

**MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**FILE:** S13-0007

**PROJECT NAME:** Dieu Nhan Buddhist Convent and Meditation Center

**NAME OF APPLICANT:** Dieu Nhan Buddhist Meditation Association

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.:** 069-150-14

**SECTION:** 14/23 T: 10N R: 9E

**LOCATION:** The property is located on the east and west side of Deer Valley Road south of the intersection with Duncan Hill Road, in the Rescue area

- GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT:** FROM: TO:
- REZONING:** FROM: TO:
- TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP**  **SUBDIVISION TO SPLIT** ACRES INTO LOTS  
SUBDIVISION (NAME):

**SPECIAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW:** A convent and meditation center with Sunday service, three special events, and two organized retreats each year.

**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 MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION. A period of thirty (30) days from the date of filing this mitigated 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 Mitigated Negative Declaration was adopted by the Planning Commission on \_\_\_\_\_.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Secretary

**EXHIBIT Z**



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

**INITIAL STUDY  
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

**Project Title:** S13-0007/Dieu Nhan Buddhist Convent and Meditation Center

**Lead Agency Name and Address:** El Dorado County, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

**Contact Person:** Aaron Mount, Associate Planner

**Phone Number:** (530) 621-5345

**Applicant's Name and Address:** Dieu Nhan Buddhist Meditation Association, 4241 Duncan Hill Road, Rescue, CA 95667

**Project Agent's Name and Address:** Site Consulting, Jim Wilson, 3460 Angel Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

**Project Engineer's Name and Address:** Site Consulting, Jim Wilson, 3460 Angel Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

**Project Location:** The property is located on the east and west side of Deer Valley Road south of the intersection with Duncan Hill Road, in the Rescue Rural Center.

**Assessor's Parcel Number:** 069-150-14

**Acres:** 10.05 acres

**Sections:** 14/23 T: 10N R: 9E

**General Plan Designation:** Medium Density Residential (MDR)

**Zoning:** Estate Residential Five-Acre (RE-5)

**Description of Project:** A special use permit request to allow a church and convent (Buddhist Meditation Center) with the following uses: housing for 28 nuns, Sunday service for 30 people, three special events celebrating the Vietnamese Lunar New Year around late January or early February/Buddha's birthday in May/and Buddhist Mother's Day in August with up to 50 attendees, and two organized retreats, one in May and another in October, with up to 100 attendees with half staying on the site. The following structures: main meditation hall, resident nun building, monk resident building for visiting monks, 2 retreat cottages for resident nuns, 4 guest cottages each to house 14 guests, common kitchen, restroom facilities, tea pavilion, single-family residence for a caretaker, and Buddha pavilion. The following existing structures: square gazebo and public restroom to be converted to storage.

Existing and proposed structures consist of the following:

- A Existing Meditation Hall/office/library: 1,536 square feet (sq. ft.)
- B Existing Nuns' Residence: 1,696 sq. ft.
- C Proposed Main Meditation Hall: Main floor: 3,866 sq. ft.; Basement: 2,939 sq. ft.
- D Proposed Nun Residence #1: Main floor: 1,480 sq. ft.; 2nd floor: 1,172 sq. ft.
- E Proposed Common Kitchen & Restroom: Kitchen: 640 sq. ft.; Restroom: 320 sq. ft.
- F Proposed Guest Cottage #1: Main floor: 1,480 sq. ft.; 2nd floor: 1,172 sq. ft.
- G Proposed Retreat Cottage: 1 at: 320 sq. ft.; 2nd at: 620 sq. ft.
- H Proposed Nun Residence #2: Main floor: 1,480 sq. ft.; 2nd floor: 1,172 sq. ft.
- I Proposed Guest Cottages #2-4 each at: Main floors: 1,480 sq. ft.; 2nd floors: 1,172 sq. ft.
- J Proposed Public Restroom Facility: 320 sq. ft.
- K Proposed Monk Residence Cottage: 320 sq. ft.
- L Proposed Tea Pavilion: 510 sq. ft.
- M Existing Public Restroom: 280 sq. ft.
- N Existing Gazebo: 260 sq. ft.
- O Proposed Private Caretaker Residence: approximately 1,800 sq. ft.
- P Proposed Buddha Pavilion: 260 sq. ft.

In order to obtain a connection to public water, the project will require annexation into the El Dorado irrigation District. This initial study evaluates proposed off-site impacts associated with extension of water lines needed for water service to the project parcel.

**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**

	Zoning	General Plan	Land Use/Improvements
Site	RE-5	MDR	Residential/Single Family Residences
North	RL-10 / RL-20	RR	Residential/Single Family Residences
South	RL-10	RR	Residential/Single Family Residences, Commercial
East	R1A	MDR	Residential/Single Family Residences
West	RL-10	RR	Residential/Single Family Residences

Briefly describe the environmental setting: The Dieu Nhan property is situated between 1200 and 1320 feet (366 to 402 meters) elevation. The property encompasses a knoll and its northerly and easterly slopes that average 17 percent grade, leveling to about 6 percent near and across Deer Valley Road. There are no ephemeral drainages or wetlands on the property. Soils on the project site are derived from the Pine Hill gabbro complex (Springer 1971) and are within the Rescue and Argonaut series (USDA 1974). Rescue extremely stony sandy loam soil (RgE2) is found on the knoll on the westerly portion of the parcel and Argonaut clay loam (AnB) encompasses the remainder. Both soil types are underlain by gabbroic rock. The parcel supports about 1.3 acres of oak woodland habitat, 7.3 acres of chaparral, 0.9 acre of grassland, and 0.5 acre utilized as a residence with related appurtenances. Two state- and federal-listed plant species, El Dorado bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *sierrae*) and Layne's butterwort (*Packera layneae*) were found on the project site. In addition, one species of concern, El Dorado mule-ears (*Wyethia reticulata*), a gabbro soils endemic plant listed under El Dorado County Ordinance 130.71.030, was found. Potential habitat was found for three state- and federal-listed species: *Ceanothus roderickii*, *Calystegia stebbinsii*, and *Fremontodendron decumbens*, and three species of concern, *Calystegia vanzuukiae*, *Chlorogalum grandiflorum* and *Viburnum ellipticum*, which were not found on-site.

