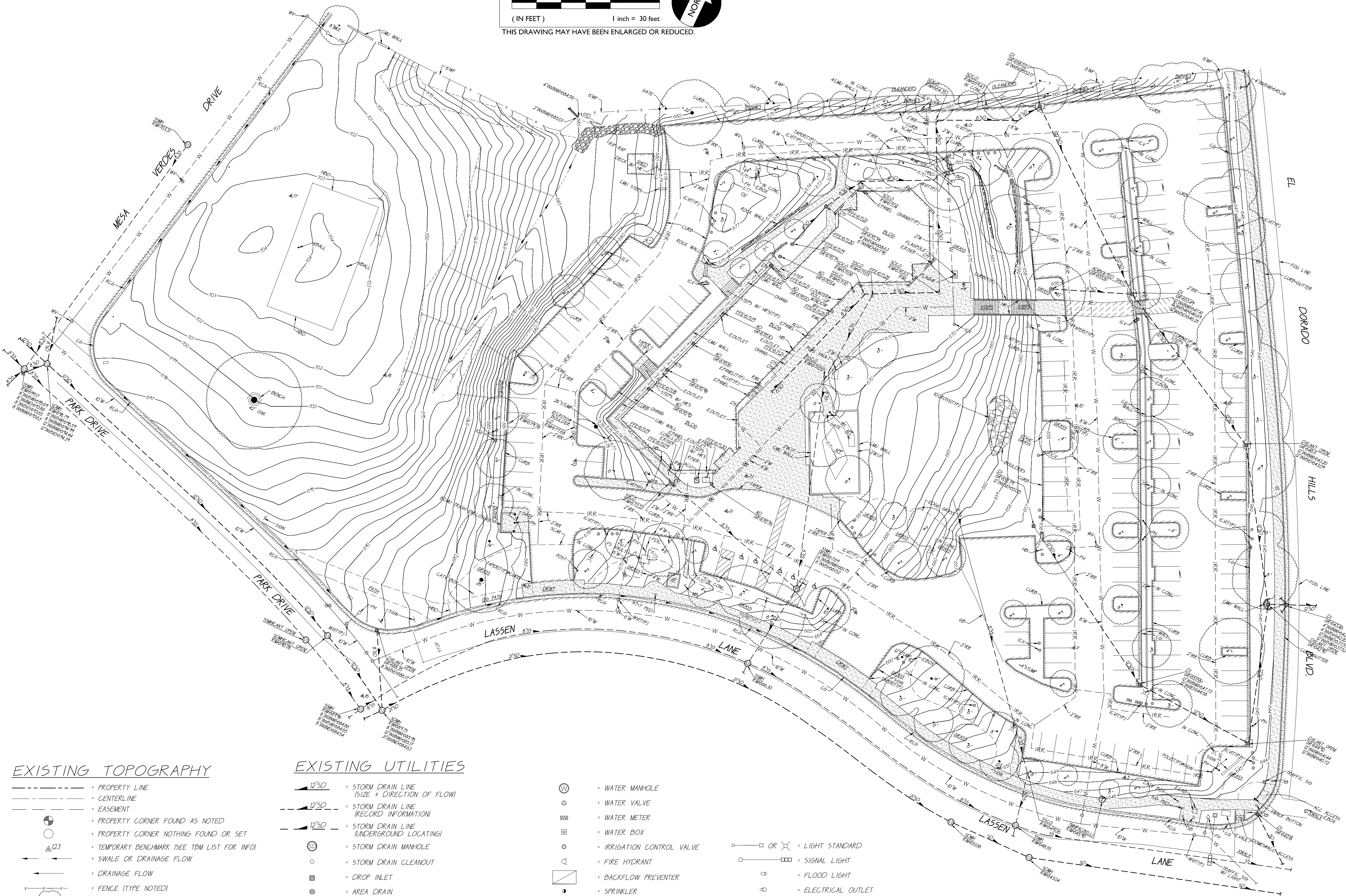




**ABBREVIATIONS**

NOTE: NOT ALL ABBREVIATIONS MAY BE USED ON THESE PLANS.

??	UNKNOWN
AC	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
ACC	ACCESSIBLE
ACU	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
AD	AREA DRAIN
APN	ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
ARV	AIR RELEASE VALVE
BBALL	BASKETBALL POLE
BCM	BRASS CAP MONUMENT
BFP	BACKFLOW PREVENTER
BL	BLOCK
BLDG	BUILDING
BOL	BOLLARD
BOV	BLOW-OFF VALVE
BR	BRICK
BWF	BARBED WIRE FENCE
C	COMMUNICATION
CL	CENTERLINE
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION
CB	CATCH BASIN
CIP	CAPPED IRON PIPE
CL	CLASS
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CO	CLEANOUT
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
COND	CONDENSATE
CONST.	CONSTRUCT
CPT	CONTROL POINT FOUND
CPS	CONTROL POINT SET
CS	CONCRETE SURFACE
D	DEPTH
DDC	DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK VALVE
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
DI	DIAMETER
DIA	DIAMETER
DRWY	DRIVEWAY
DS	DOWNSPOUT
DWG	DRAWING
E	ELECTRIC
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
ESMT	EASEMENT
EX	EXISTING
F	FIRE LINE
FA	FIRE ALARM
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
FFE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
FO	FIBER OPTIC
FS	FIRE SERVICE
GS	GAS
GB	GRADE BREAK
GR	GRATE
GRD	GROUND ROD BOX
GRD	GRADE ELEVATION
GRD	GROUND ROD
GV	GAS VALVE
HB	HOSE BIBB
HBD	HEADER BOARD
HP	HIGH PRESSURE
HVE	HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
ICV	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
ICV	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
INV	PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
IRR	IRRIGATION
JP	JOINT UTILITY POLE
JT	JOINT TRENCH
LF	LINEAL FEET
LNDG	LANDING
LVE	LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
M	METAL
MH	MANHOLE
MS	MOW STRIP
MSC	METAL STORAGE CONTAINER
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OH	OVERHEAD
OHANG	OVERHANG
OIP	OPEN IRON PIPE
OSPH	OLD STEEL POST HOLE
P/L	PROPERTY LINE
PL	PLANTER AREA
PD	PLANTER DRAIN
PH	POSTHOLE
PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
PP	POWER POLE
PRKG	PARKING
PUE	PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
R	RUBBER
RIM	MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
RP	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
RWALL	RETAINING WALL
RWL	RAIN WATER LEADER
SAW	SIDEWALK
SD	STORM DRAIN
SDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
SIG	SIGNAL
SL	STREET LIGHT
SLB	STREET LIGHT BOX
SS	SANITARY SEWER
SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
STD	STANDARD
STL	STEEL
T	TELEPHONE
TBALL	TETHER BALL POLE
TBM	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
TC	TOP OF CURB
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TP	TELEPHONE POLE
TRW	TOP OF RETAINING WALL
UG	UNDERGROUND
UNK	UNKNOWN
UN	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
VBALL	VOLLEYBALL
W	WATER
W/O	WITHOUT
WD	WOOD
WIF	WROUGHT IRON FENCE
XFRMR	TRANSFORMER
XWALK	CROSSWALK



**EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY**

---	PROPERTY LINE
---	CENTERLINE
---	EASEMENT
○	PROPERTY CORNER FOUND AS NOTED
○	PROPERTY CORNER NOTHING FOUND OR SET
△123	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK (SEE TBM LIST FOR INFO)
→	SWALE OR DRAINAGE FLOW
→	DRAINAGE FLOW
—	FENCE (TYPE NOTED)
○	TREE (SIZE/TYPE INDICATED)
—	SLOPE
100	CONTOUR
▨	CONCRETE SURFACE
▨	EDGE OF ASPHALT
▨	EDGE OF BUILDING
+	SIGN
•	POST OR BOLLARD
99.9	GROUND ELEVATION
99.99	HARD SURFACE ELEVATION

