

## MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

**FILE:** S15-0016

**PROJECT NAME:** Reverie Retreat Center

**NAME OF APPLICANT:** Tamara Johnston and Ramon Fliek

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.:** 088-021-02 **SECTION:** 12 **T:** 11N **R:** 10E

**LOCATION:** North side of Spanish Flat Road, 0.8 miles east of the intersection with State Route 193, in the Kelsey area.

- GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT:**                      **FROM:**                      **TO:**
- REZONING:**                      **FROM:**                      **TO:**
- TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP**    **SUBDIVISION**  
**SUBDIVISION (NAME):**
- SPECIAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW:** Development and operation of a retreat center and campground that includes a full-service kitchen with outdoor dining areas, a conference facility and spa for use by guests, and a campground with 35 camping cabins and 10 tent campsites with shared/communal restrooms and showers.
- OTHER:**
- 
- 

### **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 February 9, 2017.**

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

Exhibit J



**EL DORADO COUNTY PLANNING SERVICES**  
**2850 FAIRLANE COURT**  
**PLACERVILLE, CA 95667**  
**INITIAL STUDY**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

**Project Title:** S15-0016/ Reverie Retreat Center

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

**Contact Person:** Jennifer Franich, Associate Planner

**Phone Number:** (530) 621-6591

**Project Applicant's Name and Address:** Reverie Ventures, LLC  
5760 Spanish Flat Road, Garden Valley, CA 95633

**Project Agent's Name and Address:** Robin Peters, Cal State Engineering, Inc  
427 Broadway, Jackson, CA 95642

**Project Location:** North side of Spanish Flat Road, 0.8 miles east of the intersection with State Route 193, in the Kelsey area

**Assessor's Parcel Number:** 088-021-02

**Acres:** 32.01 acres

**Zoning:** Rural Lands Ten-Acre (RL-10)

**Section:** 25    **T:** 11N    **R:** 9E

**General Plan Designation:** Rural Residential (RR)

**Description of Project:** Conditional Use Permit request to allow the phased construction and operation of a retreat center to include agricultural production of fruits and vegetables and animal husbandry, workshops and classes related to agriculture, art, health and wellness, all-inclusive food services for guests, 35 tent cabins and 10 campsites with communal restrooms for guests attending multi-day events, and a conference facility, spa, and full-service kitchen facilities. Special events are proposed for up to 12 per year, and would include class reunions, family reunions, guest lecturers, motivational speakers, and other one day events. Events may include amplified noise in the form of music and speech. Phase 1 of the project would result in the construction of infrastructure and facilities for up to 40 guests and 4 employees. Phase II represents the full project and would allow for 75 guests and 6 employees. The retreat would operate year-round with peak seasonal usage expected between May and September. Programs will be conducted up to seven days per week with peak daily usage expected on weekends. The existing 1,500-square-foot single-family dwelling will remain, to be occupied year-round by caretaker residents responsible for security and maintenance of the livestock and other agricultural infrastructure. The existing 400± s.t guest house is proposed to be converted to a spa and massage facility. A new guest cottage will be constructed to provide housing for senior staff and owners. The existing 600-square-foot cabin would be re-purposed as a full-service kitchen and would include an outdoor teaching kitchen and an outdoor dining deck. A new 600± square-foot, shared bathroom & shower facility would be constructed, and additional satellite restroom facilities may be considered at or near the cabin and campsite areas to provide for more convenient access during evening hours. A new conference facility would be constructed immediately west of the existing cabin. Initially the conference facility would be a small structure, geared toward smaller events, but may be remodeled as a facility of approximately 1,800-square-feet. On-site improvements would include a parking lot, improved encroachment onto Spanish Flat Road, and emergency vehicle turnaround.

**Environmental setting:** The site slopes up to the east, with rolling terrain throughout. Vegetation on-site is mixed oak and conifer woodland, with approximately 80% canopy cover. The site is not within the Important Biological Corridor, but does feature potential habitat for plant and animal species. A Georgetown Divide Public Utility District water conveyance ditch enters the property near the northeasterly corner, meanders across the easterly boundary of the property and exits near the southeasterly corner. The property is traversed by several seasonal drainage courses; a small pond is located in the southwesterly quadrant of the property, and a somewhat larger pond straddles the west-central property boundary. A single-family dwelling, a guest house, a cabin, and several sheds and other outbuildings are currently on-site. The site is served by a private septic system, as well as GDPUD public water. A spring-fed

water system also exists on the site, but is not used for drinking water.
<b>Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)</b>
1. Transportation Division: Review of Conditions of Approval.
2. Garden Valley Fire Protection District: Review and approval of Building Permit.
3. Building Services: Review and approval of Grading and Building Permits.
4. Air Quality Management District: Review and approval of Fugitive Dust Mitigation Plan.
<b>Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?</b>
At the time of the application request, no tribes had requested to be notified of proposed projects for consultation in the project area. Pursuant to the records search conducted at the North Central Information Center on March 17, 2015, the geographic area of the project site is not known to contain any TCRs.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED**

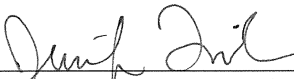
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

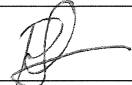
	Aesthetics		Agriculture and Forestry Resources		Air Quality
<b>x</b>	Biological Resources	<b>x</b>	Cultural Resources		Geology / Soils
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Hydrology / Water Quality
	Land Use / Planning		Mineral Resources	<b>x</b>	Noise
	Population / Housing		Public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

**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: 12/30/16  
Printed Name: Jennifer Franich, Associate Planner For: El Dorado County

Signature:  Date: 1/3/17  
Printed Name: Mel Pabalinas, Acting 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 the construction of a campground and resort facility.

Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to construct and operate a retreat center, camping facilities, conference center, spa, and commercial kitchen in the Kelsey area, subject to a Conditional Use Permit.

Project Description

Health and Wellness retreats, campsites, full-service kitchens, and conference facilities are allowed in the RL-10 (Rural Lands 10-Acre) Zone, with a Special or Conditional Use permit.

The applicant requests a Conditional Use Permit in order to construct and operate a retreat center to include agricultural production of fruits and vegetables and animal husbandry, workshops and classes related to agriculture, art, health and wellness, all-inclusive food services for guests, 35 tent cabins and 10 campsites with communal restrooms for guests attending multi-day events, and a conference facility, spa, and full-service kitchen facilities. Special events are proposed for up to 12 per year, and would include class reunions, family reunions, guest lecturers, motivational speakers, and other one day events.

Phase 1 of the project would result in the construction of infrastructure and facilities for up to 40 guests and 4 employees. Phase II represents the full project and would allow for 75 guests and 6 employees. The retreat would operate year-round with peak seasonal usage expected between May and September. Programs will be conducted up to seven days per week with peak daily usage expected on weekends.