Several improvements exist on the parcel, including two mobile homes, a gazebo, sheds and a restroom facility.

Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)

1. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Take Permit
2. El Dorado County, Building and Grading Permits, Encroachment Permits

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED**

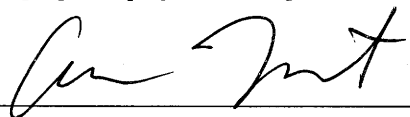
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

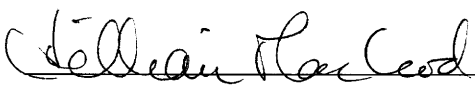
	Aesthetics		Agriculture and Forestry Resources		Air Quality
X	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Geology / Soils
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Hydrology / Water Quality
	Land Use / Planning		Mineral Resources		Noise
	Population / Housing		Public Services		Recreation
	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: 4/20/16  
Printed Name: Aaron Mount, Project Planner For: El Dorado County

Signature:  Date: 4/20/16  
Printed Name: Lillian Macleod, 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:

### Project Description

A special use permit request to allow a church and convent (Buddhist Meditation Center) with the following uses: housing for 14 nuns, Sunday service for 30 people, three special events celebrating the Vietnamese Lunar New Year around late January or early February/Buddha's birthday in May/and Buddhist Mother's Day in August, and two organized retreats, one in May and another in October, with up to 100 attendees with half staying on the site. The following structures: main meditation hall, resident nun building, monk resident building for visiting monks, 2 retreat cottages for resident nuns, 4 guest cottages each to house 14 guests, common kitchen, restroom facilities, tea pavilion, single-family residence for a caretaker, and Buddha pavilion. The following existing structures: square gazebo and public restroom to be converted to storage. The property, identified by Assessor's Parcel Number 069-150-14, consists of 10.05 acres, and is located on the east and west side of Deer Valley Road south of the intersection with Duncan Hill Road, in the Rescue area.

The following structures are existing and proposed:

- A. Existing Meditation Hall/office/library: 1,536 sq. ft.
- B. Existing Nuns' Residence: 1,696 sq. ft.
- C. Proposed Main Meditation Hall: Main floor: 3,866 sq. ft.; Basement: 2,939 sq. ft.
- D. Proposed Nun Residence 1: Main floor: 1,480 sq. ft.; 2nd floor: 1,172 sq. ft.
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- O. Proposed Private Caretaker Residence: approximately 1,800 sq. ft.
- P. Proposed Buddha Pavilion: 260 sq. ft.

In order to obtain a connection to public water, the project will require annexation into the El Dorado irrigation District. This initial study evaluates proposed off-site impacts associated with extension of water lines needed for water service to the project parcel.

### Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The site is located within a Rural Center Planning Concept Area. The surrounding land uses are existing single family residential, and-commercial development.

### Project Characteristics

1. Transportation/Circulation: The primary access to the site would be from an existing encroachment onto Duncan Hill Road and a proposed encroachment onto Deer Valley Road. The El Dorado Hills Fire Department for the Rescue Fire Protection District (Fire District) and the El Dorado County Transportation Division (Transportation) have reviewed the proposed on-site and off-site access and circulation proposed for the project. The Fire District did not respond with the driveway circulation plans for safe emergency

ingress/egress and access width and surfacing. Conditions of approval have been added requiring improvements to be made to current County Standards.

2. Utilities and Infrastructure: There are existing electrical facilities at the site. Water service comes from existing EID service. There are two existing County-approved septic systems.
3. Construction Considerations: Construction of the project would consist of the church facilities and additional areas for parking.

