INITIAL STUDY

Project Title: Georgetown Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

2. Lead Agency Name and El Dorado County Airport Land Use Commission

Address: 2828 Easy Street, Suite 1
Placerville, California 95667

3. Contact Person and Woodrow Deloria, Associate Transportation Planner

Telephone: El Dorado County Transportation Commission

(530.642.5260)

4. Project Location: Georgetown Airport and the surrounding area,

including the community of Georgetown and unincorporated area within El Dorado County (See Exhibit 1, Airport Influence Area)

5. Project Sponsor's Name and

Address:

El Dorado County Airport Land Use Commission

2828 Easy Street, Suite 1 Placerville, California 95667

6. General Plan Designation(s): Various

7. Zoning Designation(s): Various

8. Description of Proposed Project

The El Dorado County Transportation Commission (EDCTC) serves as the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for three public use airports in El Dorado County: Georgetown Airport, Cameron Airpark Airport, and Placerville Airport. The ALUC proposes to adopt an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) for the Georgetown Airport (the Airport). The new ALUCP will replace the *Georgetown Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan*, which was originally issued on October 14, 1987, and revised and adopted on June 5, 1996. A copy of the proposed ALUCP for El Dorado County, which includes the Georgetown ALUCP, is presented as Appendix A to this Initial Study.

The creation of airport land use commissions and preparation of compatibility plans for public-use airports are requirements of the California State Aeronautics Act (Public Utilities Code Section 21670 *et seq.*). In accordance with PUC Section 21674.7, the proposed *ALUCP for the Georgetown Airport* was guided by the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* published by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Division of Aeronautics, in October 2011. The proposed ALUCP reflects the anticipated growth of the Airport for the next 20 years as required by PUC Section 21675(a). The ALUCP was developed in coordination with staff members from the EDCTC, El Dorado County Department of Planning Services, and El Dorado County Department of Transportation.

The proposed ALUCP defines the Airport Influence Area (AIA) as the area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses. As defined by the ALUC, the proposed AIA boundary extends approximately 1.8 statute miles beyond the Airport's runway ends and encompasses lands within the community of Georgetown and other unincorporated areas of El Dorado County (see **Exhibit 1**).

The purpose of the ALUCP is to promote compatibility between the Airport and the land uses in its vicinity to the extent that these areas have not already been devoted to incompatible uses. To accomplish this, the ALUCP establishes a set of compatibility criteria that the ALUC will use to evaluate the compatibility of land use proposals within the Airport vicinity as well as long-range Airport development plans. The County of El Dorado has land use authority over the land within the AIA, and it is expected to incorporate certain criteria and procedural policies from the proposed ALUCP into its general plan and zoning ordinances to ensure that future land use development will be compatible with the long-term operation of the Georgetown Airport. The County also has the option of overruling the ALUC in accordance with the steps defined by state law.

Neither the proposed ALUCP nor the ALUC has authority over existing land uses, operation of the airport, or over state, federal, or tribal lands.

A notable difference between the proposed ALUCP for the Georgetown Airport and the 1996 plan is that the proposed ALUCP reflects minor changes in airport facilities as shown on the Georgetown Airport Layout Plan (ALP), which was approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on April 27, 2007. The current ALP indicates that the airport's single paved runway has decreased by 190 feet, from 2,980 feet as reflected in the previous plan to 2,790 feet as depicted in the FAA-approved ALP. Although aviation forecasts prepared for the proposed ALP indicate that aircraft operations could increase from approximately 15,000 operations in 2011 to 38,600 operations over the 20-year planning horizon, no changes in runway length are proposed and no change in aircraft fleet mix is anticipated. Future use of the airport will remain limited to single- and twin-engine aircraft weighing less than 12,500 pounds for single-wheel aircraft, less than 20,000 pounds for dual-wheel aircraft, and aircraft with wing spans of less than 50 feet due to limitations associated with pavement strength and dimensions.