**EXISTING UTILITIES**

—1230—	STORM DRAIN LINE (SIZE + DIRECTION OF FLOW)	⊕	WATER MANHOLE	—OR—	LIGHT STANDARD
—1230—	STORM DRAIN LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)	⊕	WATER VALVE	—OR—	SIGNAL LIGHT
—1230—	STORM DRAIN LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)	⊕	WATER METER	—OR—	FLOOD LIGHT
—1230—	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE	⊕	WATER BOX	—OR—	ELECTRICAL OUTLET
○	STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT	⊕	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE	—OR—	GAS LINE (SIZE INDICATED)
○	DROP INLET	⊕	FIRE HYDRANT	—OR—	GAS LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
○RWL	RAIN WATER LEADER	⊕	BACKFLOW PREVENTER	—OR—	GAS LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
○DS	DOWNSPOUT	⊕	SPRINKLER	—OR—	GAS MANHOLE
—1235—	SANITARY SEWER LINE (SIZE + DIRECTION OF FLOW)	⊕	HOSE BIBB	—OR—	GAS VALVE
—1235—	SANITARY SEWER LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)	⊕	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE	—OR—	GAS METER
—1235—	SANITARY SEWER LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)	⊕	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE	—OR—	TELEPHONE LINE
—1235—	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	⊕	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)	—OR—	TELEPHONE LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)
—1235—	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT	⊕	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)	—OR—	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)
—W—	WATER LINE (SIZE INDICATED)	⊕	ELECTRIC MANHOLE	—OR—	STORM DRAIN BOX
—W—	WATER LINE (RECORD INFORMATION)	⊕	UTILITY POLE (WITH GUY WIRE)	—OR—	TRAFFIC SIGNAL BOX
—W—	WATER LINE (UNDERGROUND LOCATING)	⊕	ELECTRIC METER		
		⊕	ELECTRIC BOX		
		⊕	STREET LIGHTING BOX		

**Attachment 11**

A.P.N. BENCHMARK NO. 4 ELEV. 643.93	
HORIZONTAL SCALE: AS NOTED	VERTICAL SCALE: AS NOTED
AGENCY APPROVAL: DATE	DESIGNED: DATE
REVISIONS: DESCRIPTION	DRAWN: DATE
NO. DATE	CHECKED: DATE
GW ML GW	DATE: 09-01-2017
<b>EXISTING SITE</b> <b>VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH</b> <b>931 LASSEN LANE</b> <b>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762</b> CALIFORNIA	
TITLE: SHEET NO. <b>C0.0</b>	

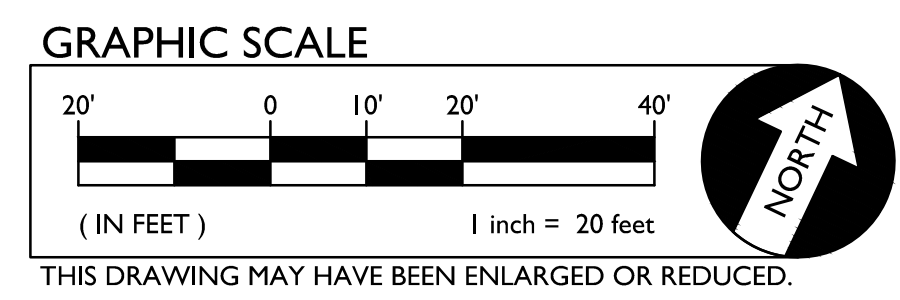
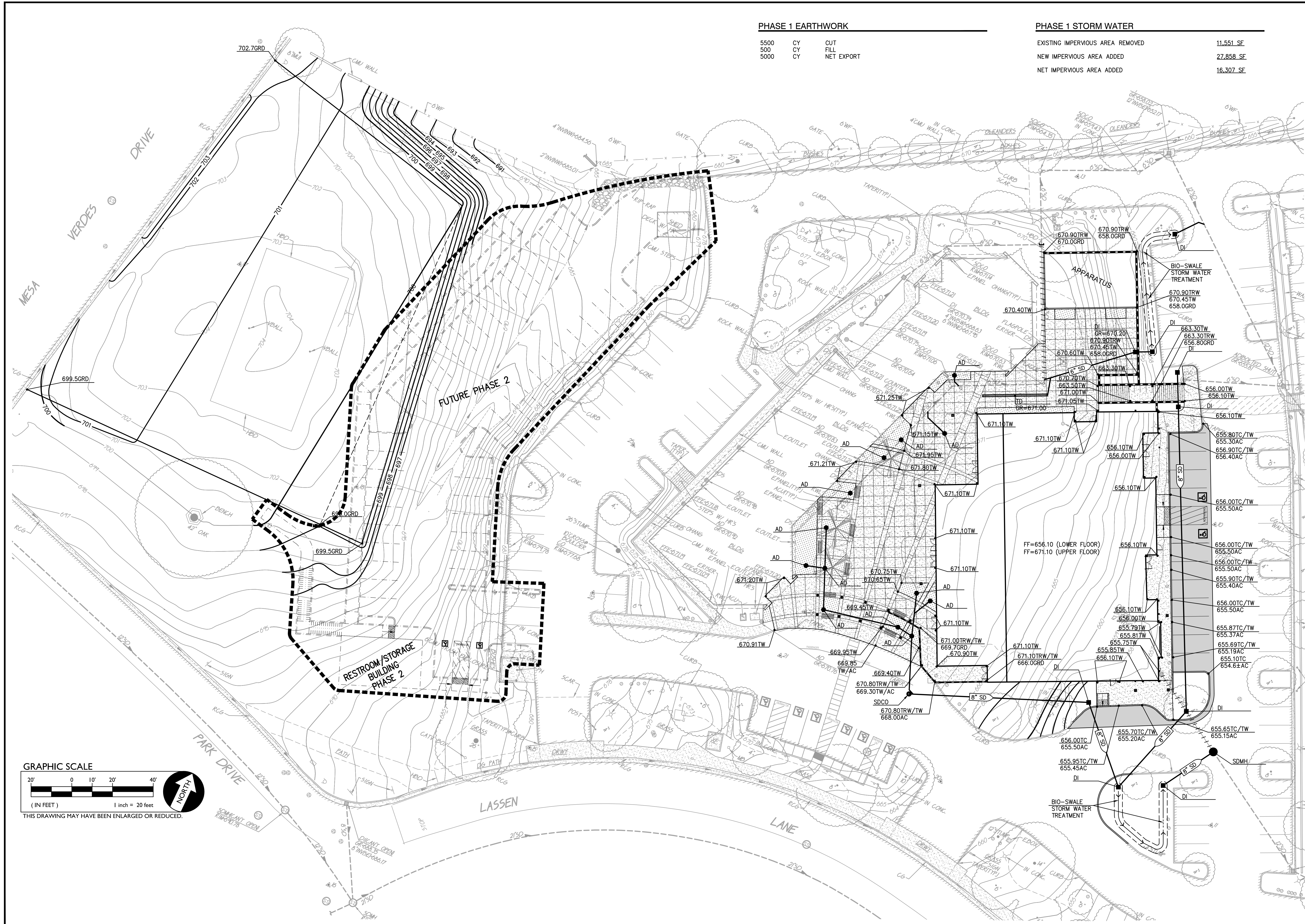