#### 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 Reservoir), 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:** The project site and vicinity is not identified by the County as a scenic view or resource (El Dorado County Planning Services, El Dorado County General Plan Draft EIR (SCH #2001082030), May 2003, Exhibit 5.3-1 and Table 5.3-1). There would be no impacts.
- b. **Scenic Resources:** The project site is not located near any roadway that is classified as a State Scenic Highway (California Department of Transportation, California Scenic Highway Program, Officially Designated State Scenic Highways, ([http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic\\_highways/scenic\\_hwy.htm](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/scenic_hwy.htm))). There were no trees or historic buildings found that have been identified by submitted cultural resources study as contributing to exceptional aesthetic value at the project site. There would be no impacts.
- c. **Visual Character:** The proposed project would not degrade the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings in ways not anticipated for lands designated by the General Plan for Medium Density Residential/Rural Residential land uses with an approved special use permit for a church facility. The property would continue to provide the natural visual character and quality that currently exist by keeping the scenic areas of the property essentially intact post construction. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Light and Glare:** The project includes outdoor lighting. All lighting would be required to meet the County lighting ordinance and must be shielded to avoid potential glare affecting day or nighttime views for those that live or travel through the area. If the special use permit is approved, any future lighting would require Development Services review prior to installation. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** For the "Aesthetics" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. As conditioned and with adherence to County Code, impacts would 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:** Review of the Important Farmland GIS map layer for El Dorado County developed under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program indicates that the site does not contain any farmland. The project site contains Rescue extremely stony sandy loam soil (RgE2) and Argonaut clay loam (AnB) soil within the development area. These soils are not classified as unique and soils of local importance nor statewide important farmland or prime farmland. The project site is designated for medium density residential uses, and is not located within or adjacent to lands designated with the Agricultural Districts (A) General Plan Land Use Overlay. As such, the project related impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Conflict with Existing Zoning Use or Williamson Act Contract:** The property is not located within a Williamson Act Contract and the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, and would not affect any properties under a Williamson Act Contract. There would be no impact.
- c. **Conflicts with Zoning for Forest/timber Lands:** No conversion of timber or forest lands would occur as a result of the project. There would be no impact.
- d. **Loss of Forest land or Conversion of Forest land:** Neither the General Plan nor the Zoning Ordinance designate the site as an important Timberland Preserve Zone and the underlying soil types are not those known to support timber production. There would be no impact.
- e. **Conversion of Prime Farmland or Forest Land:** The project would not result in conversion of existing lands designated by the General Plan and zoned for agricultural uses. The project site is designated for residential uses by the General Plan and is zoned for residential development. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** This project would have no significant impact on agricultural lands, would not convert agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, and would not affect properties subject to a Williamson Act Contract. For the "Agriculture" category, there would be no impacts.

<b>III. AIR QUALITY. <i>Would the project:</i></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).

**Discussion:** The El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) 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 project would create air quality impacts that may contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation during construction. Construction activities associated with the project include grading and site improvements for utilities, driveway, construction of buildings, graveling, and associated on-site activities. According to the APCD CEQA Guide, common construction activities generate emissions from the use of combustion engines (ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>) from mobile heavy-duty diesel and gasoline-powered equipment, and worker commuter trips; fugitive dust (PM<sub>10</sub>) from soil disturbance or demolition; and evaporative emissions (ROG) from asphalt paving and agricultural coating applications. These activities would create short-term increases in particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and would generate both reactive organic compounds (ROG) and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions from vehicle and equipment operation. The temporary increase in air pollutant emissions associated with construction activities could result in contributions to cumulative pollutant levels in the region, however, compliance with Air Quality Management District conditions and building permit requirements would ensure that impacts are less than significant. Therefore, the potential impacts of the project would be less than significant.
- b, c. **Air Quality Standards and Cumulative Impacts:** As discussed above, the project will not result in any emissions of criteria pollutants that exceed the thresholds of significance, as determined by the APCD CEQA Guide which sets the threshold at 48,000 square feet for a church. Additionally, El Dorado County AQMD reviewed the application materials for this project and determined that by implementing typical conditions including Rule 223 and 223.2 regarding asbestos dust, Rule 215 regarding the application of architectural coatings, and Rule 224 regarding cutback and emulsified asphalt paving materials, the project would have a less than significant impact in this category. The conditions would be implemented, reviewed, and approved by the AQMD prior to and in concurrence with the grading and building permit, as applicable. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Sensitive Receptors:** The CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000) identify sensitive receptors as facilities that house or attract children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others that are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Hospitals, schools, and convalescent hospitals are examples of sensitive receptors. No sources of substantial pollutant concentrations will be emitted by the meditation center and convent. There would be no impacts.
- e. **Objectionable Odors:** Construction may involve the use of gasoline or diesel-powered equipment that emits exhaust fumes. These activities would take place intermittently throughout the construction process, and persons near the construction work area may find these odors objectionable. However, the associated odors would dissipate within the immediate vicinity of the work area. Table 3-1 of the Guide to Air Quality Assessment (AQMD, 2002) does not list the proposed cellular communications facility use as a use known to create objectionable odors. The infrequency of the emissions, rapid dissipation of the exhaust into the air, and short-term nature of the construction activities would result in less than significant odor impacts.

**FINDING:** The proposed project would not affect the implementation of regional air quality regulations or management plans. The project would result in small increases in emissions due to construction and operation; however, existing regulations would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. For this "Air Quality" category, as conditioned and with adherence to County Code, 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. <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, 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	
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
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?				X

**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. 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. 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:** The property is located in Rare Plant Mitigation Area 1 of the County's Gabbro soils rare plant preserve program which identify areas that potentially contain rare plants. The proposed church and convent would affect special status plant species either directly or through habitat modification. The project would not significantly affect animal species as the parcel does not contain habitat for any special status animal species.

A *Botanical Resources Report and Rare Plant Survey*, (Site Consulting, Inc., August, 2014), and a Final Report dated May 9, 2015, hereinafter referred to as "Report", (Exhibit Y), were submitted for the project, which address special-status species on the property and suggests mitigation for rare plants found within the construction area. General Plan Policy 7.4.1.6 directs that all development projects involving discretionary review shall be designed to avoid disturbance or fragmentation of important habitats to the extent reasonably feasible. Where avoidance is not possible, the development is required to fully mitigate the effects of important habitat loss and fragmentation.

The Dieu Nhan parcel supports about 1.3 acres of oak woodland habitat, 7.3 acres of chaparral, 0.9 acre of grassland, and 0.5 acre utilized as a residence with related appurtenances. The soils on-site are in the Rescue and Argonaut series, and are derived from gabbroic rock. The property is located in Rare Plant Mitigation Area 1.