The overall shape and size of the proposed AIA and individual compatibility zones also vary from those provided in the previous plan. Since 1996, when the Georgetown Comprehensive Land Use Plan was adopted, the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics has twice revised its guidance pertaining to Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans. The manner in which the shape and size of the safety zones are calculated was revised to better reflect accident distribution patterns in the vicinity of general aviation airports such as the Georgetown Airport. In addition, new technologies and tools, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and improvements to the FAA's Integrated Noise Model (INM), provide greater precision in measuring the extent of aircraft noise exposure and locations that may be subject to increased safety risk. In addition, the proposed ALUCP also discusses the potential effect of exposure to aircraft overflight, which was not considered in the 1996 plan. The potential implications of the revised noise contours, safety zones, and airspace protection zones on local land use plans are described in Sections 10 and 13 of the Initial Study.

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9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The 152-acre Georgetown Airport is a public-use, general aviation airport that serves the rural area of northwestern El Dorado County, California. The airport is approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the community of Georgetown in an unincorporated area of the County. The Airport is owned by El Dorado County and operated by the County's Department of Transportation.

As shown in **Exhibit 2** the Airport Influence Area (AIA) associated with the Georgetown Airport includes a range of land uses. The land immediately surrounding the Airport is characterized by woodlands designated for low-density residential use (1 unit/5 acres) and rural residential use (1 unit/10 acres).

The community of Georgetown is situated southeast of the Airport. The County General Plan Land Use Map designates parcels in the vicinity of the intersection of Main Street in the community of Georgetown and adjacent to State Route 193 in the vicinity of Georgetown for commercial use; much of the surrounding areas are designated for medium-density residential use, with a small amount of the community designated for high-density residential use.

The area north of the airport is designated predominantly for rural residential use agricultural use, with some low-density residential use. A facility associated with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) occurs approximately 1 mile south of the airport. Some medium-density residential use also occurs southwest of the airport adjacent to and west of the Cal Fire Facility. Other land uses located within portions of the AIA that are not adjacent to the airport include commercial and open space uses.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required

Although input from various entities is necessary, the ALUC can adopt the proposed ALUCP without formal approval from any other state or local agency. However, a copy of the plan must be submitted to the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics (PUC Section 21675(d)). The Division is required by state law (PUC Section 21675(e)) to assess whether the plan addresses the matters that must be included pursuant to the statutes and to notify the ALUC of any deficiencies. The statute also requires the ALUC to establish (or revise) the AIA boundary only after "hearing and consultation with involved agencies" (PUC Section 21675(c)).

ALUCP policies can be implemented only by the local jurisdictions that have authority over land use within the AIA, in this case, the County of El Dorado. State statutes require the County to make its general plan consistent with the ALUCP within 180 days of ALUC adoption or to overrule the ALUC (Government Code Section 65302.3). If a jurisdiction chooses to overrule an ALUCP, the overrule procedure requires formal findings that the jurisdiction's action is consistent with the intent of the state airport land use compatibility planning statutes and action by a two-thirds vote of the jurisdiction's governing body (PUC Section 21676).

11. Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

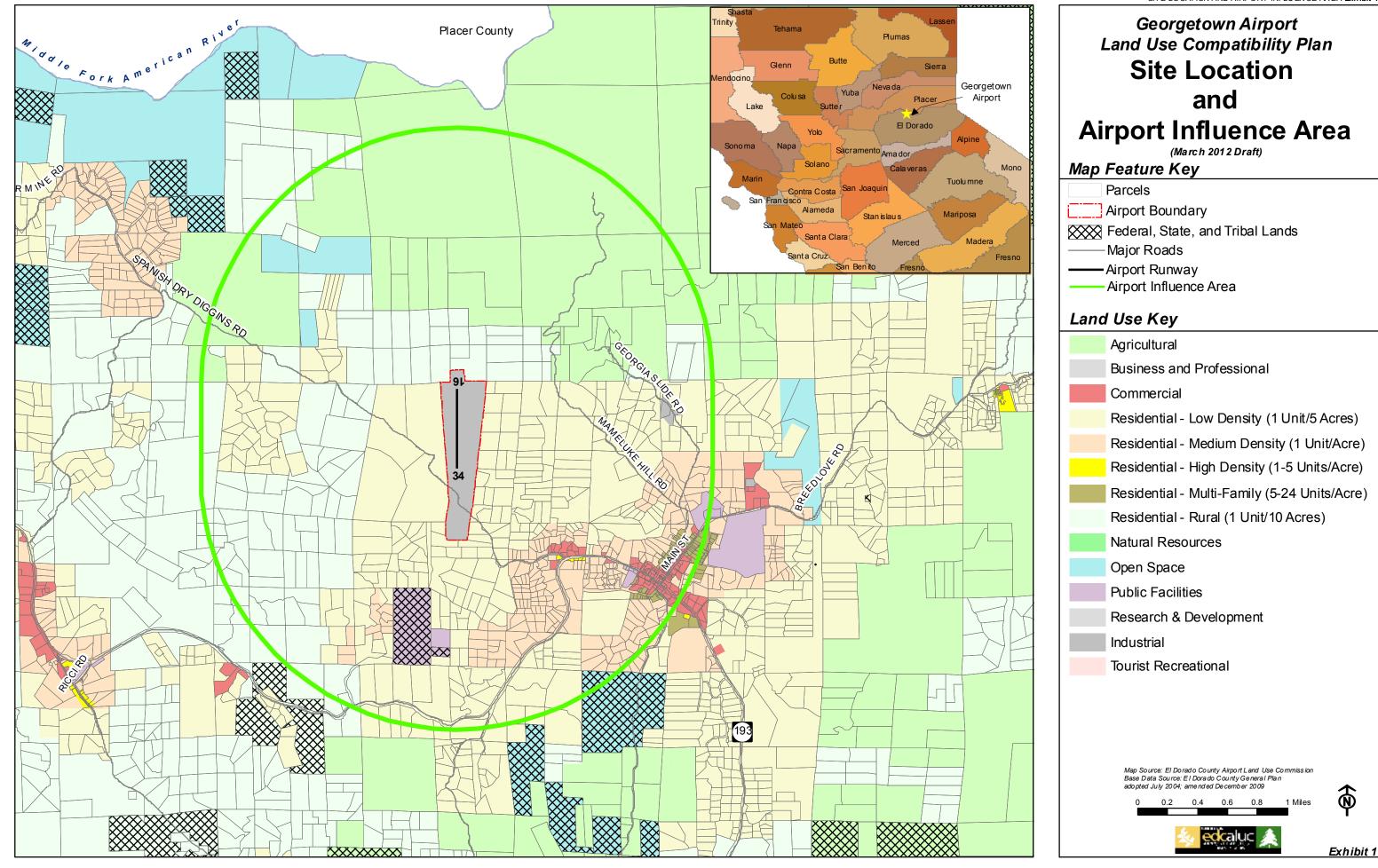
The proposed ALUCP is regulatory in nature, and neither the project—the adoption of the ALUCP—nor its subsequent implementation by local agencies will lead to the development or any physical change to the environment. Although the ALUCP prohibits some specific land uses in certain locations, it does not prohibit new development in the vicinity of the Airport.