**PHASE 1 EARTHWORK**

5500	CY	CUT
500	CY	FILL
5000	CY	NET EXPORT

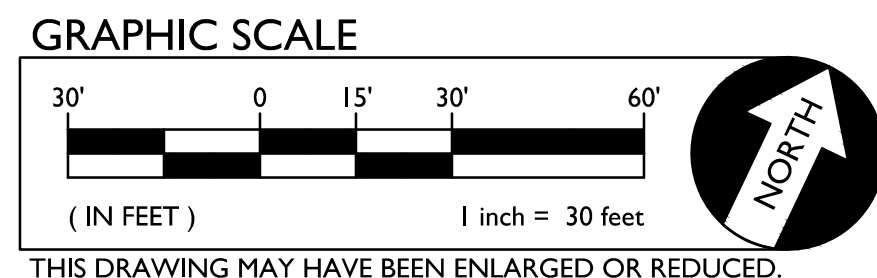
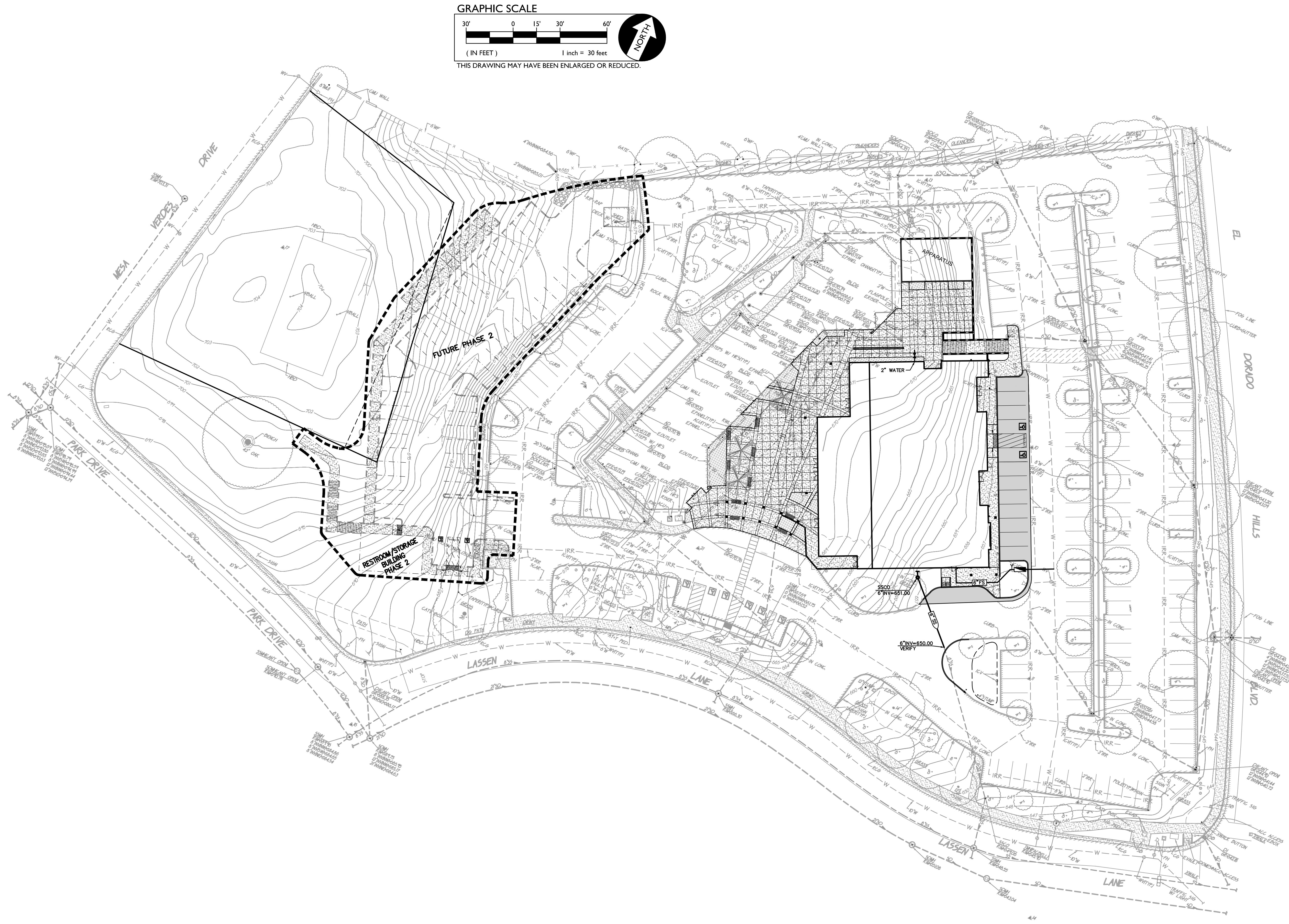
**PHASE 1 STORM WATER**

EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA REMOVED	11,551 SF
NEW IMPERVIOUS AREA ADDED	27,858 SF
NET IMPERVIOUS AREA ADDED	16,307 SF



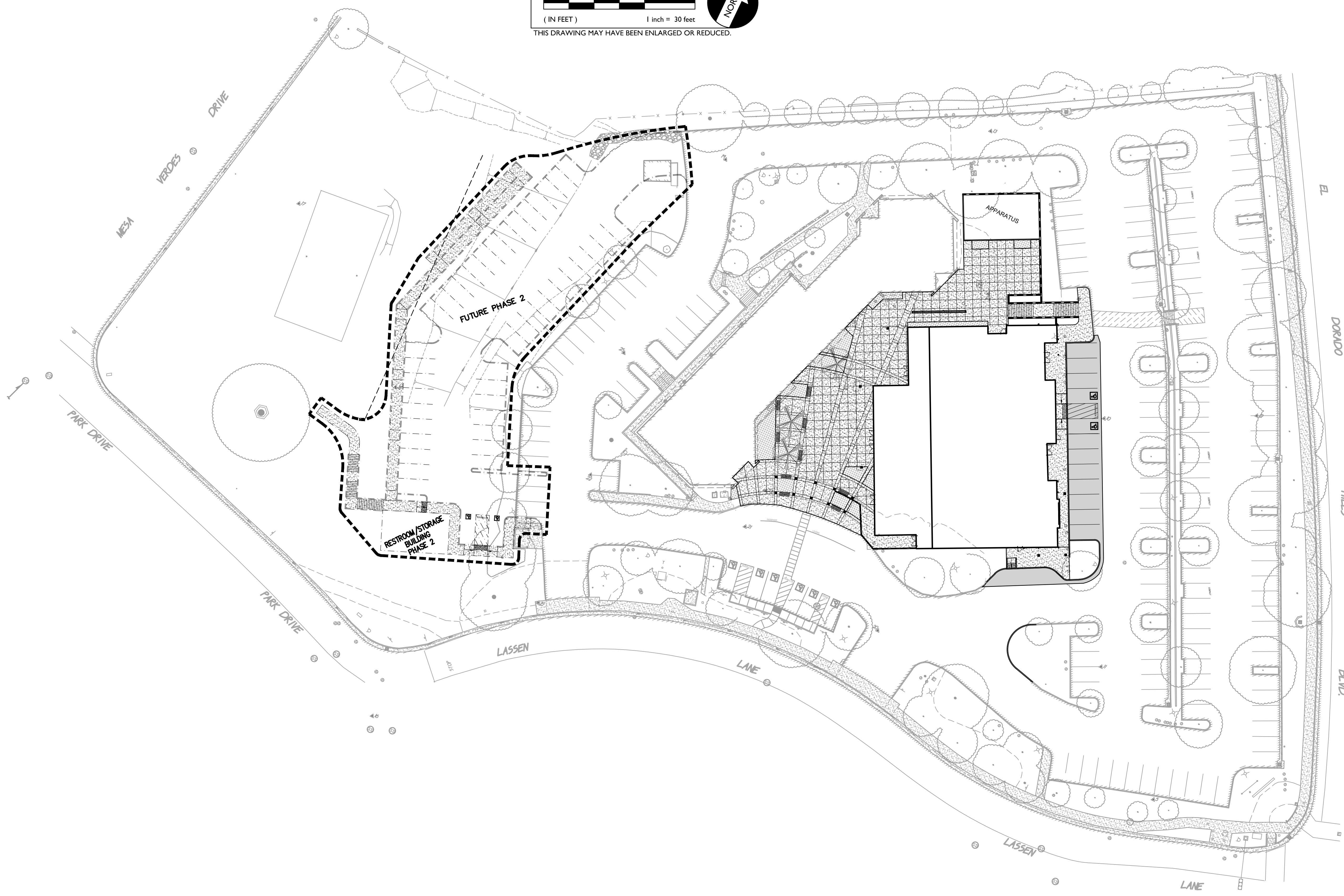
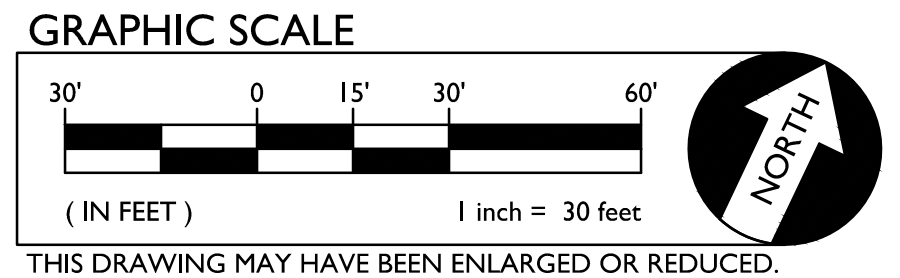
A.P.N. _____ BENCHMARK NO. _____ ELEV. 643.93	HORIZONTAL SCALE: _____ AS NOTED	VERTICAL SCALE: _____ AS NOTED	JOB NO.: 16-148
AGENCY APPROVAL: _____ DATE: _____	REVISIONS: _____ DESCRIPTION: _____ DATE: _____	DESIGNED: _____ GW: _____ ML: _____ CHECKED: _____ DATE: 09-01-2017	DRAWN: _____ DATE: 10/19/2017
<b>TITLE: PRELIMINARY GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN</b> <b>PROJECT: VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH</b> <b>931 LASSEN LANE</b> <b>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762</b> CALIFORNIA			
<b>SHEET NO. C1.0</b>			





A.P.N.		BENCHMARK NO. 4		ELEV. 643.93	
HORIZONTAL SCALE:		AS NOTED		VERTICAL SCALE:	
AGENCY APPROVAL		DATE		DATE	
REVISIONS		DESCRIPTION		DATE	
DESIGNED:	GW	DRAWN:	ML	CHECKED:	GW
DATE:	09-01-2017	DATE:	09-01-2017	DATE:	09-01-2017
<b>TITLE: PRELIMINARY SEWER AND WATER PLAN</b> <b>PROJECT: VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH</b> <b>931 LASSEN LANE</b> <b>EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762</b> EL DORADO HILLS CALIFORNIA					
<b>SHEET NO. C2.0</b>					