Two state- and federal-listed plant species, El Dorado bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *sierrae*) and Layne's butterwort (*Packera layneae*) were found on the project site. In addition, one species of concern, El Dorado mule-ears (*Wyethia reticulata*), a gabbro soils endemic plant listed under El Dorado County Ordinance 130.71.030, was found. Potential habitat was found for three state- and federal-listed species: *Ceanothus roderickii*, *Calystegia stebbinsii*, and *Fremontodendron decumbens*, and three species of concern, *Calystegia vanzuukiae*, *Chlorogalum grandiflorum* and *Viburnum ellipticum*, which were not found on-site.

Suggested mitigation for the preservation of listed species is given in the Report. The Report recommended on-site conservation easements totaling 1.88 acres constituting an area 1.6 times larger than the area that would be permanently impacted by the project at full build-out, as mitigation for special-status plants. Within the easement, soil disturbance, grazing, irrigation and use of herbicides should be prohibited. Removal of competing shrubs of chaparral species including chamise, whiteleaf manzanita, hoary coffeeberry, coyote brush, and buck brush was recommended to be required to aid the proliferation of the listed species. The special status plant mitigation plan is included in the Report. The project shall be required to obtain an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Mitigation measures, BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3 below, provide performance measures for on-site mitigation that reduces the impact to Less Than Significant. Alternative mitigation measures, including payment of in-lieu fees, off-site mitigation, or other mitigation, subject to review and approval from CDFW by means of the ITP, will be acceptable as alternative mitigation pursuant to 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the CEQA Guidelines.

**BIO-1: Special Status Plant Species:**

**1) Location and Size of Proposed Conservation Easements.**

A conservation easement, encompassing most of the state- and federal-listed plants on the site, shall be established over 58,935 sq.ft. (1.35 acres) on the west side of Deer Valley Road, and an additional area of 23,460 square feet (0.53 acres) is proposed on the east side of Deer Valley Road (Figure 7). The total proposed conservation easement area is 82,395 sq.ft., 1.6 times larger than the area that would be permanently impacted upon project build-out (Table 3 of Exhibit Y).

**2) Management Plan for Proposed Conservation Easements**

The Dieu Nhan Buddhist group will comply with a management plan to be decided during "take" permit negotiations with State and Federal agencies. It is recommended that soil disturbance, livestock grazing, and irrigation be prohibited within the easements. Removal of common chaparral shrubs, especially chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white-leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), and buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), should be required to aid the proliferation of the listed species, which tend to decline in number and distribution when the chaparral canopy closes.

### 3) Signage

Signs will be placed along pathways to encourage visitors to stay on pathways to avoid damage to rare plants and their habitat.

#### **Monitoring Responsibility:** Planning Services

**Monitoring Requirement:** Planning Services shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on the grading, building, and landscape plans, prior to issuance of those permits. There shall be no final approval of the grading permit until Planning has verified the conservation easement has been established, a maintenance plan has been established, and the area has been developed as stated above. If an off-site mitigation program is approved by the applicable agencies that oversee the Pine Hill preserves, the program shall be evaluated for an alternative to on-site easements. If the applicable agencies determine that off-site mitigation can have the same effect as on-site easements, it may be utilized as an alternative mitigation to the requirements within this mitigation.

**BIO-2 Preconstruction Surveys:** A special-status plant survey of the construction zone shall be conducted before Incidental Take Permits are obtained, in order to assure that the number and species of plants to be "taken" are correct. The plant survey must be done between March 15 and August 15, to assure that the plants are both evident and identifiable.

#### **Monitoring Responsibility:** Planning Services

**Monitoring Requirement:** Planning Services shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on the grading plans, prior to issuance of the grading permit.

**BIO-3 Construction Restrictions:** All construction activities can be accessed from existing roadways; thus, plants outside of the actual construction site will not be disturbed. Mitigation measures to assure protection of plants outside of the actual construction zone follow.

#### 1) Education

Prior to construction activities, an education program will be conducted for all persons employed or otherwise working on the project site. The program will include information about the distribution and habitat needs of special status species found on-site, legal protections for those species, and protective measures for the species. Interpretation will be provided for non-English speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be provided for any new workers prior to their performing work on-site.

#### 2) Protective Fencing

Prior to construction activities, protective fencing will be placed to protect special-status species to be preserved (Figure 6). The fencing shall be maintained throughout construction activities. All construction and material storage will be outside the protective fencing.

#### 3) Excavation and Grading

##### a. Equipment

Small to medium excavation equipment will be used, such as an excavator, backhoe, bulldozer, dump truck, and compactor. Careful pathways avoiding fenced and designated areas of protection will be used to excavate and move spoils to surveyed sites designated for fill. All laws and ordinances relating to excavation and transport of soils will be observed. More delicate areas closer to fenced protected plant zones will use smaller equipment. Great care will be made in particular with placement of backhoe outriggers so as not to endanger any protected plant species.

##### b. Utilities

The main water lines will be placed within existing and proposed roadways. Service lines from the water meter to proposed structures will be maintained either adjacent to roadways or within proposed pathways. Sewer lines will also be placed within existing and proposed roads and paths to the parking area, then distributed into leach fields shown on the site plan. Power and telephone are currently being served through an existing overhead powerline along the south property boundary to the top of the hill, near the southwest property corner. The project site can be served from this location alongside existing and proposed roadways and pathways.

#### 4) Seed-bank Preservation

To preserve the existing rare plant seed-bank, topsoil will be removed from proposed construction areas and spread on-site, in areas currently without rare plants.

**5) Landscaping**

Landscaping, will be limited to areas immediately surrounding proposed building and parking areas. No landscaping is planned for areas within the protective fencing. The landscaping plan will not knowingly introduce invasive exotic plant species, including those identified in the California Exotic Pest Plant Council's database, which is accessible at <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf>.