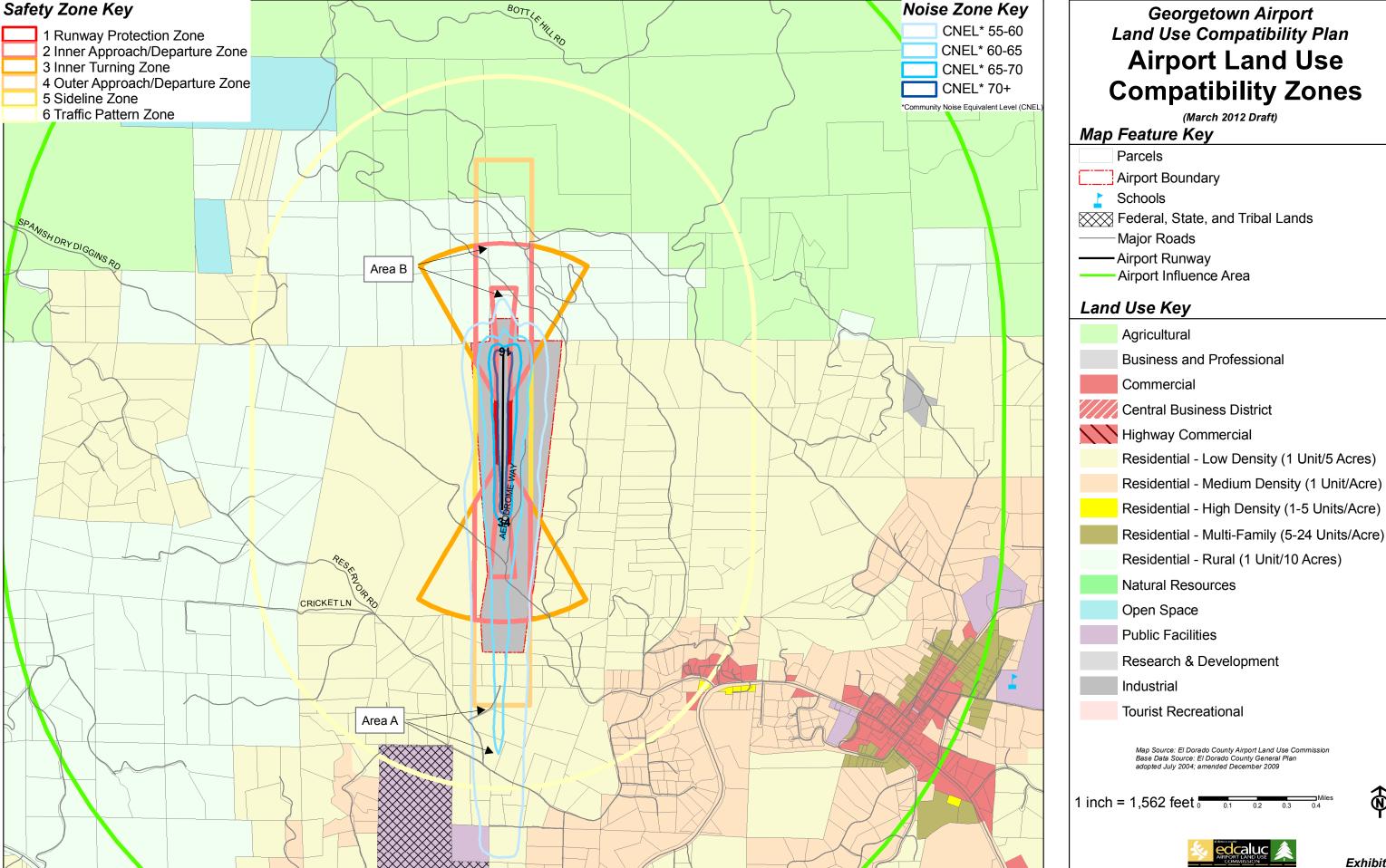
As described in Section 10, the general plan policies for the County of El Dorado do not directly conflict with the proposed ALUCP. However, the County will be required to make minor changes to its general plan, specific plans, and/or implementing ordinances to be fully consistent with the ALUCP or to take action to overrule the ALUC. Exhibit 3 summarizes the displacement analysis that was performed using the future land uses shown in the El Dorado County General Plan Land Use Diagram, adopted July 19, 2004 and amended in December 2009.

As described in Section 13, although the proposed ALUCP establishes criteria that would either prohibit or restrict certain types of land uses within the Airport Influence Area, the land uses that either exist or that are planned within the Airport Influence Area are generally consistent with the proposed compatibility criteria.