**PARKING**

PARKING COUNT EXISTING:	180 REGULAR	6 ACCESSIBLE	186 TOTAL
PARKING COUNT PHASE 1:	167 REGULAR	8 ACCESSIBLE	175 TOTAL
PARKING COUNT PHASE 2:	42 REGULAR	2 ACCESSIBLE	163 REGULAR PHASE 1
		8 ACCESSIBLE PHASE 1	215 TOTAL

**PARKING REQUIRED**

SANCTUARY SEATING:	582
NURSERY/CRY ROOM:	20
	602
1 SPACE PER 4 SEATS:	602/4=151 SPACES REQUIRED
SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSROOMS:	13
1 SPACE PER CLASSROOM	13x1=13 SPACES REQUIRED
TOTAL:	164 SPACES REQUIRED

	A.P.N. _____	BENCHMARK NO. 4	ELEV. 643.93
	HORIZONTAL SCALE:	AS NOTED	VERTICAL SCALE:
	AGENCY APPROVAL	DATE	AS NOTED
	REVISIONS	DATE	AS NOTED
	DESIGNED:	DATE	JOB NO.:
	DRAWN:	DATE	16-148
	CHECKED:	DATE	
	DATE:	09-01-2017	
TITLE:	PARKING EXHIBIT		
PROJECT:	VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH 931 LASSEN LANE EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762 CALIFORNIA		
SHEET NO.	<b>C3.0</b>		



**IRRIGATION**

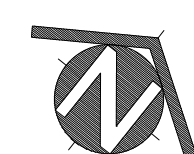
THE EXISTING IRRIGATION IS CONTROLLED BY A HUNTER ICC CONTROLLER. THIS CONTROLLER WILL BE OUTFITTED WITH THE SOLAR SYNC FEATURE TO CONVERT THE CONTROLLER TO WEATHER BASED SCHEDULING. ALL NEW IRRIGATION FOR THE MULTI-USE ACTIVITY AREA WILL BE ROTORS. ALL NEW SHRUB PLANTING AREAS WILL BE DRIP IRRIGATION OR LOW VOLUME ROTARY DELIVERY. ALL IRRIGATION WILL MEET EL DORADO COUNTIES WATER CONSERVING REQUIREMENTS.



**SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIAL LIST**

SIZE	BOTANICAL NAME ... COMMON NAME
<b>TREES:</b>	
15 G.C.	LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA ... SWEETGUM
15 G.C.	PISTACIA CHINENSIS ... CHINESE PISTACHE
15 G.C.	ULMUS PARVIFOLIA ... CHINESE ELM
<b>SHRUBS:</b>	
1 G.C.	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS SPECIES ... ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.
1 G.C.	CEANOTHUS SPECIES ... CEANOTHUS
1 G.C.	COTONEASTER SPECIES ... COTONEASTER
1 G.C.	DIETES VEGATA ... FORTNIGHT LILLY
1 G.C.	EUONYMUS MICROPHYLLA 'VARIEGATA' ... VARIEGATED EUONYMUS
5 G.C.	HYPERICUM MOSEANUM ... GOLD FLOWER
1 G.C.	JUNIPERUS SABINA 'BUFFALO' ... JUNIPER
1 G.C.	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'COASTI AUREA' ... GOLD COAST JUNIPER
1 G.C.	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM 'COMPACTA' ... DWARF OREGON GRAPE
1 G.C.	NANDINA DOMESTICA 'HARBOR DWARF' ... DWARF HEAVENLY BAMBOO
5 G.C.	PHOTINIA FRASERI ... PHOTINIA
1 G.C.	PITTOSPORUM TOBIIRA 'WHEELER'S DWARF' ... DWARF PITTOSPORUM
5 G.C.	PODOPARPUS 'MARI' ... DWARF FERN PINE
1 G.C.	RHAPHIOLEPIS INDICA 'BALLERINA' ... DWARF INDIA HAWTHORN
5 G.C.	RHAPHIOLEPIS INDICA 'JACK EVANS' ... PINK INDIA HAWTHORN
1 G.C.	ROSMARINUS 'PROSTRATUS' ... DWARF ROSEMARY
5 G.C.	VIBURNUM DAVIDII ... DAVID'S VIBURNUM
<b>GROUNDCOVER:</b>	
1 G.C.	HYPERICUM CALYCEINUM ... CREEPING ST. JOHNSWORT
1 G.C.	COTONEASTER SPECIES ... GROUNDCOVER COTONEASTER

KEY	LANDSCAPE LEGEND	KEY	LANDSCAPE LEGEND
	TREES - NOT ALL SYMBOLS SHOWN		CONCRETE
	LAWN NEW IRRIGATION REQUIRED		ASPHALT PAVING
	SHRUBS/GROUNDCOVER NEW IRRIGATION REQUIRED		ACCENT CONCRETE
	PLAYGROUND AREA		PLAYGROUND EDGING
	PHASE TWO LIMITS		RETAINING WALL

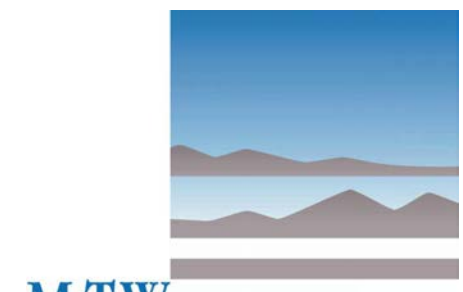






**SITE TREES BEING REMOVED**

- (3) LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA ... TULIP TREE
- (3) LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA ... LIQUIDAMBER
- (2) PINUS PINEA ... ITALIAN STONE PINE
- (5) PISTACIA CHINENSIS ... CHINESE PISTACHE
- (1) PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA ... LONDON PLANE
- (2) ULMUS PARVIFOLIA ... CHINESE ELM



**MTWgroup**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

# TREE DEMOLITION PLAN

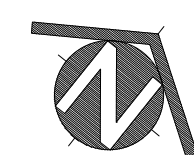
10411 Old Placerville Road

Suite 205

Sacramento, CA 95827

916 . 369 . 3990

**VINTAGE GRACE CHURCH**  
EL DORADO HILLS, CA



1"=30'  
10/20/17  
**L1.0**



**IRRIGATION**

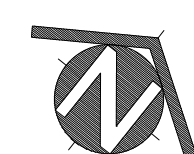
THE EXISTING IRRIGATION IS CONTROLLED BY A HUNTER ICC CONTROLLER. THIS CONTROLLER WILL BE OUTFITTED WITH THE SOLAR SYNC FEATURE TO CONVERT THE CONTROLLER TO WEATHER BASED SCHEDULING. ALL NEW IRRIGATION FOR THE MULTI-USE ACTIVITY AREA WILL BE ROTORS. ALL NEW SHRUB PLANTING AREAS WILL BE DRIP IRRIGATION OR LOW VOLUME ROTARY DELIVERY. ALL IRRIGATION WILL MEET EL DORADO COUNTIES WATER CONSERVING REQUIREMENTS.



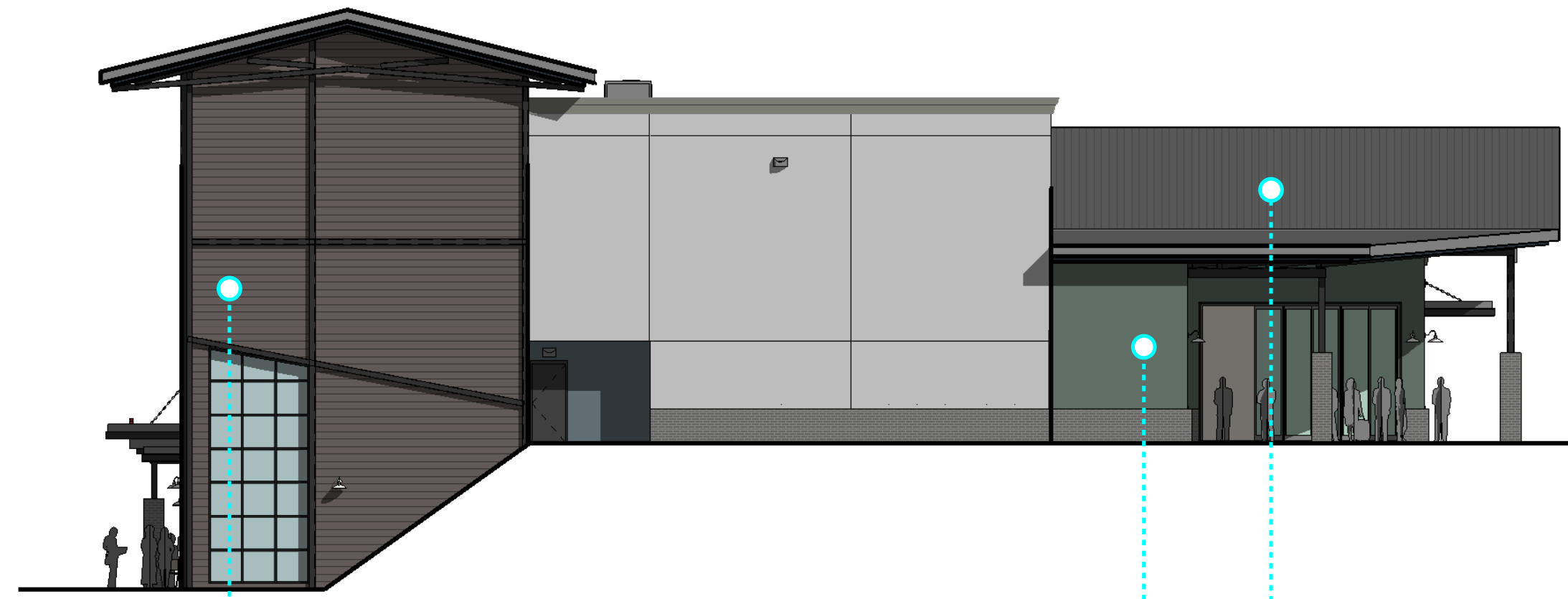
**SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIAL LIST**