**Monitoring Responsibility:** Planning Services

**Monitoring Requirement:** Planning Services shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on the grading, building, and landscape plans, prior to issuance of those permits.

- b-c. **Riparian Habitat and Wetlands:** The project parcel does not contain any rivers, streams, wetlands or riparian areas. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Migration Corridors:** Review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife California-Wildlife Habitat Relationship System indicates that there are no mapped critical deer migration corridors on the project site. The project site understory has been subjected to church facility uses and development in the past and the primary significant vegetation area in the southern portion of the parcel would be preserved with a conservation easement. The project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, with any established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, nor 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 woodland preservation, rare plants and special-status species, and wetland preservation with the goal to preserve and protect sensitive natural resources within the County.

Policy 7.1.2.2 requires the applicant to incorporate practices to control potential soil erosion. The following list contains the potential Best Management Practices (BMPs) that the applicant would be required to adhere to as a part of the grading permit requirements by County Code. The County would review the submitted grading plan and verify that the plan includes BMPs consistent with the County's California Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, prior to grading permit issuance:

Erosion Control	Sediment Control	Tracking Control	Non Storm Water Management
o Hydroseeding	o Silt Fence	o Stabilized Construction Entrance	o Water Conservation Practices
o Straw Mulch	o Fiber Rolls	Waste Management	o Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
o Geotextiles and Mats	o Gravel Bag Berm	o Material Delivery and Storage	o Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
Erosion Control	o Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	o Material Use	Non Storm Water Management

With adherence to County Codes, the applicant would incorporate BMPs to minimize impacts, and the project could be found to be consistent with the intent of El Dorado County General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4, the Interim Interpretive Guidelines for that Policy, and with Policy 7.1.2.2.

The project would be consistent with all applicable local policies as the project includes mitigations for impacts to rare plants. No wetlands or oak trees would be impacted, as the site does not contain wetlands and no oak trees will be removed. Impacts would be less than significant.

- f. **Adopted Plans:** This project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** No impacts to protected species, habitat, wetlands, or oak trees were identified for this project. For this Biological Resources category, impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures.

<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?			X	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

**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. **Archaeological Resources and Historic Resources:** A Cultural Resources survey report for the site was conducted by a professional archaeologist (Historic Resource Associates, 2013). The report concludes that the project site has a low sensitivity for the presence of significant prehistoric and/or historic-era cultural resources. No historic properties or prehistoric resources were identified by the survey. Standard conditions of approval are included for this project to protect historical, cultural, or archeological sites, buildings, or materials in the event that such materials are discovered during earth disturbances and grading activities on the site. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.
- c. **Paleontological Resources:** Cultural resource analysis includes the potential for discovery/disturbance of paleontological resources. However, due to characteristics of the geologic formation of the County, the potential for such resources are localized in the Mehrten Formation comprising thick accumulations of sedimentary rocks. Under the 2004 General Plan EIR, this formation was mapped and found to be in areas east of Placerville. As such, the project site does not lie within this formation and the potential for discovery of paleontological resources is less than significant.
- d. **Human Remains:** There is a low likelihood of human remains discovery on the project site. Standard conditions of approval would apply during all grading activities to address accidental discovery of human remains. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** No significant cultural resources have been identified on the project site. Standard conditions of approval would apply in the event of accidental discovery during project construction. This project would be anticipated to have a less than significant impact 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. The nearest such faults are located in Alpine and Butte Counties. There would be no impacts anticipated.
- ii) The potential for seismic ground shaking in the project area is considered less than significant. Any potential impacts due to seismic impacts would be addressed through compliance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) earthquake standards. 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 known potential areas for liquefaction on the project site. There would be no impacts anticipated.
- iv) All grading activities onsite would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance. The relatively flat grade of the majority of the site and compliance with the Ordinance would ensure potential landslide impacts from the proposed development would be less than significant.

- b. **Soil Erosion:** All 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 adopted by the County of El Dorado Board of Supervisors, August 10, 2010 (Ordinance #4949). Soils on the project site are derived from the Pine Hill gabbro complex (Springer 1971) and are within the Rescue and Argonaut series (USDA 1974). Rescue extremely stony sandy loam soil (RgE2) is found on the knoll on the westerly portion of the parcel and Argonaut clay loam (AnB) encompasses the remainder. The soils have slow to medium surface runoff and slight to moderate erosion hazards. 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). The implemented BMPs are required to be consistent with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan issued by the State Water Resources Control Board to eliminate run-off and erosion and sediment controls. Implementation of these BMPs would reduce potential significant impacts of soil erosion or the loss of topsoil to a less than significant level.

- c-d. **Geologic Hazards, Expansive Soils:** The Soil Survey for El Dorado County lists the on-site soil types as having low shrink-swell potential. The project structures would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that would typically be considered unstable or that would potentially become unstable as a result of the project. There are no excessively steep slopes on the surrounding parcels entering into the subject parcel. The site would not be subject to off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, nor does it have expansive soils. The project would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and the development plans for the proposed buildings would be subject to the Uniform Building Code standards. As such, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.
- e. **Septic Capability:** There are existing County-approved septic systems utilized by the existing buildings. If added restrooms or water sources are required, the septic system would be evaluated by the County at the time of building permit issuance. Impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

**FINDING:** All grading activities would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance which would address potential impacts related to soil erosion, landslides and other geologic impacts. Future development would be required to comply with the Uniform Building Code which would address potential seismic related impacts. For this ‘Geology and Soils’ category impacts would be less than significant.