As described in Section 14, adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP would create a temporary increase in the staff workloads of affected land use jurisdictions as a result of the state requirement to modify local general plans for consistency with the ALUCP. However, this effect would be temporary. Over the long term, the procedural policies included in the ALUCP are intended to simplify and clarify the ALUC project review process and thus reduce workload for ALUC and planning staff members.

No environmental categories would be affected by this project to the extent of having a "Potentially Significant Impact." One impact category, "Public Services", was identified as having a "Less than Significant Impact." Discussions are provided as appropriate for impact categories that warrant some explanation.





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Exhibit 3: El Dorado County General Plan Land Use Consistency Determination Georgetown Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Residential – Medium Density (1 Unit/Acre)	 Single-Family 2-Acre (R2A): One-family detached dwelling, guest house, accessory uses and structures; Home occupation; Farm; Non-commercial animal keeping; Real estate sales office for new residential subdivision; Minimum parcel area is 2 acres; and Maximum building height is 45 feet. Single-Family 3-Acre (R3A): One-family detached dwelling; Guest house accessory uses and structures; Home occupation; Farming and animal raising; Local distribution lines for public utilities; Real estate sales office for new residential subdivision; Minimum parcel area is 3 acres; and Maximum building height is 45 feet. 	Safety Zone 6	No Conflict: This land use designation is located about 0.5 mile southeast of Runway 34. In accordance with ALUC Policy 4.3.2, residential development would not be restricted.

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Residential – Low Density (1 Unit/5 Acres)	Estate Residential 5-Acre (RE-5) and Estate Residential (RE-10): One single-family detached dwelling; Agricultural structures; Home occupation; Farming; Local public utilities distribution lines; Real estate sales office for new residential subdivision; Minimum parcel area is either 5 or 10 acres; and Maximum building height, 45 feet.	60 and 55 CNEL Noise Contours; Safety Zones 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	 No Conflict: This land use designation is located in the immediate airport environs to the east, west and south. This designation is consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria for the portions within the 55 CNEL contour and safety zones 3, 4, 5 and 6. In accordance with ALUC Policy 2.3.3, developed property within the 60 CNEL contour and safety zone 2 qualify as an existing use and is not subject to the policies of the proposed ALUCP ⁴. Area A: The 60 CNEL contour encompasses portions of three vacant parcels that are 4.5, 10, and 16 acres in size (see Exhibit 2, Area A). In accordance with ALUC Policies 4.2.2(a) and 2.3.4, no more than one single-family dwelling or a secondary unit as defined by state law could be located on the portion of the property within the 60 CNEL contour. All three parcels are existing residential lots, and these policies would allow subdivision of the two larger parcels consistent with the general plan and zoning designations. Future development would also be subject to the height restrictions under the proposed ALUCP. The height restrictions provided in the County's Airport Safety Ordinance (Section 17.38.051, Height Restrictions) are consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria. Continuation of this ordinance would eliminate any potential future conflict ⁵.

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Residential – Rural (1 Unit/10 Acres)	Estate Residential 5-Acre (RE-5) and Estate Residential (RE-10): One single-family detached dwelling; Agricultural structures; Home occupation; Farming; Local public utilities distribution lines; Real estate sales office for new residential subdivision; Minimum parcel area is either 5 or 10 acres; and Maximum building height is 45 feet. Residential Agricultural 40-acre: One single-family detached dwelling; Accessory uses and structures; Guest house; Home occupation; Agricultural uses; Local public utilities distribution lines; Minimum lot area is of 40 acres; and Maximum building height is 45 feet.	60 and 55 CNEL Noise Contours; Safety Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	No Conflict: This designation is located immediately north of Runway 16 and 0.5 mile west of the airport. This designation is consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria for the portions within the 55 CNEL contour and safety zones 3, 4 and 6. In accordance with ALUC Policy 2.3.3, the developed properties within the 60 CNEL contour and safety zones 1 and 2 qualify as existing uses and are not subject to the policies of the proposed ALUCP ⁴ . Area B: Zones 1 and 2 encompass portions of six vacant parcels that range from 7.5 to 26.5 acres in size (see Exhibit 2). In accordance with ALUC Policy 4.3.2(a) (2), portions of new residential lots are allowed as long as the dwelling site is not situated within the zone boundaries. Future development would also be subject to the height restrictions under the proposed ALUCP. The height restrictions provided in the County's Airport Safety Ordinance (Section 17.38.051, Height Restrictions) are consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria. Continuation of this ordinance would eliminate any potential future conflict 5. A dwelling site would be permitted on the parcel located entirely in zone 2 in accordance with ALUC policy 2.3.4(a)(1), which allows development by right. According to the policy, a single-family home may be developed on a legal lot of record as of the date of ALUCP adoption, as long as the home is not in Safety Zone 1 or the 65 dB Contour.
	- Charles (110 dominion provided)		