The existing 1,500-square-foot single-family dwelling will remain, to be occupied year-round by caretaker residents responsible for security and maintenance of the livestock and other agricultural infrastructure. The existing 400± s.t guest house is proposed to be converted to a spa and massage facility. A new guest cottage will be constructed to provide housing for senior staff and owners. The existing 600-square-foot cabin would be re-purposed as a full-service kitchen and would include an outdoor teaching kitchen and an outdoor dining deck. A new 600± square-foot, shared bathroom & shower facility would be constructed, and additional satellite restroom facilities may be considered at or near the cabin and campsite areas to provide for more convenient access during evening hours. A new conference facility would be constructed immediately west of the existing cabin. Initially the conference facility would be a small structure, geared toward smaller events, but may be remodeled as a facility of approximately 1,800-square-feet.

Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site is located on the north side of Spanish Flat Road, 0.8 miles east of the intersection with State Route 193 in the Kelsey area of El Dorado County. Agriculture and rural residences surround the project site. The site and land to the south and east of the site is zoned RL-10, properties to the east and west of the site are zoned Open Space (OS) and the land

to the north is zoned RL-20. No change in zoning is proposed. To the north and west of the site, parcels have a land use designation of Agricultural Lands.

### Project Characteristics

#### 1. Transportation/Circulation/Parking

Access to the site is provided by Spanish Flat Road, a County-maintained public road. The private driveway leads north and then west into the site to the proposed Spa facility, food service and teaching kitchen, yoga and conference facility, and facility parking. The camp ground area is beyond these other components of development. There is no direct access from the campsites or cabins to the public roadway.

#### 2. Utilities and Infrastructure

Domestic water is supplied by an on-site domestic water system and by the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District via its existing distribution main in Spanish Flat Road. The existing facilities are served by a septic system. To accommodate wastewater from the new facility, a new onsite wastewater system will be developed. The site currently has no gas service. The site is served by existing power and communications infrastructure.

#### 3. Construction Considerations

Site construction, grading, and extension of existing utilities would be required for the project. Grading would include interior site preparation including surface grading, foundations and concrete flooring, and overall site surfacing preparation. Construction of the restroom, kitchen, guest cottage, conference facility and cabins would take place following compliance with all conditions of approval.

### 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. Would the project:</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 is located in a rural region surrounded by agricultural land and large lot single family residences. No scenic vistas, as designated by the County General Plan, are located in the vicinity of the site (El Dorado County, 2003, p. 5.3-3 through 5.3-5). However, views from the surrounding roads, residences, or businesses to the site could be considered scenic vistas. The construction of the facility structures, including the 35 tent cabins, 1,800-square-foot conference facility, new residential structure for employees, and restroom facility, may impact the existing views of the property from surrounding private residences. The development area of the site is proposed to be situated away from the property lines, well within the required setbacks, and is heavily forested, which would reduce some of the impact. The impact would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.
- b. **Scenic Resources:** The project site is not visible from an officially designated State Scenic Highway or county-designated scenic highway, or any roadway that is part of a corridor protection program (CalTrans, 2013). There are no views of the site from public parks or scenic vistas. Though there are many trees in the project vicinity, there are no trees or historic buildings that have been identified by the County as contributing to exceptional aesthetic value at the project site. There would be no impact and no mitigation is required.
- c. **Visual Character:** Portions of the structures could be visible from some points in the immediately surrounding area, including private residences. However, the area is heavily forested and the new structures are proposed for the interior of the site. Views of the project site would not be easily visible from any public roads. The structures would comply with development standards for building height and setbacks. With these standards incorporated, the facility will not degrade the existing visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings. The impacts to visual character would be less than significant.
- d. **Light and Glare:** The proposed project may include new sources of lighting which could produce minimal new light and glare. For any new lighting, a lighting plan would be required to be submitted for review and approval by the Development Services Division. All future development would be required to comply with County lighting ordinance requirements, including the shielding of lights to avoid potential glare. Any proposed building or parking lot lighting fixtures will be required to be designed and located so that no light and glare shall spill over property lines and adversely impact adjoining properties and be fully shielded pursuant to the Illumination Engineering Society of North America's (IESNA) full cut-off designation. Therefore the impact to aesthetics due to light and glare would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.



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

<b>II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES.</b> 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. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	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. **Conversion of Agricultural Land:** The site is not located within an area designated for agriculture, an agricultural zone, or an Agricultural District. The site contains a variety of soils including Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes, Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes, and Maymen very rocky loam, 15 to 70 percent slopes. Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes, which is located at the southwest portion of the site, is considered a choice soil. No structures are proposed for this portion of the site. The remaining soil types are not classified as unique, soils of local importance, prime farmland, or statewide important farmland. The project itself would include agricultural production and animal husbandry, including vegetables and fruit, poultry (for eggs), goats and/or sheep (for dairy), etc., for the purposes of educational programs and farm-to-table on-site food preparation. The project would not conflict with existing zoning regulations for agricultural use. The property is not within an area that is under Williamson Act Contract and would not affect any properties under a Williamson Act Contract. The impact would be less than significant.

- b. **Conflict with Agricultural Use:** The project application was reviewed by the El Dorado County Agricultural Commission on December 15, 2016 for compliance with the General Plan, especially Policy 8.1.4.1, which requires that the County Agricultural Commission review all discretionary development applications and the location of proposed public facilities involving land zoned for or designated agriculture, or lands adjacent to such lands, and shall make recommendations to the reviewing authority. Before granting approval, a determination shall be made by the approving authority that the proposed use 1) will not intensify existing conflicts or add new conflicts between adjacent residential areas and agricultural activities; 2) will not create an island effect wherein agricultural lands located between the project site and other non-agricultural lands will be negatively affected; and 3) will not significantly reduce or destroy the buffering effect of existing large parcel sizes adjacent to agricultural lands. The site is not zoned for agricultural land. The site and all adjacent parcels are zoned Estate Residential 10-acre. No change in zoning is proposed. To the north and west of the site, parcels have a land use designation of Agricultural Lands. After review of the site plan for the project and consideration of the surrounding land uses, it was determined that the site naturally buffers the Agricultural Lands (AL) to the north and west from all planned developments, due to topography and heavy vegetation. The proposed project would result in the development of the interior of the site, with the areas near the parcel boundaries undeveloped. No change in land use designation or zone is proposed, and the project does not include any changes to the size or configuration of the property. There is adequate space to accommodate the 200-foot setback between the site and the parcels to the north and west, which are designated by the General Plan as Agricultural Lands (AL). The Agricultural Commission found that the proposed retreat center will be compatible with agricultural activities off site, would not create an island effect, and that any buffering effect currently provided by the site would not be affected by the addition of the proposed development. The impact would be less than significant.
- c-d. **Loss of Forest land or Conversion of Forest land:** The site contains mixed oak and conifer. The parcel is not designated as Timberland Preserve Zone (TPZ) or other forestland according to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. Several trees will need to be removed to accommodate on-site roadway enhancements, parking facilities, and new structures. No oak trees are proposed for removal. It is estimated that as many as 16 trees over 8" DBH and 7 trees greater than 20" DBH may be removed. However, the land is not considered to be timberland or forest land, and the development would not result in direct or indirect losses to forest land. The impact would be less than significant.
- e. **Changes to the Environment:** As indicated above, the project application was reviewed by the El Dorado County Agricultural Commission on December 15, 2016 for compliance with the General Plan, especially Policy 8.1.4.1, which requires that the County Agricultural Commission review all discretionary development applications and the location of proposed public facilities involving land zoned for or designated agriculture, or lands adjacent to such lands, and shall make recommendations to the reviewing authority. After review of the site plan for the project and consideration of the surrounding land uses, it was determined that the site naturally buffers the Agricultural Lands (AL) to the north and west from all planned developments, due to topography and heavy vegetation. The proposed project would result in the development of the interior of the site, with the areas near the parcel boundaries undeveloped. No change in land use designation or zone is proposed, and the project does not include any changes to the size or configuration of the property. There is adequate space to accommodate the 200-foot setback between the site and the parcels to the north and west, which are designated by the General Plan as Agricultural Lands (AL). The proposed project activities and scale are such that there would be no change to the existing environment that would result in the conversion of farmland, agricultural land, or forestland. The impact would be less than significant.