<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?			X	
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

**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 Hydroflourocarbons, Perflourocarbons, and Sulfur Hexaflouride. 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 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr OR 4.9 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e/SP/yr
Stationary Sources	10,000 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/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 would generate GHG emissions primarily as a result of facility construction in the form of construction equipment exhaust. The proposed project anticipates a construction period of approximately 60 days. During this time, a small net increase in GHG emissions would result from various construction activities. Construction-related GHG emissions would be associated with engine exhaust from heavy-duty construction equipment, transport trucks hauling materials, and worker commute trips. Construction-related traffic would be spread over the duration of the construction schedule and therefore, would be minimal on a daily basis. After completion of construction, all construction emissions would cease. The project would be required to incorporate modern construction and design features that reduce energy consumption to the extent feasible. Implementation of these features would help reduce potential GHG emissions resulting from the development of the proposed project. According to the SLOAPCD Screening Table, the most accurate applicable screening level is 74,000 square feet for places of worship. The proposed project is construction of the Buddhist Meditation Center with a main building of approximately 3,866 square feet. Based on the square footage, the GHG emissions from this project are estimated at less than 1,150 metric tons/year, thus, no further analysis for GHG emissions impact is required. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.
- b. Because construction-related emissions would be temporary and below the minimum standard for reporting requirements under AB 32, the 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. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** The project would result in less than significant impacts to GHG emissions because of the project size and inclusion of design features to address the emissions of GHG. 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. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	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.

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 (47CFR 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 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) 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 may involve transportation, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as construction materials, paints, fuels, and landscaping materials. The majority of the use of these hazardous materials would occur primarily during construction and/or routine intermittent maintenance. Any uses of hazardous materials would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local standards associated with the handling and storage of hazardous materials. Prior to any use of any excessive amounts of hazardous materials, the project would be required to obtain a Hazardous Materials Business Plan through the Environmental Management-Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste Division of El Dorado County. The impact would be a less than significant level.
- c. **Hazardous Materials Near Schools:** As proposed, the project would not be anticipated to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Hazardous Sites:** No parcels within El Dorado County are included on the Cortese List which lists known hazardous sites in California. There would be no impact.
- e-f. **Aircraft Hazards, Private Airstrips:** The project is not located in the vicinity of a public or private airstrip. As such, the project would not be subject to any land use limitations contained within the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan and there would be no immediate hazard for people residing or working in the project area or safety hazard resulting from airport operations and aircraft over-flights in the vicinity of the project site. No impacts would be anticipated to occur within these categories.
- g. **Emergency Plan:** Neither the Transportation Division nor the El Dorado Hills Fire District (on behalf of the Rescue Fire Department) responded with specific comments that the project in and of itself, would affect an emergency plan. Impacts would be less than significant.
- h. **Wildfire Hazards:** The degree of hazard in wild-land areas depends on weather variables like temperature, wind, and moisture, the amount of dryness and arrangement of vegetation, slope steepness, and accessibility to human activities, accessibility of firefighting equipment, and fuel clearance around structures. The parcel is located in a moderate fire hazard area. Fire protection for wildfires is provided by Cal Fire in combination with the Rescue Fire Protection District. The project would not be anticipated to significantly affect their abilities to provide protection any more that it would pre-project. Impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant level.

**FINDING:** The proposed project is not anticipated to 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. Would the project:</b>				
	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	
a. 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:** Any grading, and improvement plans required by the Development Services Division would be required to be prepared and designed to meet the County of El Dorado Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance. These standards require that erosion and sediment control be implemented into the design of the project. Project related construction activities would be required to adhere to the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance which would require the implementation and execution of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize degradation of water quality during construction. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Groundwater Supplies:** The Environmental Health Division reviewed the project proposal and did not report a concern that the project would substantially reduce or alter the quantity of groundwater in the vicinity, or materially interfere with groundwater recharge in the area of the proposed project as the project proposes to connect to a public water system. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c-f. **Drainage Patterns:** The project would be required to conform to the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, to assure the project does not negatively change existing drainage patterns. Impacts would be less than significant.
- g-h. **Flood-related Hazards:** The project site is not located within any mapped 100-year flood areas. The project would not result in the construction of any structures that would impede or redirect flood flows of the intermittent stream. No dams are located in the project area which would result in potential hazards related to dam failures. There would be no impacts.

- i. **Dam or Levee Failure:** The subject property is not located adjacent to or downstream from a dam or levee that has the potential to fail and inundate the project site with floodwaters. There would be no impacts
- j. **Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow:** The proposed project is not located near a coastal area or adjacent to a large body of water such as a lake, bay, or estuary, volcanoes, or other volcanic features, and the site is located on relatively stable soils nor surrounded by steep terrain. Due to the project location, there is no potential for impacts from seiche or tsunami, or from mudflow at this site.

**FINDING:** The proposed project would require a grading permit through the Building Services Division, and implementation of Best Management Practices that would address erosion and sediment control. As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, no significant hydrological impacts are expected with the development of the project either directly or indirectly.