SIZE	BOTANICAL NAME ... COMMON NAME
<b>TREES:</b>	
15 G.C.	LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA ... SWEETGUM
15 G.C.	PISTACIA CHINENSIS ... CHINESE PISTACHE
15 G.C.	ULMUS PARVIFOLIA ... CHINESE ELM
<b>SHRUBS:</b>	
1 G.C.	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS SPECIES ... ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.
1 G.C.	CEANOTHUS SPECIES ... CEANOTHUS
1 G.C.	COTONEASTER SPECIES ... COTONEASTER
1 G.C.	DIETES VEGATA ... FORTNIGHT LILLY
1 G.C.	EUONYMUS MICROPHYLLA 'VARIEGATA' ... VARIEGATED EUONYMUS
5 G.C.	HYPERICUM MOSEANUM ... GOLD FLOWER
1 G.C.	JUNIPERUS SABINA 'BUFFALO' ... JUNIPER
1 G.C.	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'COASTI AUREA' ... GOLD COAST JUNIPER
1 G.C.	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM 'COMPACTA' ... DWARF OREGON GRAPE
1 G.C.	NANDINA DOMESTICA 'HARBOR DWARF' ... DWARF HEAVENLY BAMBOO
5 G.C.	PHOTINIA FRASERI ... PHOTINIA
1 G.C.	PITTOSPORUM TOBIIRA 'WHEELER'S DWARF' ... DWARF PITTOSPORUM
5 G.C.	PODOPARPUS 'MARI' ... DWARF FERN PINE
1 G.C.	RHAPHIOLEPIS INDICA 'BALLERINA' ... DWARF INDIA HAWTHORN
5 G.C.	RHAPHIOLEPIS INDICA 'JACK EVANS' ... PINK INDIA HAWTHORN
1 G.C.	ROSMARINUS 'PROSTRATUS' ... DWARF ROSEMARY
5 G.C.	VIBURNUM DAVIDII ... DAVID'S VIBURNUM
<b>GROUNDCOVER:</b>	
1 G.C.	HYPERICUM CALYCIUM ... CREEPING ST. JOHNSWORT
1 G.C.	COTONEASTER SPECIES ... GROUNDCOVER COTONEASTER

KEY	LANDSCAPE LEGEND	KEY	LANDSCAPE LEGEND
	TREES - NOT ALL SYMBOLS SHOWN		CONCRETE
	LAWN NEW IRRIGATION REQUIRED		ASPHALT PAVING
	SHRUBS/GROUNDCOVER NEW IRRIGATION REQUIRED		ACCENT CONCRETE
	PLAYGROUND AREA		PLAYGROUND EDGING
	PHASE TWO LIMITS		RETAINING WALL



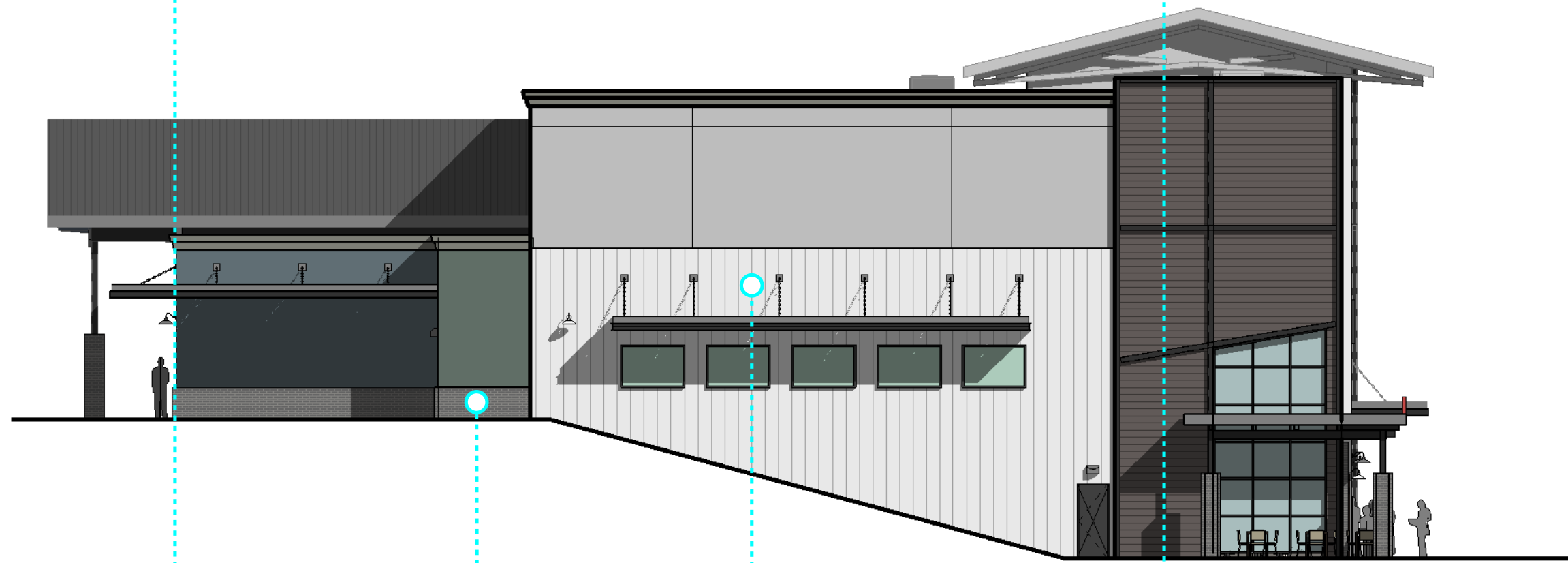




1 NORTH ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



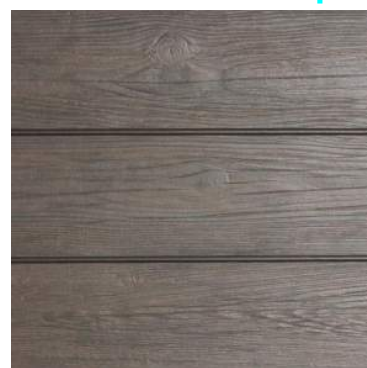
2 WEST ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



3 SOUTH ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



4 EAST ELEVATION  
A3.1 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



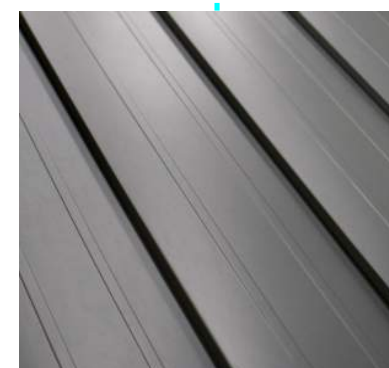
WOOD SIDING  
NICHIIHA  
VINTAGE WOOD - BARK



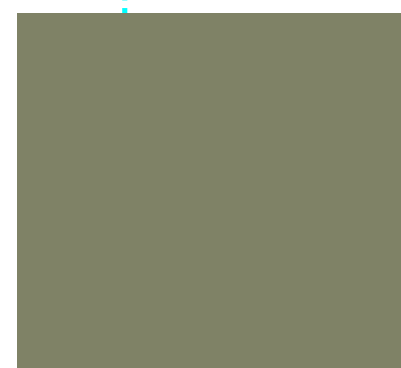
BRICK  
ELDORADO STONE  
TUNDRABRICK - ASHLAND