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Commercial	 Planned Commercial (CP): Various retail; Office; Eating; Health and community care uses; All projects require site plan approval by Planning Director; and Maximum building height is 50 feet. Professional Office Commercial (CPO): Various professional, administrative and business offices; All projects require site plan approval by Planning Director; and Maximum building height is 35 feet. 	Safety Zone 6	No Conflict: This designation is located on airport property, east of the airfield and approximately 1 mile southeast of Runway 34. • In accordance with ALUC Policy 4.3.3, non-residential development would be restricted to a maximum site-wide average intensity of 400 people per acre and 1,000 people per single acre. These intensities would permit the uses allowed under County zoning.
Public Facility (Including Federal, State, and Tribal Lands)	 Professional Office Commercial (CPO): Various professional, administrative and business offices; All projects require site plan approval by Planning Director; and Maximum building height is 35 feet. 	55 CNEL Noise Contour; Safety Zones 6	 No Conflict: This land use designation is located approximately 1 mile south of Runway 34 and reflects an existing use, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). In accordance with ALUC Policy 2.3.1, state agencies are not subject to the provisions of the ALUCP.

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Agriculture	Residential Agricultural 40-acre: One single-family detached dwelling; Accessory uses and structures; Guest house; Home occupation; Agricultural uses; Local public utilities distribution lines; Minimum lot area is 40 acres; and Maximum building height is 45 feet. Exclusive Agricultural (AE): Livestock; Crops; Timber; One single-family detached dwelling; Barns; Processing of agricultural products; Ranch marketing activities; Wineries; Minimum parcel area 20 acres; and No maximum building height.	Safety Zone 6	No Conflict: This land use designation is located approximately 0.5 mile north of Runway 16. The general plan and zoning designations are generally consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria provided that the use does not create airspace hazards. Future development would be subject to the height restrictions under the proposed ALUCP. The height restrictions provided in the County's Airport Safety Ordinance (Section 17.38.051, Height Restrictions) are consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria. Continuation of this ordinance would eliminate any potential future conflict ⁵ .

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination

General Plan ¹ Land Use Designation	Zoning ² Designation/Permitted Uses	Draft ALUCP ³ Compatibility Zone	Consistency Determination
Agriculture	Timberland Preserve.	(Same as above.)	(Same as above.)
(continued)	Growing and harvesting or forestry;		
	Accessory uses and structures;		
	Maintenance and repair facilities;		
	Transmission facilities;		
	Watershed;		
	Fish and wildlife habitat;		
	Noncommercial recreational uses;		
	Mineral resources removal and processing;		
	Raising and grazing of animals; and		
	Sale of products produced on premises.		
	Open Space. (No definition provided.)		