<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?			X	
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?			X	
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

**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 project would not result in the physical division of an established community. As conditioned and with compliance with County Code, the project would be compatible with the surrounding residential and commercial land uses and would not be anticipated to create land use conflicts. Churches are generally regarded as compatible uses in residential areas, providing gathering spaces and contributing benefits to

public health, safety, and welfare. With an approved special use permit, the project would be compatible with the MDR land use designations and with the RE-5 zoning designation. Impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

- b. **Land Use Consistency:** The proposed project would be consistent with the specific, fundamental, and mandatory land use development goals, objectives, and policies of the 2004 General Plan, and would be consistent with the development standards contained within the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance. Churches are generally regarded as compatible uses in residential areas, providing gathering spaces and contributing benefits to public health, safety, and welfare. With an approved special use permit, the project would be consistent with the project site's General Plan MDR land use designations, and the RE-5 Zone District. Impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.
- c. **Habitat Conservation Plan:** The project site is not within the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCCP), or a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or any other conservation plan. As such, the proposed project would not conflict with an adopted conservation plan. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** With an approved special use permit, the proposed uses of the land would be consistent with the zoning and the General Plan. There would be no significant impact from the project due to a conflict with the General Plan or zoning designations for use of the property. As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, no significant impacts are expected.

<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?				X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

**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. **Mineral Resource Loss-Region, State:** The project site is not mapped as being within a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) by the State of California Division of Mines and Geology or in the El Dorado County General Plan. No impacts would occur.
- b. **Mineral Resource Loss-Locally:** The Western portion of El Dorado County is divided into four, 15 minute quadrangles (Folsom, Placerville, Georgetown, and Auburn) mapped by the State of California Division of Mines and Geology showing the location of Mineral and Resource Zones (MRZ). Those areas which are designated MRZ-2a contain discovered mineral deposits that have been measured or indicate reserves calculated. Land in this category is considered to contain mineral resources of known economic importance to the County and/or State. Review of the mapped areas of the County indicates that this site does not contain any mineral resources of known local or statewide economic value. No impacts would occur.

**FINDING:** No impacts to any known mineral resources would occur as a result of the project. Therefore, no mitigation is required. For the ‘Mineral Resources’ category, the project would not exceed the identified thresholds of significance.

<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	



<b>XII.NOISE. Would the project result in:</b>				
	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>						
Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. - 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. - 7 a.m.	
	Community	Rural	Community	Rural	Community	Rural
Hourly $L_{eq}$ , dB	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum level, dB	70	60	60	55	55	50

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 church and convent is related to a quiet and contemplative form of Zen Buddhism. No outdoor amplified music or speech is allowed and attendees of events are to leave the project site prior to 9 P.M. Potential impacts from excessive noise levels would be anticipated to be less than significant.
- b. **Ground Borne Shaking:** The project may generate intermittent ground borne vibration or shaking events during project construction. These potential impacts would be limited to project construction. Adherence to the time limitations of construction activities consistent with Chapter 130.37 of the Zoning Ordinance will ensure limitation of this impact. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Short-term Noise Increases:** The project would include construction activities for the grading of the building sites and construction of structural features. Adherence to the time limitations of construction activities consistent with Chapter 130.37 of the Zoning Ordinance will ensure limitation of this impact. Adherence to the limitations of construction would reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.
- d. **Long-term Noise Increases:** The proposed church and convent is related to a quiet and contemplative form of Zen Buddhism. No outdoor amplified music or speech is allowed and attendees of events are to leave the project site prior to 9 P.M. The proposed uses would not be anticipated to exceed the established General Plan noise thresholds. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e-f. **Aircraft Noise:** The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or private landing strip. There would be no impacts.

**FINDING:** For the 'Noise' category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no significant environmental impacts would result from the project.

<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)?				X
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

**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 church project would not be anticipated to induce substantial population growth in an area. There would be no impacts.
- b, c. **Housing and Population Displacement:** The nuns have been in residence at the site for many years. No existing housing stock and therefore no persons would be anticipated to be displaced by the proposed project necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impacts would occur.

**FINDING:** It has been determined that there would no impacts to population growth and no impacts to population or housing displacement as a result of the project proposal. For this "Population and Housing" category, impacts would be less than significant.

<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?			X	
b. Police protection?			X	
c. Schools?				X
d. Parks?				X
e. Other government services?			X	

**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 (on behalf of the Rescue Fire Department) and Cal Fire currently provide fire protection services to the project area. The Fire District station is located approximately 1,200 feet to the south of the project site. Development of the project would not be anticipated to significantly increase the demand for fire protection services, and would not prevent either agency from meeting its response times for the project or its designated service area any more than exists today. Impacts would be anticipated to 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 would not result in the increased demand for school services. There would be no impact.
- d. **Parks:** The project would not result in the increased demand for park services. There would be no impact.
- e. **Government Services:** No other public facilities or services would be directly substantially impacted by the project. The impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** Adequate public services are available to serve the project. There would be insignificant levels of increased demands to services anticipated as a result of the project. 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-b. **Parks and Recreational Services:** The proposed church project does not include any increase in permanent population that would contribute to increased demand on recreation facilities or contribute to increased use of existing facilities. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** No impacts to recreation would be expected for the project either directly or indirectly. For this "Recreation" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded.

<b>XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	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?			X	
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?			X	
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?				X
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	
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?				X

**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 excepted 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-b. **Traffic Increases, Levels of Service Standards:** The 2004 General Plan Policies TC-Xe and TX-Xf (which incorporate Measure Y) require that projects that “worsen” traffic by two percent, or 10 peak hour trips, or 100 average daily trips construct (or ensure funding and programming) of improvements to meet Level of Service standards in the General Plan Transportation and Circulation Element. Transportation has reviewed the proposed project and determined that it would not trigger the threshold described above because of its limited size and the fact the number of persons utilizing the facilities would have a maximum attendance of 100 persons. Impacts would be less than significant.

c. **Air Traffic:** The project would not result in a change in established air traffic patterns for publicly or privately operated airports or landing field in the project vicinity. No impacts would occur.

d. **Design Hazards:** The Transportation Division did not respond with concerns that the project includes design features, such as sharp curves, dangerous intersection or incompatible uses that would increase hazards. Impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

e. **Emergency Access:** The project was reviewed by the El Dorado Hills Fire District (on behalf of the Rescue Fire Department) for the adequacy of the interior project road circulation and availability of adequate emergency access and egress in the project design. The Fire District requires unobstructed widths of the access roads. They have visited the site in the past and met with the owners. They did not respond with any concerns pertaining to the proposed project’s emergency access and egress capabilities. 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 would be no impact.