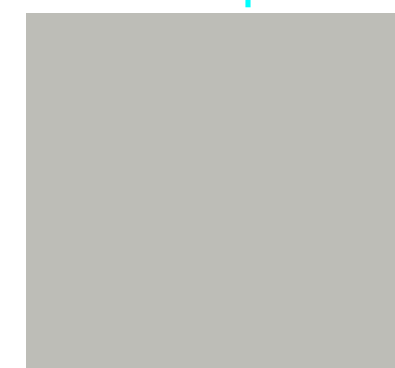
METAL SIDING (VERTICAL)  
MBCI  
DESIGNER SERIES - ASH GREY



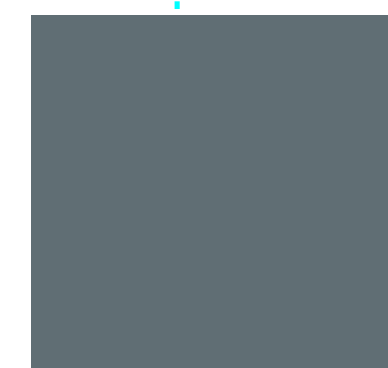
STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF  
MBCI  
CRAFTSMEN - CHARCOAL GREY



PAINT  
SHERWIN WILLIAMS  
ARTICHOKE



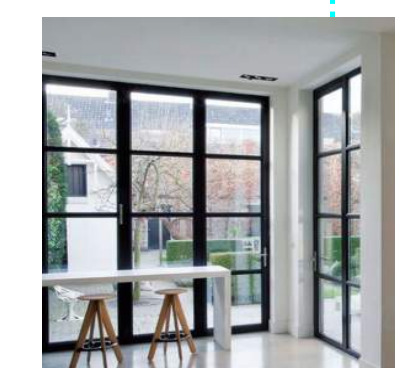
PAINT  
SHERWIN WILLIAMS  
ARGOS



PAINT  
SHERWIN WILLIAMS  
SLATE TILE



"C" CHANNEL OVERHANG W/  
STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF



ALUMINUM STOREFRONT  
BLACK

CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT

Designer: STACEY HALL  
C-31704

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

A3.1  
17-005  
04-18-2017  
REVISED





PERSPECTIVE | 09.17.2017



## NEW SANCTUARY

931 LASSEN LANE  
EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

HALL & ASSOCIATES  
design services





PERSPECTIVE | 09.17.2017

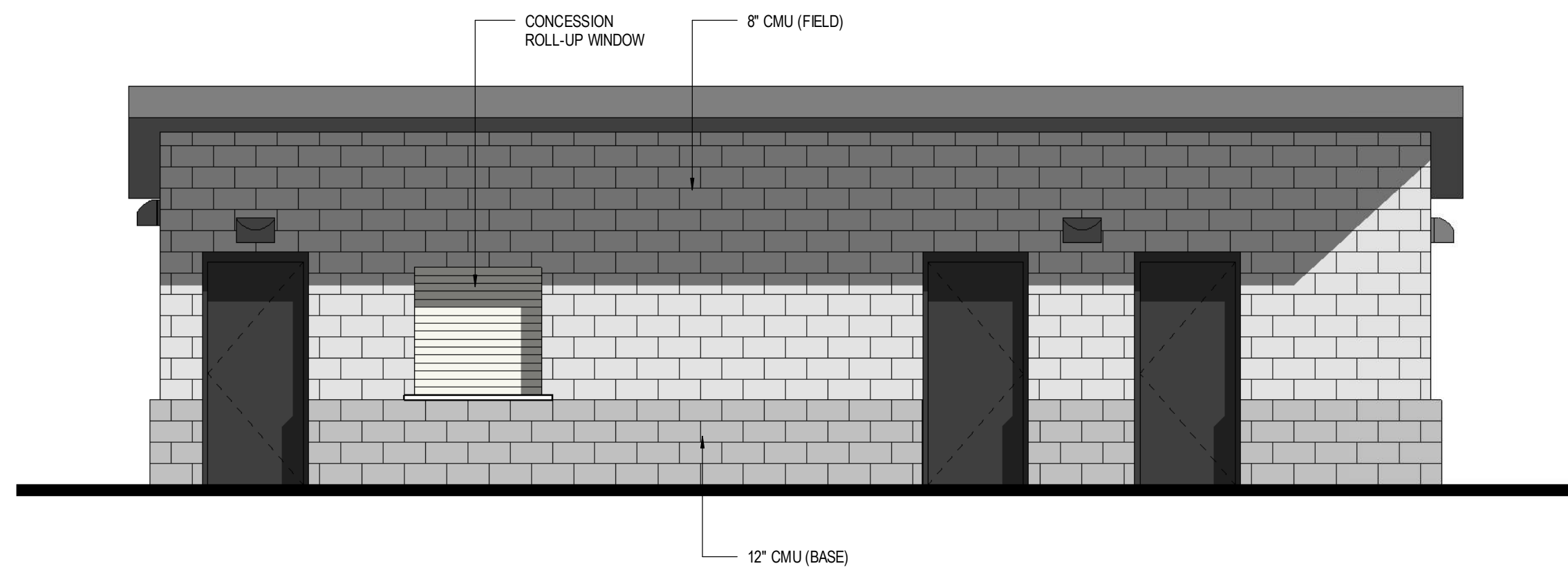


## NEW SANCTUARY

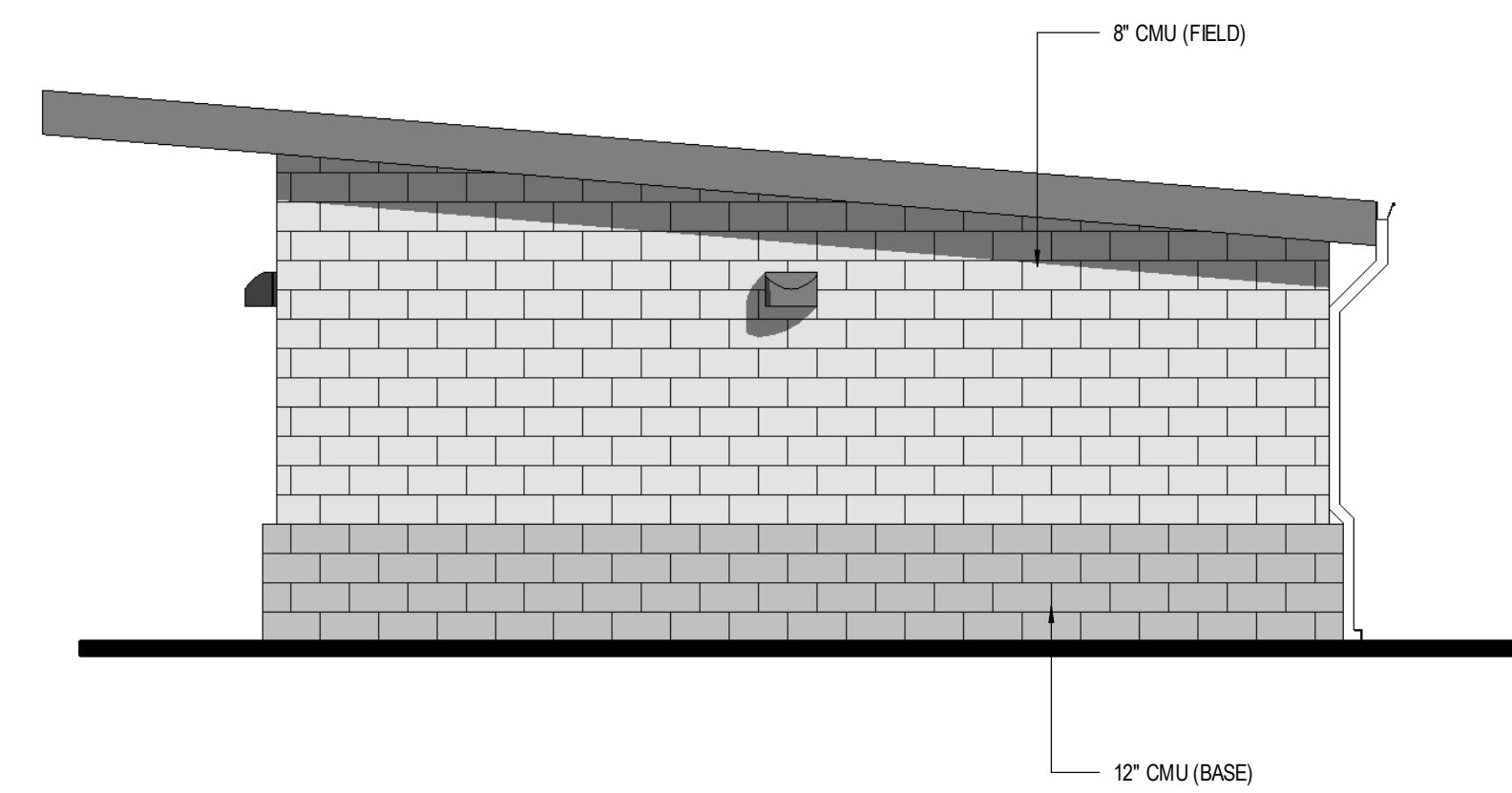
931 LASSEN LANE  
EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