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

<b>III. AIR QUALITY. <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:** According to the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) Guide to Air Quality Assessment (2002) 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, construction, personal vehicle travel from and to the site, 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, Sox, 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. However, the area of disturbance for this project encompasses far less than twelve acres, naturally-occurring asbestos is not present in the project area, and the AQMD rules would apply to this project, including Rule 223, which regulates fugitive dust in general and during construction, to ensure that any construction related PM<sub>10</sub> dust emissions would be reduced to acceptable levels. 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 standard 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. Additionally, El Dorado County AQMD reviewed the application materials for this project and determined that by implementing typical conditions including Rule 223 regarding fugitive 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. 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 facility, and no sensitive receptors are near the proposed facility. Construction activities would be temporary, and compliance with AQMD Rules would also ensure fugitive dust from construction activities remains within the project area or within 50 feet of disturbed areas. The impact would be less than significant.
- 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. The project is not in an area with a substantial number of people. 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. 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 and Sensitive Natural Communities:** Review of the County Geographic Information System (GIS) soil data demonstrates the project site would not be located on lands shown to contain Serpentine Rock or Gabbro soils that contain certain rare plants. Further, the project site is not located within a Rare Plant Mitigation area or Important Biological Corridor. The project is not located within a sensitive natural community of the county, state, or federal agency, including but not limited to an Ecological Preserve or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recovery Plan boundaries. Nests of raptors and other birds are protected under Section 50 CFR 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. The Project area, and adjacent trees and utility poles, could contain suitable nesting habitat for various bird species. If construction activities are conducted during the nesting season, nesting birds could be directly impacted by tree trimming or removal and indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and other construction-related disturbance. Therefore, project construction is considered a potentially significant adverse impact to nesting birds. With the implementation of the following mitigation measure, potential adverse impacts upon special-status bird species and nesting birds would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: If construction activities will occur during the nesting season (March 1 to September 1), a preconstruction survey for the presence of special-status bird species or any nesting bird species shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas no more than 15 days prior to construction activities. If active nests are identified in these areas, CDFW and/or USFWS shall be consulted to develop measures to avoid “take” of active nests prior to the initiation of any construction activities. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site.

Monitoring Requirement: The applicant shall conduct all construction activities outside the nesting season or perform a pre-construction survey and the necessary avoidance measures prior to initiation of construction activities. This mitigation measure shall be noted on future grading and residential construction plans. If a pre-construction survey is required, the Development

Services Division shall verify the completion of survey prior to issuance of building or grading permit.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

- b, c. **Riparian Habitat, Wetlands, Potentially Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.:** The site contains no rivers and no known waters of the U.S. or waters of the State. The nearest year-round stream is an unnamed tributary to Dutch Creek, which flows on-site at the northeast corner of the parcel. All proposed grading or building areas, as well as existing disturbed areas, are over 100 feet from the stream. There is one large pond on site, which is listed as a wetland in the County's GIS database and could be a wetland feature as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. However, the development proposed for the site would not result in discharge or fill of these ponds. The proposed camping cabins nearest to the pond would be set back over 100 feet. The standard setback from wetlands for ministerial development is 25 feet. For discretionary development, a biological report is required if avoidance of the wetland is not possible (Zoning Ordinance 130.30.030(G)(3)(e)). Because the development will be set back from the creek and wetland, impacts to these areas will be avoided and no biological report was required. With the following mitigation measure, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Development shall avoid wetlands and ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial waters. For wetlands, ephemeral waters, and intermittent waters, no development shall occur within 55 feet. For perennial creeks, no development shall occur within 110 feet.

Monitoring Requirement: The applicant shall conduct all construction activities outside the 55-foot or 110-foot setback from wetlands and waters. This mitigation measure and the associated setback shall be noted on future grading and residential construction plans. Development Services Division shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on future grading and construction plans.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

- d. **Migration Corridors:** The site is located within the Outside Deer Herd migration corridor. Although development in this area can have an impact on deer migration, development of the site is concentrated in the center of the parcel, with other areas of the parcel remaining undisturbed. This project also does not currently propose any fencing that would surround the entire or a large portion of the site. For this reason, the project is not likely to interfere with the movement of deer or other wildlife through established migration corridors. With the incorporation of the following mitigation measure, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Fences shall be limited to those that would not restrict wildlife movement, except fences for the purposes of protecting livestock, crops or landscaping.

Monitoring Requirement: Development Services Division shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on future grading and construction plans.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

- e. **Local Biological Resources Policies:** Local protection of biological resources includes protection of rare plants, avoidance of riparian areas, and mitigation of impacted oak woodlands. The site plan shows that the portion of the property for development is not located adjacent near any riparian areas, does not include any areas of rare plants, and will not result in the removal of any protected trees. The site contains mixed oak and conifer woodland, with the majority of the canopy cover containing conifer. No oak trees are proposed for removal, and the site is not located within the IBC. There would be conflict with local policies and no impact.

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

**FINDING:** With mitigation measures incorporated, impacts to biological resources will be less than significant.

<b>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>					
	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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 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 an 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 cultural 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-c. **Archaeological Resource, Historic Resource, Paleontological Resource:** A record search was conducted by the CHRIS, North Central Information Center on March 17, 2015. The results indicated that there is a low potential for locating significant prehistoric cultural resources in the project vicinity, and a moderate potential for locating historic cultural resources. As such, further archival research was conducted by a cultural resource professional to determine whether cultural resources are likely to be affected by the proposed development. As a result of the archival research, no historic cultural resources were identified for the subject site. No further archeological or historic study was recommended for this project. During any future development of the property, the mitigation measures below would protect potential resources, and stop work activities in the event any archaeological or historic artifacts are found. With the incorporation of mitigation measure CUL-1, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1:

In the event archeological resources are discovered during grading and construction activities, the applicant shall ensure that all such activities cease within 50 feet of the discovery until an archaeologist can examine the find in place. If the find is determined to be a “unique archaeological resource”, contingency funding, and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovering an archaeological sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures may be required under the provisions set forth in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code. Construction work could continue on other parts of the project site while archaeological mitigation takes place.