Notes

- ¹ El Dorado County General Plan Land Use Diagram, July 19, 2004; amended December 2009. Only planned land use designations located within the airport noise contours and safety zones are listed and reviewed for consistency with the El Dorado County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) dated March 2012 Draft.
- ² El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, Title 17, November 2010. Only uses permitted by right under County Zoning Ordinance are listed. Once the ALUCP is adopted, uses requiring a special use permit must take into account compliance with the ALUCP criteria as one of the factors to be considered in project approval. In some instances, the zoning designation appears to be inconsistent with general plan designations. However, for the purposes of this consistency evaluation, both the general plan and zoning designations are considered.
- ³ El Dorado County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, March 2012 Draft. Only the compatibility zones which would apply density, intensity or height restrictions on future development are listed. Buyer awareness measures apply within the proposed Airport Influence Area.
- ⁴ In accordance with Policy 3.6.3, an existing use may lose its existing land use status if proposed changes to existing uses (i.e., expansion, reconstruction, and redevelopment) would result in increased nonconformity with the ALUCP criteria. Under these circumstances, the project would be subject to ALUC review.

Exhibit 3: Land Use Consistency Determination
As required by Public Utilities Code Section 21676(a), once the ALUC adopts the proposed ALUCP, the County will be required to either modify its general plan, applicable specific plans, and zoning ordinance to be consistent with the policies of the ALUCP, or to take steps required to overrule the ALUC.

REFERENCES

The following references are cited in the text that follows for the Initial Study.

- 1. County of El Dorado. El Dorado County General Plan: A Plan for Managed Growth and Open Roads; A Plan for Quality Neighborhoods and Traffic Relief. Adopted July 19, 2004.
- 2. County of El Dorado. *El Dorado County General Plan: Land Use Element*. Adopted 2004, amended December 2009.
- 3. County of El Dorado. *El Dorado County General Plan: Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element.* Adopted 2004, amended March 2009.
- 4. County of El Dorado. *El Dorado County General Plan: Transportation and Circulation Element.* Adopted 2004, amended January 2009.
- 5. County of El Dorado. El Dorado County Zoning Map. January 20, 2009.
- 6. County of El Dorado. El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, Title 17, November 2010.
- 7. Foothills Land Use Commission. *Georgetown Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan.* Adopted October 14, 1987.
- 8. State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Division of Aeronautics. *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*. October 2011.

DETERMINATION

Completed by Lead Agency: El Dorado County Airport Land Use Commission

On the basis of this initial study: \boxtimes 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 П ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required. I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially П 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 on 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, no further environmental documentation is required. april 12, 2012

Printed Name:

SHARON SCHEREINGER

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

		ANALYSIS SUMMARY (See individual pages for details)									
			Pote	Potentially Significant Impact							
				Less than Significant Impact with Project Mitigation							
					Less than Significant Impact						
CA	TEGORY	Pg				No I	mpact				
							Comments (Also see discussion above starting on page 3, Topic 11)				
1.	AESTHETICS	17				\boxtimes					
2.	AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY RESOURCES	18				\boxtimes					
3.	AIR QUALITY	20				\boxtimes					
4.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	21				\boxtimes					
5.	CULTURAL RESOURCES	22				\boxtimes					
6.	GEOLOGY/SOILS/SEISMICITY	23				\boxtimes					
7.	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	24				\boxtimes					
8.	HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	25				\boxtimes	e) Plan limits exposure of people to aircraft accident hazards by restricting risksensitive uses in airport vicinity.				
9.	HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY	27				\boxtimes					
10.	LAND USE/LAND USE PLANNING	28			\boxtimes		b) Minor modifications needed to County plans and policies.				
11.	MINERAL RESOURCES	33				\boxtimes					
12.	NOISE	34				\boxtimes	e) Plan limits exposure of people to noise, but does not regulate aircraft.				
13.	POPULATION/HOUSING	36				\boxtimes	b.) No housing will be displaced.				
14.	PUBLIC SERVICES	37					a) No effect on schools; negligible effect on government staff workloads.				
15.	RECREATION	38				\boxtimes					
16.	TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC	39				\boxtimes	c) Plan does not regulate air traffic.				
17.	UTILITIES/SERVICE SYSTEMS	40				\boxtimes					
18.	MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	41				\boxtimes	b) No cumulative impacts.				

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

1. AESTHETICS

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway corridor?				
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?				

Discussion

a - d) See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the 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.