HALL & ASSOCIATES  
design services

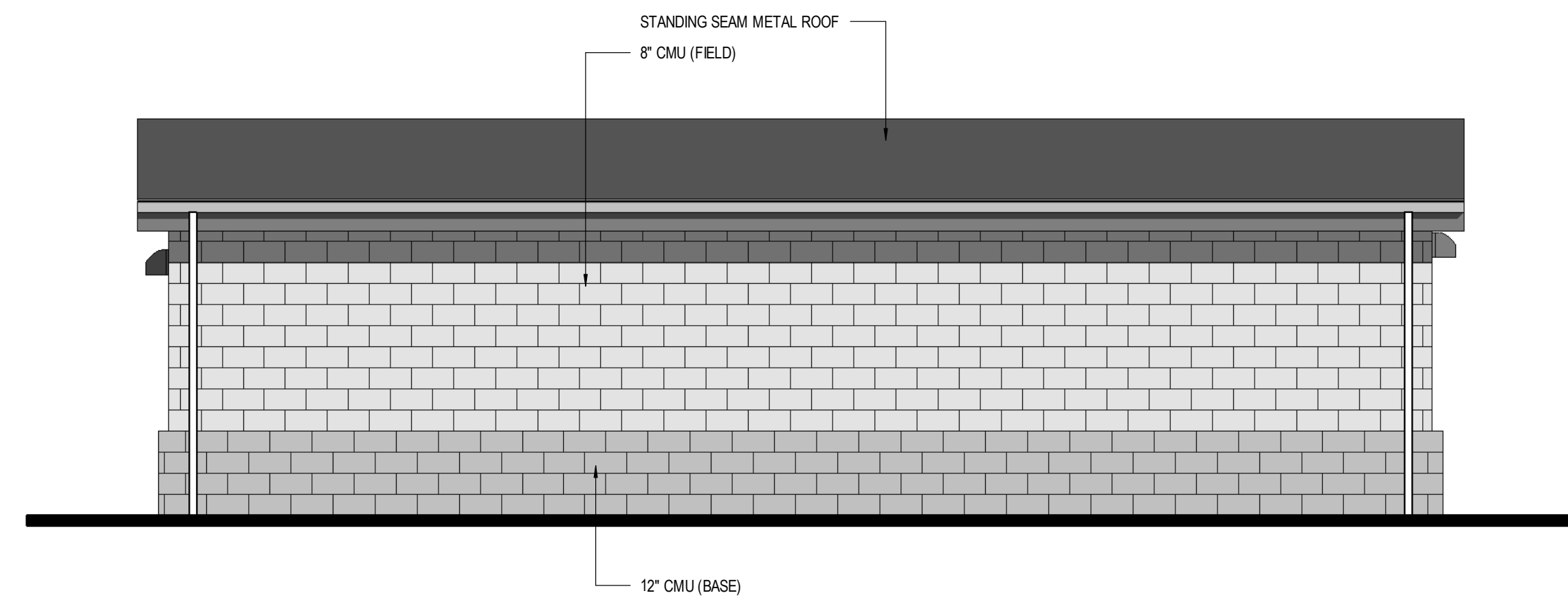




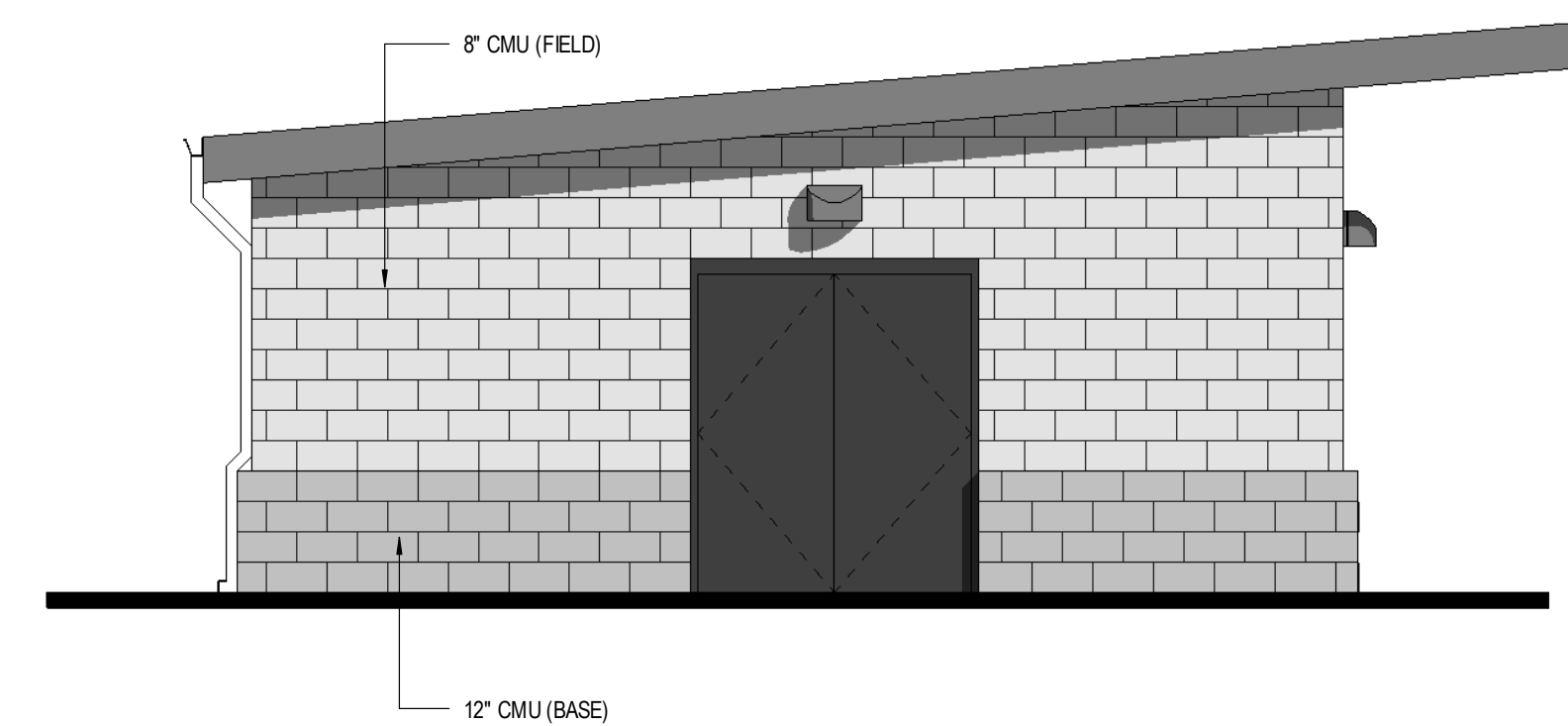
2 Elevation 1 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



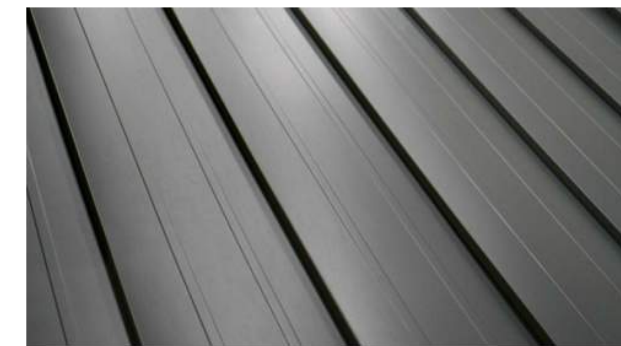
3 Elevation 2 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



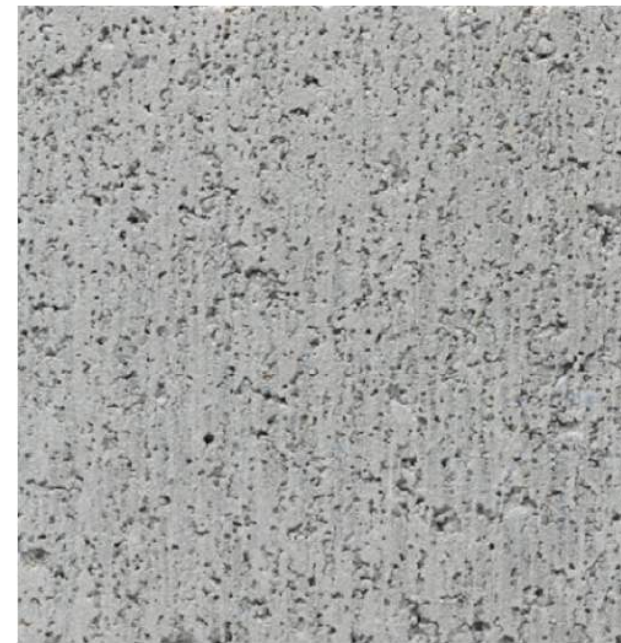
4 Elevation 3 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