If the find is determined to be a “unique archeological resource”, the archaeologist shall determine the proper method(s) for handling the resource or item in accordance with Section 21083.2(b-k). Any additional costs as a result of complying with this section shall be borne by the project applicant. Grading and construction activities may resume after appropriate measures are taken or the site is determined a “nonunique archeological resource”.

Monitoring Requirement: This mitigation measure shall be noted on future grading and construction plans. Development Services Division shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on future grading and construction plans.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

d. **Human Remains:** There is a low likelihood of human remains discovery on the project site. There is a low likelihood of human remains discovery on the project site. No further archeological or historic study was recommended for this project. Standard conditions of approval would apply during all grading activities to address accidental discovery of human remains. Impacts will be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2:

In the event of the discovery of human remains, all work shall cease and the County coroner shall be immediately notified pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The coroner shall make his or her

determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains. 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. The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American.

Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 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 or other proper method(s) for handling the remains in accordance with Section 5097.98(b-h). Any additional costs as a result of complying with this section shall be borne by the project applicant. Grading and construction activities may resume after appropriate measures are taken.

Monitoring Requirement: This mitigation measure shall be noted on the future grading and construction plans. Development Services Division shall verify the inclusion of this requirement on future grading and construction plans.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

**FINDING:** Mitigation measures would serve to protect any cultural resources on-site in the event of accidental discovery during any future construction. This project would be anticipated to have a less than significant impact within the Cultural Resources category.

<b>VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	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				<b>X</b>



<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
for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			<b>X</b>	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				<b>X</b>
iv) Landslides?				<b>X</b>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			<b>X</b>	
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?			<b>X</b>	
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?			<b>X</b>	
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?				<b>X</b>

**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 (SHMA) 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 SHMA 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 SHMA, 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 the west slope of El Dorado County. However, a fault zone has been located in the Tahoe Basin and Echo Lakes area. The West Tahoe Fault runs along the base of the range front at the west side of the Tahoe Basin. The West Tahoe Fault has a mapped length of 45 km. South of Emerald Bay the West Tahoe Fault extends onshore as two parallel strands. In the lake, the fault has clearly defined scarps that offset submarine fans, lake-bottom sediments, and the McKinney Bay slide deposits (DOC, 2016). There is clear evidence that the discussed onshore portion of the West Tahoe Fault is active with multiple events in the Holocene and poses a surface rupture hazard. However, because of the distance between the project site and these faults, there would be no impact.
  - ii) The potential for seismic ground shaking in the project area would be considered remote for the reason stated in Section i) above. Any potential impacts due to seismic impacts would be addressed through compliance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC). All structures would be built to meet the construction standards of the UBC for the appropriate seismic zone. Impacts would be less than significant.
  - iii) El Dorado County is considered an area with low potential for seismic activity. There are no landslide, liquefaction, or fault zones (DOC, 2007). There would be no impact.
  - iv) All grading activities onsite would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. There would be no impact.
- b. **Soil Erosion:** The site contains a variety of soils including Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes, Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes, and Maymen very rocky loam, 15 to 70 percent slopes. These soil types are described as well drained and have a medium to high runoff potential (USDA, 1974). The extent of the potential for soil erosion would be addressed during the grading permit process. 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 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control, County Code Chapter 110.14. This ordinance is designed to limit erosion, control the loss of topsoil and sediment, limit surface runoff, and ensure stable soil and site conditions for the intended use in compliance with the El Dorado County General Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Geologic Hazards:** Based on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program administered by the California Geological Survey, no portion of El Dorado County is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone, or those areas prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides (DOC, 2013). Therefore, El Dorado County is not considered to be at risk from liquefaction hazards. Lateral spreading is typically associated with areas experiencing liquefaction. Because liquefaction hazards are not present in El Dorado County, the county is not at risk for lateral spreading. All grading activities would comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.

- d. **Expansive Soils:** Expansive soils are those that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. When buildings are placed on expansive soils, foundations may rise each wet season and fall each dry season. This movement may result in cracking foundations, distortion of structures, and warping of doors and windows. The central portion of the county has a moderate expansiveness rating while the eastern and western portions have a low rating. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. Pursuant to the Soil Report for El Dorado County, the soils located on site, including Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes, Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes, and Maymen very rocky loam, 15 to 70 percent slopes, are reported to have shrink-swell potential of low to moderate. Prior to construction, a grading plan will be required to be approved in accordance with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Septic Capability:** The site is currently served by an existing septic system. The project would require the installation of an additional septic system to serve the campground kitchen, restroom, and shower facilities, which will require a building permit and review and approval by the Environmental Management Division. Through this process, the new septic system would comply with standards for septic installation and the impact would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** A review of the soils and geologic conditions on the project site determined that the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect. All grading activities would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance which would address potential impacts related to soil erosion, landslides and other geologic impacts. Future development would be required to comply with the UBC 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?			<b>X</b>	
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			<b>X</b>	

**Background/Science**

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

### ***GHG Sources***

The primary man-made source of CO<sub>2</sub> is the burning of fossil fuels; the two largest sources being coal burning to produce electricity and petroleum burning in combustion engines. The primary sources of man-made CH<sub>4</sub> are natural gas systems losses (during production, processing, storage, transmission and distribution), enteric fermentation (digestion from livestock) and landfill off-gassing. The primary source of man-made N<sub>2</sub>O is agricultural soil management (fertilizers), with fossil fuel combustion a very distant second. In El Dorado County, the primary source of GHG is fossil fuel combustion mainly in the transportation sector (estimated at 70% of countywide GHG emissions). A distant second are residential sources (approximately 20%), and commercial/industrial sources are third (approximately 7%). The remaining sources are waste/landfill (approximately 3%) and agricultural (<1%).

### **Regulatory Setting:**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Discussion:**

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

Unlike thresholds of significance established for criteria air pollutants in EDCAQMD's *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* (February 2002) ("CEQA Guide"), the District has not adopted GHG emissions thresholds for land use

development projects. In the absence of County adopted thresholds, EDCAQMD recommends using the adopted thresholds of other lead agencies which are based on consistency with the goals of AB 32. Since climate change is a global problem and the location of the individual source of GHG emissions is somewhat irrelevant, it's appropriate to use thresholds established by other jurisdictions as a basis for impact significance determinations. Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Control District (AQMD) adopted thresholds for the Sacramento regions, which was prepared in conjunction with EDCAQMD, Yolo-Solano AQMD, Feather River AQMD and Placer County APCD (Chapter 2 Appendix, SMAQMD, 2014). 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 these significance criteria thresholds to determine the significance of GHG emissions. SMAQMD 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. Operational impacts are focused primarily on the indirect emissions (i.e., motor vehicles) associated with residential, commercial and industrial development. Lead agencies compare the project's annual operational GHG emissions to the District's 1,100 metric ton per year threshold of significance. If the threshold is exceeded, then the project may have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative environmental impact and would be required to mitigate those impacts to a less than significant level. A more refined analysis of air quality impacts specific to a given project is necessary for projects that exceed the screening criteria below or are within ten percent of exceeding the screening criteria.