**FINDING:** For the “Transportation/Traffic” category, the identified thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no significant environmental impacts would result from the project.

<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:

- a. 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
- b. 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.** The project was deemed complete prior to the effective date for AB52, and as such no tribal consultation was pursued. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The project is exempt from AB52.

<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?			X	
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?			X	
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 is required to be compliant with the overall site soil and wastewater plan developed with the El Dorado County Resource Conservation District during the grading permit review. Further, any grading and improvement plans required by the Development Services Division would be required to be prepared and designed to meet the County of El Dorado Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance. The Preliminary Grading and Drainage Plan (Attachment 6) was reviewed by Development Services and found to adequately demonstrate compliance. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Construction of New Facilities:** In order to connect to public water system minimal upgrades would be required to access water line within the adjacent Deer Valley Road. Annexation into the El Dorado Irrigation district is required. If the annexation is not approved by LAFCO the site may have adequate access to well water to serve the site as water supply is currently a well. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **New Stormwater Facilities:** Overall existing drainage patterns would not be significantly modified and pre- and post-development drainage conditions are conditioned not to change due to overall site grading. All grading activities for the new structures exceeding 250 cubic yards of graded material or grading completed for the purpose of supporting a structure must meet the provisions contained in the Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance adopted by the County of El Dorado Board of Supervisors, August 10, 2010 (Ordinance #4949). All drainage facilities would be required to be constructed in compliance with standards contained in the County of El Dorado Drainage Manual. The Preliminary Grading and Drainage Plan was reviewed by Development Services staff and found to be adequate. The Building Division would review the final grading plan further when it is submitted for the parking area. As such, impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Sufficient Water Supply:** In order to connect to public water system minimal upgrades would be required to access water line within the adjacent Deer Valley Road. Annexation into the El Dorado Irrigation District is required. If the annexation is not approved by LAFCO the site may have adequate access to well water to serve the site as water supply is currently a well. The El Dorado Irrigation District has stated that there are adequate water supplies for the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Adequate Wastewater Capacity:** There are existing County-approved septic systems utilized by the existing buildings. An engineer's report has been reviewed by the Environmental Management Division evaluating the septic capability of the site for the proposed religious facility and was found to be acceptable. Impacts would be less than significant.
- f, g. **Solid Waste Disposal:** In December of 1996, direct public disposal into the Union Mine Disposal Site was discontinued and the Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station was opened. Only certain inert waste materials (e.g., concrete, asphalt, etc.) may be dumped at the Union Mine Waste Disposal Site. All other materials that cannot be recycled are exported to the Lockwood Regional Landfill near Sparks, Nevada. In 1997, El Dorado County signed a 30-year contract with the Lockwood Landfill Facility for continued waste disposal services. The Lockwood Landfill has a remaining capacity of 43 million tons over the 655-acre site. Approximately six million tons of waste was deposited between 1979 and 1993. This equates to approximately 46,000 tons of waste per year for this period.

After July of 2006, El Dorado Disposal began distributing 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. On-site solid waste collection for the proposed lots would be handled through the local waste management contractor. Adequate space would be available at the site for solid waste collection. The project includes a recommended condition from the Hazardous Waste Division to ensure solid waste handling has been updated to current requirements. Impacts would be less significant.

**FINDING:** As conditioned, and with compliance with County Code, adequate water, septic services, and solid waste disposal would be available to serve the project. For this 'Utilities and Service Systems' category, impacts would be less than significant.

<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?			X	
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)?			X	
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

**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, with the exception of potential impacts on special status plant species. Mitigation measures have been included that reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. By applying Mitigation Measures BIO-1-3, as conditioned, and with adherence to County permit requirements, this project and the typical church facility uses expected to follow, 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 less than significant due to the design of the project and required standards that would be implemented with the grading and building permit processes and/or 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 contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area and would not require an increase in the wastewater treatment capacity of the County.

The project would result in the generation of greenhouse gasses, which could contribute to global climate change. However, the amount of greenhouse gases generated by the project would be negligible compared to global emissions or emissions in the county, so the project would not substantially contribute

cumulatively to global climate change. Further, as discussed throughout this environmental document, as conditioned and mitigated, the project would not contribute to a substantial decline in water quality, air quality, noise, biological resources, agricultural resources, or cultural resources under cumulative conditions.

As outlined and discussed in this document, as conditioned, mitigated, and with compliance with County Codes, this project, as proposed, would have a less than significant chance of having project-related environmental effects 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 a less than significant impact based on the issue of cumulative impacts.

- c. All impacts identified in this Mitigated Negative Declaration would be either less than significant after mitigation or less than significant and do not require mitigation. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in environmental effects that cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDINGS:** It has been determined that the proposed project would not result in significant environmental impacts. The above potentially significant impacts to biological resources have been identified within this document and mitigation measures have been applied which reduce these impacts to less than significant. The project would not exceed applicable environmental standards, nor significantly contribute to cumulative environmental impacts.

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCE LIST

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