5 Elevation 4 - a  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



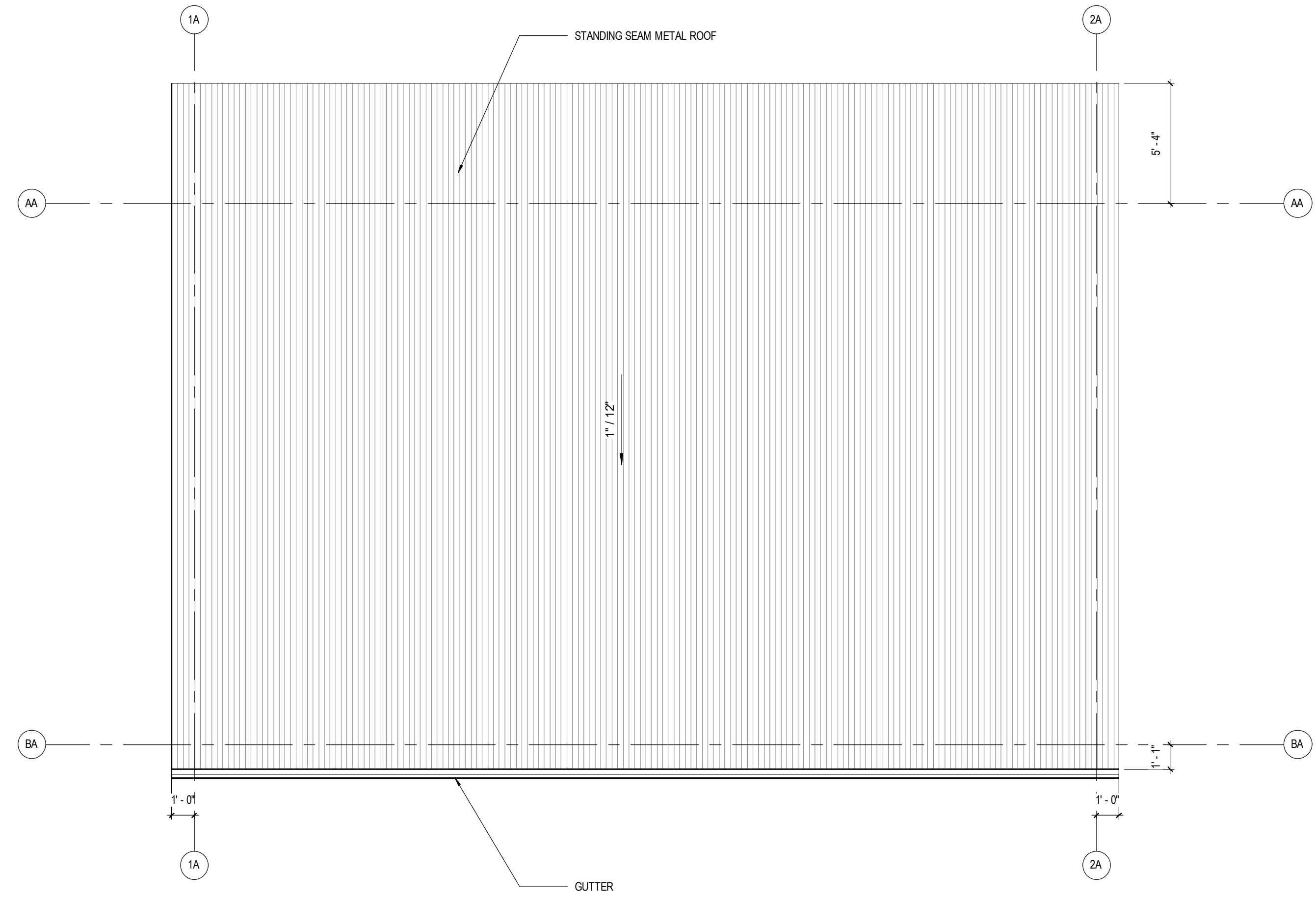
STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF  
MBCI  
CRAFTSMEN - CHARCOAL GREY



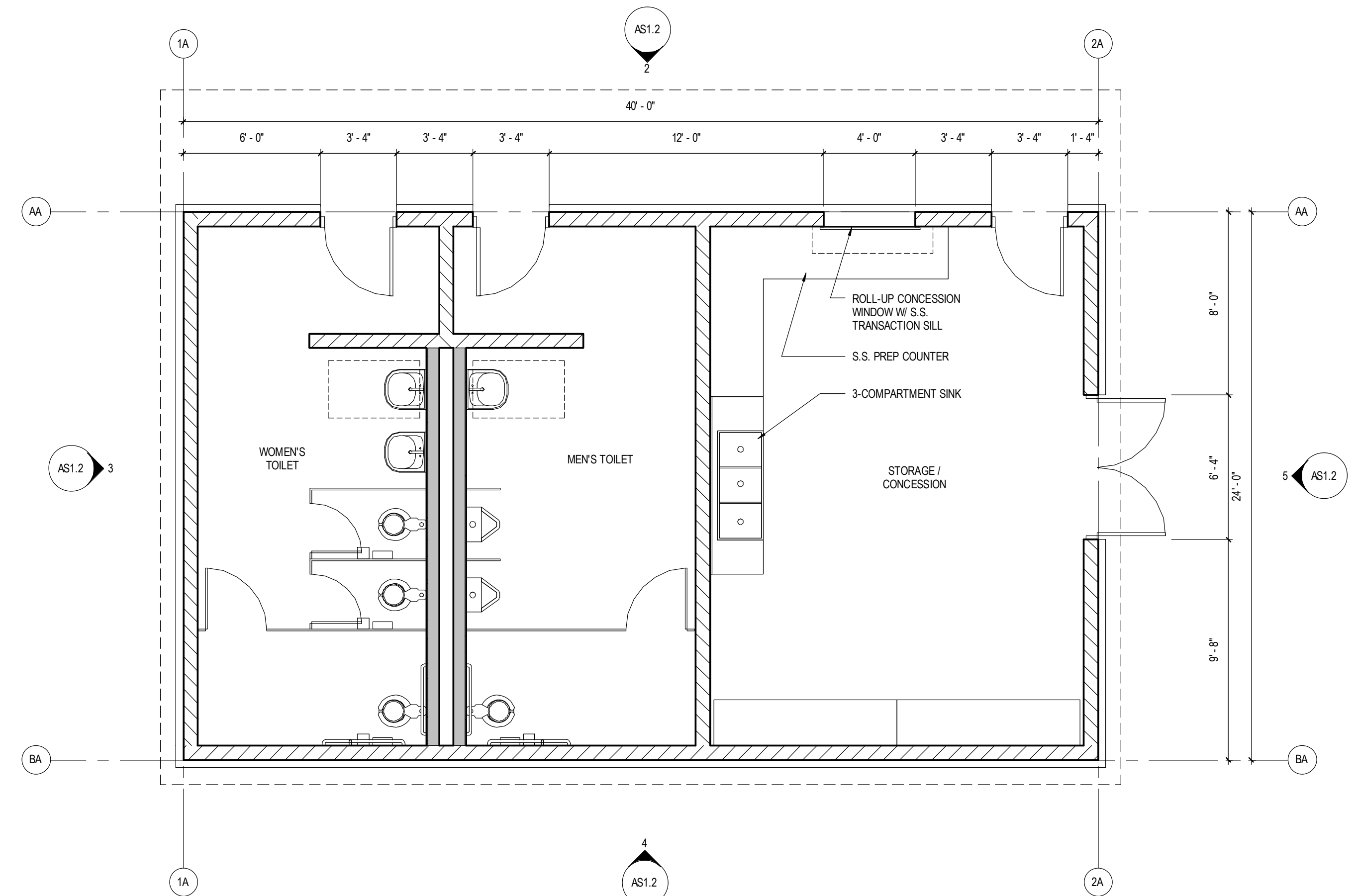
8" CMU  
BASALITE  
#725 STANDARD (SMOOTH)



12" CMU  
BASALITE  
#296 PREMIUM (SPLIT FACE)



6 ROOF PLAN - FIELD BUILDING  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 FLOOR PLAN - FIELD HOUSE  
AS1.2 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONDITIONAL  
USE PERMIT  
MODIFICATION

Designer STACEY HALL  
C-31704

FIELD BUILDING (PHASE 2)  
VINTAGE GRACE  
931 LASSEN LN., EL DORADO HILLS, CA 95762

AS1.2  
17-0035  
10-19-2017  
REVISIONS