These thresholds are summarized below:

<b>Operational Significance Determination Thresholds</b>			
Land Use Category	CalEEMod Land Uses	Screening Level	Units
Residential	Apartments (low rise)	87	dwelling units
Residential	Apartments (high rise)	89	dwelling units
Residential	Condos	83	dwelling units
Residential	Single Family Housing	57	dwelling units
Commercial	Government Office	21	Thousand square feet
Commercial	Civic Center	34	Thousand square feet
Commercial	General Office	65	Thousand square feet
Commercial	Medical Office	28	Thousand square feet
Commercial	Hospital	44	Beds
		29	Thousand square feet
Educational	Elementary School	690	Students
		58	Thousand square feet
Educational	High School	400	Students
		53	Thousand square feet
Educational	Place of Worship	54	Thousand square feet
Recreational	Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	4	Thousand square feet
Recreational	Hotel	71	Rooms
Recreational	Quality Restaurant	14	Thousand square feet
Retail	Free-standing Discount	21	Thousand

	Store		square feet
Retail	Regional Shopping Center	26	Thousand square feet
Retail	Strip Mall	30	Thousand square feet
Retail	Supermarket	13	Thousand square feet

Projects below screening levels identified in the table 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 a result of facility construction in the form of construction equipment exhaust. During the construction period, 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. Operation of the facility would not require substantial use of water or require a substantial amount of electricity. 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 SMAQMD’s Screening Table, the most accurate applicable land use is a Hotel. For hotel uses, the threshold is 71 rooms for Operational & Amortized Construction Impacts. The proposed project is a retreat center with 35 tent cabins and 10 campsites, roughly equivalent to 45 hotel rooms. Based on this equivalency, 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 negligible contribution towards statewide GHG inventories and would have a less than significant impact.
- a. Because any future construction-related emissions would be temporary and below the minimum standard for reporting requirements under AB 32, and because any ongoing GHG emissions would be a result of a maximum of 45 cabins and tent sites, 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. According to the SMAQMD Screening Table, the GHG emissions from this project are estimated at less than 1,150 metric tons/year. Cumulative GHG emissions impacts are considered to be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

**FINDING:** The project would result in less than significant impacts to 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.

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

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

**Discussion:** A substantial adverse effect due to hazards or hazardous materials would occur if implementation of the project would:

- Expose people and property to hazards associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials where the risk of such exposure could not be reduced through implementation of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
  - Expose people and property to risks associated with wildland fires where such risks could not be reduced through implementation of proper fuel management techniques, buffers and landscape setbacks, structural design features, and emergency access; or
  - Expose people to safety hazards as a result of former on-site mining operations.
- a, b. **Hazardous Materials:** The project would not be anticipated to introduce, transport, store, or dispose of hazardous materials in such quantities that would create a hazard to people or the environment. The site is not located in an area of naturally occurring asbestos (El Dorado County, 2005). As such, impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Hazardous Materials near Schools:** The nearest schools to the project site are Creekside Elementary School and Golden Sierra High School. The schools are located off Garden Valley Road, approximately two miles from the site, or 4.5 miles driving distance. The project will not emit hazardous emissions or involve the handling of hazardous materials or substances. There would be no impact to schools.
- d. **Hazardous Sites:** The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 (DTSC, 2016). There would be no impact with the approval of the proposed project.
- e. **Aircraft Hazards:** According to the El Dorado County Zoning Map, the project site is not within any airport safety zone or airport land use plan area. There would be no impact.
- f. **Private Airstrips:** There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project site. There would be no impact.
- g. **Emergency Plan:** The proposed project consists of installation of construction of a campground and retreat center, which would not necessitate alterations to any street and would generate approximately minimal additional traffic trips, with most occurring during off-peak time periods. The project was reviewed by the Garden Valley Fire Protection District and the Transportation Division. The project would not physically interfere with the implementation of the County adopted emergency response and/or evacuation plan for the project area. There would be no impact.
- h. **Wildfire Hazards:** The project site is in an area of very high hazard for wildland fire pursuant to Figure 5.8-4 of the 2004 General Plan Draft EIR. Garden Valley Fire Protection District standard conditions of approval

will be incorporated into the permit approvals. Implementation of the fire district standards and California Building Codes would reduce the impacts of wildland fire to a less than significant level.

**FINDING:** The project would not be anticipated to expose the area to significant hazards relating to the use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. Any proposed future use of hazardous materials would be subject to review and approval of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan issued by the Environmental Management. For this Hazards and Hazardous Materials category, impacts would be less than significant.

<b>IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.</b> Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or -off-site?			X	
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

**Regulatory Setting:**

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

#### **Clean Water Act**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program**

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

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

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

#### National Flood Insurance Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- b. **Groundwater Supplies:** The geology of the Western Slope portion of El Dorado County is principally hard, crystalline, igneous, or metamorphic rock overlain with a thin mantle of sediment or soil. Groundwater in this region is found in fractures, joints, cracks, and fault zones within the bedrock mass. These discrete fracture areas are typically vertical in orientation rather than horizontal as in sedimentary or alluvial aquifers. Recharge is predominantly through rainfall infiltrating into the fractures. Movement of this groundwater is very limited due to the lack of porosity in the bedrock. Wells are typically drilled to depths ranging from 80 to 300 feet in depth. The proposed project would be served by GDPUD water, which has been determined to be sufficient to serve the proposed retreat center. A spring-fed water system also exists on the site, but is not used for drinking water. There is no evidence that the project will substantially reduce or alter the quantity of groundwater in the vicinity, or materially interfere with groundwater recharge in the area of the proposed project. The project is not anticipated to affect potential groundwater supplies above pre-project levels. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c-f. **Drainage Patterns:** The site currently contains a portion of Spanish Flat Road, a driveway, and two existing houses. Road improvements will require an encroachment permit and will undergo review to determine if any further actions or approvals are needed, including any measures for soil and sediment control. A grading permit through Development Services would be required to address grading, erosion and sediment control at the lease area and access road. Project related construction activities would be required to adhere to the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. This includes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize degradation of water quality during construction. Impacts would be less than significant.
- g-j. **Flood-related Hazards:** The project site is not located within any mapped 100-year flood areas and would not result in the construction of any structures that would impede or redirect flood flows (FEMA, 2008). No dams that would result in potential hazards related to dam failures are located in the project area. The risk of exposure to seiche, tsunami, or mudflows would be remote. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The proposed project would require a site improvement and grading permit through the Development Services Division, Building Services that would address any potentially applicable erosion and sediment control. No significant hydrological impacts are expected with the development of the project either directly or indirectly. For this hydrology category, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

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



<b>X. LAND USE PLANNING.</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
conservation plan?				

**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 adjoining parcels are designated for residential and agricultural land uses. The site is approximately 32 acres and the area proposed for development is located at the interior of the site. No new roadways, land divisions, rail lines, bridges or other improvements which would physically divide an established community are proposed. There would be no impact.
- b. **Land Use Consistency:** The parcel is designated as Rural Residential by the General plan and zoned Rural Lands (RL-10). Zoning Ordinance section 130.21.020, Agricultural, Rural Lands and Resource Zone Districts Use Matrix, permits commercial kitchens, dining facilities, health resort and retreat centers, Residential-type uses including single-unit dwellings and employee housing, and recreation-type uses including campgrounds and picnic areas in this zone district with approval of a Conditional Use Permit by the Planning Commission, pursuant to the development standards of 130.21.030 and Chapter 130.40. These standards include site design, density and area minimums, building height, setbacks, and proper maintenance. The applicant has provided a project narrative explaining the project details, potential benefits to the community, and site selection. The application is complete and complies with zoning regulations. As conditioned, impacts would be less than significant.
- c. **Habitat Conservation Plan:** The proposed project is not located in an area covered by a Habitat Conservation Plan or a Natural Community Conservation Plan. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The proposed use of the land would be consistent with the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan with the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit. The impact to land use goals or standards resulting from the project would be less

than significant. As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, no significant impacts would be expected for the land use planning category.

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

**FINDING:** No impacts to energy and mineral resources with the development of the facility are expected. For this mineral resources category, there would be no impact.

<b>XII. NOISE.</b> <i>Would the project result in:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		X		
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive roundborne vibration or roundborne 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 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 long-term operational noise that creates noise exposures in excess of 60 dB CNEL at the adjoining property line of a noise sensitive land use and the background noise level is increased by 3dB, or more; or
- Results in noise levels inconsistent with the performance standards contained in Table 130.37.060.1 and 130.37.060.2 in the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance.

<b>TABLE 130.37.060.1 NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR NOISE SENSITIVE LAND USES AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION* SOURCES</b>						
<b>Noise Level Descriptor</b>	<b>Daytime 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.</b>		<b>Evening 7 p.m. – 10 p.m.</b>		<b>Night 10 p.m. – 7 a.m.</b>	
	<b>Community/ Rural Centers</b>	<b>Rural Regions</b>	<b>Community/ Rural Centers</b>	<b>Rural Regions</b>	<b>Community/ Rural Centers</b>	<b>Rural Regions</b>
Hourly L <sub>eq</sub> , dB	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum level, dB	70	60	60	55	55	<b>50</b>

- a. **Noise Exposures:** The proposed project will not expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in the General Plan or Zoning Ordinance. A noise study was conducted by *j.c. brennan & associates, Inc.* for the project to analyze the existing noise environment in the area of the proposed Reverie Retreat project in El Dorado County, California and the potential of the proposed project to generate noise levels exceeding the applicable El Dorado County exterior noise level standards at noise-sensitive receptors in the project area. Short-term construction-related noise would be required to comply with grading and construction permitting requirements. Based upon the traffic analysis done for the proposed project, the project would generate approximately 62 total trips on a busy day of operations. This would result in a noise level of approximately 34 dBA Ldn at a distance of 150 feet from the centerline of Spanish Flat Road. This distance is representative of the closest residential receptor located along Spanish Flat Road between Highway 193 and the project entrance. This complies with the County’s 60 dB Ldn exterior noise level standard. Noise would also result from amplified sound on-site. According to Table 130.37.060.1 and 130.37.060.2 in the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, non-transportation noise in Rural Regions is limited to a time-averaged level of 50dB during the day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 45 dB in the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and 40 dB at night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) at a point 100 feet away from the nearest off-site sensitive receptor. The design of the site situates the campground areas and the retreat center at the center of the site. The nearest residence is located along Spanish Flat Road, approximately 650 feet to the east of the proposed massage facility. Other proposed uses are further to the west, at a greater distance from the existing residence. The next-nearest noise-sensitive receptors are more than 1,000 feet from the proposed campground and other facilities. As detailed in the noise study, operation of the project is predicted to generate exterior noise levels of 38 dB Leq at the nearest residential

uses. Maximum (Lmax) noise levels are predicted to be 10 dB higher than average (Leq) noise levels for these types of noise sources. Therefore, maximum noise levels associated with the project are predicted to be 48 dB Lmax at the nearest residential receptors. These noise levels would comply with the El Dorado County 40 dB Leq and 50 dB Lmax evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) rural noise level standards for noise sources which consist primarily of speech or music. Noise generated during operation and any potential future construction will be required to comply with the noise standards established in the Zoning Ordinance. The noise produced as a result of this project would comply with the standards in the General Plan and would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1:

All events for which outdoor amplified speech or music will be used shall be located at the interior of the project site near the conference facility. For each event, noise levels shall be measured and monitored at a point no less than 100 feet from a sensitive receptor. Noise levels shall comply with county noise standards for non-transportation noise sources at all times. Noise measurements shall be recorded and maintained by the Retreat Center.

Monitoring Requirement: Owner or Operator of the Retreat Center shall ensure that noise level do not exceed El Dorado County noise level standards. Owner or Operator shall maintain a record of all events by type, date, and recorded noise level.

Monitoring Responsibility: Applicant.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-2:

All events for which outdoor amplified speech or music will be used shall conclude by 10:00 p.m. Quiet hours beginning at 10:00 p.m. shall be instated as part of the campground rules. Noise levels for all activities shall comply with county noise standards for non-transportation noise sources at all times.

Monitoring Requirement: Owner or Operator shall include in guest information the requirement for event end-times and quiet hours beginning at 10:00 p.m.

Monitoring Responsibility: Applicant

- b. **Groundborne Shaking:** The project may generate ground borne vibration or shaking events during project construction. The noise study concluded that construction vibration levels anticipated for the project are less than the 0.2 in/sec p.p.v. threshold of damage to buildings and less than the 0.1 in/sec threshold of annoyance criteria at distances of 50 feet. Sensitive receptors which could be impacted by construction related vibrations are located approximately 650 feet, or further, from the project site. At these distances construction vibrations are not predicted to exceed acceptable levels. Additionally, construction activities would be temporary in nature and would not expose persons to or generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. These potential impacts would be limited to project construction. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.
- c. **Permanent Noise Increases:** The vehicle noise associated with visitors and employees coming to or leaving from the site and outdoor activities are not purported to exceed the noise standards contained in the Zoning Ordinance. Based upon the traffic analysis done for the proposed project, the project would generate approximately 62 total trips on a busy day of operations. A noise study conducted for the project by j.c. brennan and associates, dated October 31, 2016 concluded that the added traffic would result in a noise level of approximately 34 dBA Ldn at a distance of 150 feet from the centerline of Spanish Flat Road. This distance is representative of the closest residential receptor located along Spanish Flat Road between Highway 193 and the project entrance. This complies with the County's 60 dB Ldn exterior noise level standard. Amplified

sound including speech or music is included in the project, but would be restricted to a special event area at the interior of the site. According to the noise study, operation of the project is predicted to generate exterior noise levels of 38 dB Leq at the nearest residential uses. Maximum (Lmax) noise levels are predicted to be 10 dB higher than average (Leq) noise levels for these types of noise sources. Therefore, maximum noise levels associated with the project are predicted to be 48 dB Lmax at the nearest residential receptors. These noise levels would comply with the El Dorado County 40 dB Leq and 50 dB Lmax evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) rural noise level standards for noise sources which consist primarily of speech or music. The impacts would be considered less than significant.

- d. **Short Term Noise:** Short-term construction-related noise impacts associated with excavation, grading, and construction activities would occur as part of the project. Construction of the facility would consist of grading for the new structures and campsites, remodeling the existing structures, and construction of the proposed new buildings. These activities would not involve extensive use of heavy equipment that would be a substantial source of noise or vibration. The closest residential receptors to the east are located approximately 650 feet from the center of the project site. At this distance, maximum construction noise levels would be 59 dB Lmax. Maximum noise levels measured at this residence indicate that existing ambient noise levels were 58-60 dB Lmax. Therefore, typical maximum construction noise levels would be within the range of existing maximum ambient noise levels. The closest residential receptors to the north are located approximately 850 feet from the center of the project site. At this distance, maximum construction noise levels would be 56 dB Lmax. Maximum noise levels measured at on the project site, north of the activity areas, indicate that existing ambient noise levels were 54-55 dB Lmax. Therefore, typical maximum construction noise levels are predicted to be approximately 1-2 dB higher than existing ambient noise levels. This is less than the 5 dB El Dorado County test of significance outlined in General Plan Policy 6.5.1.13. El Dorado County also requires that all construction vehicles and equipment, fixed or mobile, be equipped with properly maintained and functioning mufflers. All construction and grading operations would be required to comply with the noise performance standards contained in the General Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.
- e-f. **Aircraft Noise:** There are no airstrips or airports within the project vicinity. There would be no impact.

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

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

**Regulatory Setting:**

No federal or state laws, regulations, or policies apply to population and housing and the Proposed Project.

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

- Create substantial growth or concentration in population;
  - Create a more substantial imbalance in the County’s current jobs to housing ratio; or
  - Conflict with adopted goals and policies set forth in applicable planning documents.
- a. **Population Growth:** The proposed project would not result in additional dwelling units, as both existing residences would be retained on site, and housing would be available only for employees and owners. The cabins and campsites are for recreational use only and would not constitute additional dwelling units. The development of the site would result in the creation of a new business; however, this business would employ up to six employees and would not be likely to induce population growth in the area. The existing driveway off Spanish Flat Road would be improved, but would not extend past the site itself and would not serve any other sites. This potential project would not be considered a significant population growth. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Housing Displacement:** The project would result in the addition of a retreat center and campsite on the site. There are two existing houses on the property that will remain, with one home serving the purpose of providing employees housing (for up to six employees) and the other providing housing for the owners/residents. No existing housing stock would be displaced by the proposed project. The impact would be less than significant.
- c. **Replacement Housing:** The owners currently reside in the primary residence. The existing houses on the property will remain in use as the primary residence and the employee housing for up to six employees. No persons would be displaced by the proposed project. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** The project would not displace housing. There would be no potential for a significant impact due to substantial growth with the facility either directly or indirectly. For this Population and Housing category, there would be less than significant impact.

<b>XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES.</b> <i>Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection?			<b>X</b>	
b. Police protection?			<b>X</b>	
c. Schools?			<b>X</b>	
d. Parks?			<b>X</b>	

<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
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 parcel is within the Garden Valley Fire Protection District service area. The Fire District will require that adequate water for fire protection be provided prior to construction, and specific road design features for fire engine access. An emergency turn-around was incorporated into the project design to provide adequate access for fire engines and emergency vehicles. The Fire District would review the building permit application for all proposed structures and include any additional fire protection measures at that time. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Police Protection:** Police services would continue to be provided by the El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department. The facility will be staffed and all activities at the site would be supervised by the owner or operator. No new or expanded law enforcement services would be required. The impact would be less than significant.
- c-e. **Schools, Parks and Government Services:** There are no components of operating the proposed project that would include any permanent population-related increases which would substantially contribute to increased demand on schools, parks, or other governmental services that could, in turn, result in the need for new or



expanded facilities. No additional dwelling units are proposed and no visitors would stay for a period of more than 30 days. The impact would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** As discussed above, there would be less than significant impacts to public services as a result of the facility.

<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 section 120.12.090 of the County Code. The County Code sets standards for the acquisition of land for parks and recreational purposes, or payments of fees in lieu thereof, on any land subdivision. Other projects, such as ministerial residential or commercial development, could contribute to the demand for park and recreation facilities without providing land or funding for such facilities.

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

The 2004 El Dorado County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element establishes goals and policies that address needs for the provision and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the County, with a focus on providing recreational opportunities and facilities on a regional scale, securing adequate funding sources, and increasing tourism and recreation-based businesses. The Recreation Element describes the need for 1.5 acres of regional parkland, 1.5 acres of community parkland, and 2 acres of neighborhood parkland per 1,000 residents. Another 95 acres of park land are needed to meet the General Plan guidelines.

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

- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
  - Substantially increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks in the area such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur.
- a. **Parks and Recreational Services:** The 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.
- b. **Recreational Services.** The project would include recreation services or sites as part of the project, and these facilities will require grading and construction. These facilities are described as proposed as part of the Conditional Use permit, and are included in the analysis present in this Initial Study. Impacts would be less than significant.

**FINDING:** As discussed above, there would be no significant impacts to recreation as a result of the construction and operation of the facility.

<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?			<b>X</b>	
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				<b>X</b>
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				<b>X</b>
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			<b>X</b>	
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?			<b>X</b>	
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				<b>X</b>

**Regulatory Setting:**

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

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

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

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

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

According to the transportation element of the County General Plan, Level of Service (LOS) for County-maintained roads and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the county shall not be worse than LOS E in the Community Regions or LOS D in the Rural Centers and Rural Regions. Level of Service is defined in the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council). There are some roadway segments that are excepted from these standards and are allowed to operate at LOS F, although none of these are located in the project area. 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 on Traffic would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system;
  - Generate traffic volumes which cause violations of adopted level of service standards (project and cumulative); or
  - Result in, or worsen, Level of Service (LOS) F traffic congestion during weekday, peak-hour periods on any highway, road, interchange or intersection in the unincorporated areas of the county as a result of a residential development project of 5 or more units.
- a. **Traffic Increases:** No substantial traffic increases would result from the proposed project, as determined by the projected number of new trips to the site and as analyzed by the Long Range Planning Division. Comments concerning the proposed facility were received from the Transportation Division and do not indicate that the LOS would be significantly impacted by the proposed project. Access to the site would be from Spanish Flat Road and the existing driveway. The project would generate approximately 62 total trips on a busy day of operations, however, busy times would occur during off-peak hours. The application is consistent with the June 7, 2016 voter-approved ballot Measure E because the project will not cause traffic to reach LOS F during peak hours. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Levels of Service Standards:** The LOS established by the County would not be exceeded by the project, nor would the surrounding road circulation system be impacted. There would be no impact.
- c. **Air Traffic:** The site is not located near an airport. There would be no impact.
- d. **Design Hazards:** The design and location of the project is not anticipated to create any significant hazards. Spanish Flat Road currently serves the existing homes on the site. The Transportation Division analysis identified no issues for the project. The impact would be less than significant.
- e. **Emergency Access:** Access to the project site would be from Spanish Flat Road, and existing public road, and the existing driveway. The project would not result in inadequate emergency access. The project was reviewed by the Transportation Division to ensure that adequate access would be provided to meet County Fire Safe and County Design Improvement Standards Manual. With the inclusion of the Transportation Division and Fire District's standard conditions, impacts would be less than significant.
- f. **Alternative Transportation:** The project would not conflict with adopted plans, policies or programs relating to alternative transportation. There is no public transit, bicycle lanes or pedestrian paths at this property or along Spanish Flat Road. There would be no impact.

**FINDING:** As discussed above, no significant traffic impacts are expected with the facility either directly or indirectly. For this Transportation/Traffic category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded.

<b>XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.</b> <i>Would the project: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:</i>	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or			<b>X</b>	
b. 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 © of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision © of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			<b>X</b>	

**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 © of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision © of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

TCRs are further defined under Section 21074 as follows:

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

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

**Discussion:**

In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a TCR significant or important. To be considered a TCR, a resource must be either: (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or: (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a TCR and meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources pursuant to the criteria set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1©. 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,b. Tribal Cultural Resources.** At the time of the application request, no tribes had requested to be notified of proposed projects for consultation in the project area. The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Nashville-El Dorado Miwok, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, T’si-Akim Maidu, and Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and the Wilton Rancheria were notified of the proposed project on September 12, 2016. No other tribes had requested to be notified of proposed projects for consultation in the project area at the time. No further information or other requests for formal consultation were received for this project. No further archeological or historic study was recommended for this project at this time, and the geographic area of the project site is not known to contain any resources listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or considered significant by a California Native American tribe. During any future development of the property, mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 would protect potential resources, and stop work activities in the event any archaeological or historic artifacts or human remains are found. The impact would be less than significant.

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

<b>XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. <i>Would the project:</i></b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				<b>X</b>
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				<b>X</b>

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

**Regulatory Setting:**

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

Energy Policy Act of 2005

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

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

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

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

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

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

California Integrated Energy Policy

Senate Bill 1389, passed in 2002, requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare an Integrated Energy Policy Report for the governor and legislature every 2 years (CEC 2015a). The report analyzes data and provides policy recommendations on trends and issues concerning electricity and natural gas, transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and public interest energy research (CEC 2015a). The 2014 Draft Integrated Energy Policy Report Update includes policy recommendations, such as increasing investments in electric vehicle charging infrastructure at workplaces, multi-unit dwellings, and public sites (CEC 2015b).

#### Title 24–Building Energy Efficiency Standards

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

#### Urban Water Management Planning Act

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

#### *Other Standards and Guidelines*

#### Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design

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

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

- Breach published national, state, or local standards relating to solid waste or litter control;
- Substantially increase the demand for potable water in excess of available supplies or distribution capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide an adequate on-site water supply, including treatment, storage and distribution;
- Substantially increase the demand for the public collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide for adequate on-site wastewater system; or
- Result in demand for expansion of power or telecommunications service facilities without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased or expanded demand.



- a. **Wastewater Requirements:** The project does not require the use of public wastewater treatment as each lot will utilize existing septic systems. Environmental Management reviewed the application and had no comment on water treatment requirements, other than the requirement for a building permit for the new septic system. There would be no impact.
- b. **Construction of New/Expansion of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facilities:** As mentioned above, no new or expanded public wastewater treatment facilities would be required for the proposed project. The existing homes would utilize the existing septic system for wastewater and the construction of a new septic system would supply the capacity for septic for the proposed campsite and retreat center. Therefore, an expansion to existing systems would not be necessary to serve the project. There would be no impact.
- c. **Construction of New/Expansion of Existing Stormwater Drainage Facilities:** All required drainage facilities for the project would be built in conformance with the County of El Dorado Drainage Manual, as determined by Development Services standards, during the grading and building permit processes. Stormwater runoff is anticipated to be minimal. Impacts would be considered less than significant.
- d. **Sufficient Water Supply:** The project would be served by existing residential potable water line. The Potable Water Demand Estimate for the project, conducted by Cal State Engineering, Inc, estimated that the total water demand would be 2,310 gallons per day. The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD) indicated that sufficient water supply exists for this use. GDPUD determined that the development could be served; however, the current residential account would need to become a commercial account. No further water supply is anticipated to be needed. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.
- e. **Adequate Capacity:** The project does not involve the treatment of wastewater for operation. There would be no need to determine whether or not there would be adequate capacity. There would be no impact.
- f, g. **Solid Waste Disposal and Solid Waste Requirements:** El Dorado Disposal distributes municipal solid waste to Forward Landfill in Stockton and Kiefer Landfill in Sacramento. Pursuant to El Dorado County Environmental Management Solid Waste Division staff, both facilities have sufficient capacity to serve the County. Recyclable materials are distributed to a facility in Benicia and green wastes are sent to a processing facility in Sacramento. County Ordinance No. 4319 requires that new development provide areas for adequate, accessible, and convenient storing, collecting and loading of solid waste and recyclables. This project does not propose to add any activities that would generate a significant amount of additional solid waste for disposal. Project impacts would be less than significant.

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

<b>XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. Does the project:</b>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

<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 when using thresholds pre-established as benchmarks. These benchmarks are established by General Plan Policies, the Grading and Drainage Ordinances, and in the Zoning Ordinance. As conditioned, and with adherence to County permit requirements, this project would not be anticipated to have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of California history or pre-history. Any impacts from the project would be anticipated to be less than significant due to the design of the project, standards that would be implemented by any required project-specific improvements on the property, and incorporated Mitigation Measures.
- b. The project would not involve development or changes in land use that would result in an excessive increase in population growth. Impacts due to increased demand for public services associated with the project would be offset by the payment of fees as required by service providers to extend the necessary infrastructure services. The project would not be anticipated to contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area and the project would not require an increase in the wastewater treatment capacity of the County. Due to the small size of the proposed project, types of activities proposed, and site-specific environmental conditions, which have been disclosed in the Project Description and analyzed in Items I through XVIII, there would be no significant impacts anticipated related to agriculture resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, traffic/transportation, tribal cultural resources, or utilities/service systems that would combine with similar effects such that the project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable. For these issue areas, either no impacts, or less than significant impacts would be anticipated. By conforming to Zoning Ordinance regulations as well as the proposed Conditions of Approval,

the visual and noise-related impacts of the project would be less than significant. The cumulative contribution would be less than significant.

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

- c. Based on the discussion contained in this document, no potentially significant impacts to human beings are anticipated to occur with respect to potential project impacts. The project would include standard conditions of approval required for noise-related impacts, visual impacts, grading, building, health and safety. Adherence to these standard conditions would be expected to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. As discussed in the Noise section, short term noise increases in the project area as a result of project construction and operation would be reduced by standard Conditions of Approval regarding hours and days of construction and operation. Potential impacts to biological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of the mitigation measures and Conditions of Approval, as discussed in the Biological Resources section. Any future changes to the development of the project would require a revision to the use permit and environmental review. As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCE LIST**

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