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?				
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?				
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				
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?				

Discussion

a - e): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3). The Airport Influence Area includes areas designated for agricultural uses, which include timberland preserve. However, the proposed ALUCP is regulatory; it does not provide for any physical change to the environment that would result in the conversion of agricultural areas, including timberland preserve areas, to other uses.

Due to steep topography, portions of the agricultural areas north of the airport may be subject to Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77, "Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of Navigable Airspace," which would require the County to remove individual trees that pose hazards to

navigable airspace. Because the Georgetown Airport is a federally obligated airport, the County must adhere to FAR Part 77 requirements.

The proposed ALUC policies mirror the federal policies regarding airspace protection; the policies does not propose more stringent standards pertaining to object heights within navigable airspace to cause the removal of additional trees within agricultural areas. In addition, the height restrictions provided in the County's Airport Safety Ordinance (Section 17.38.051, Height Restrictions) are consistent with the proposed ALUCP criteria. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of ALUCP adoption and implementation.

Mitigation

3. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				
c)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				
d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				\boxtimes
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				\boxtimes

Discussion

a – e): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
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?				
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?				
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				
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?				

Discussion

a - f): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?				
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				

Discussion

a – d): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

6. GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
	i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)				
	ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				\boxtimes
	iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				
	iv) Landslides?				\boxtimes
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				
c)	Be located on 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?				
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?				
e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				

Discussion

a - e): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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)	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				

Discussion

a, b): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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?				
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?				
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				
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?				
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?				
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?				
g)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				
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?				

Discussion

a - d, f - h) See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

e) The proposed ALUCP is regulatory in nature; it does not propose any development or physical change to the environment. Pursuant to the State Aeronautics Act, the purpose of the ALUCP is to minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within the airport vicinity. Therefore, adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of the Airport.

The proposed ALUCP uses the aircraft accident risk data and safety compatibility concepts provided in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* (Caltrans, 2011) to establish compatibility safety zones (i.e., areas exposed to significant safety hazards). The ALUCP establishes safety criteria and policies that limit concentrations of people within the safety zones. The purpose of the policies is to minimize the risks and potential consequences associated with an off-airport aircraft accident or emergency landing. The policies consider the risks to both people and property in the vicinity of the Airport and to people on board the aircraft.

The risks of an aircraft accident occurrence is further reduced by airspace protection policies that limit the height of structures, trees, and other objects that might penetrate the Airport's airspace as defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Part 77, "Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace." The airspace protection policies also restrict land use features that may generate other hazards to flight such as visual hazards (i.e., smoke, dust, steam, etc.), electronic hazards that may disrupt aircraft communications or navigation, and wildlife hazards (i.e., uses which would attract wildlife hazardous to aircraft operations). Therefore, no safety hazards would be created as a result of the adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP.

Mitigation

9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				
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)?				
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onor off-site?				
d)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a 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 that would result in flooding on- or off-site?				
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?				
f)	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				
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?				
h)	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?				
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?				
j)	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				\boxtimes

Discussion

a-j) See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

10. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Physically divide an established community?				\boxtimes
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?				
c)	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				

Discussion

- a, c: See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).
- b) State law (Government Code Section 65302.3) requires each local agency having authority over land uses within an ALUC's planning area, also referred to as the Airport Influence Area (AIA), to modify its general plan and any affected specific plans to be consistent with the ALUCP. The law says that the local agency must take this action within 180 days of ALUCP adoption or amendment. The only other course of action available to local agencies is to overrule the ALUC by, among other things, a two-thirds vote of its governing body after making findings that the agency's plans are consistent with the intent of state airport land use planning statutes (Public Utilities Code Section 21676(b)). A general plan does not need to be identical to an ALUCP in order to be consistent with it. To meet the consistency test, a general plan must do two things:
 - 1. It must specifically address compatibility planning issues, either directly or through reference to a zoning ordinance or other policy document; and
 - 2. It must avoid direct conflicts with compatibility planning criteria.

With regard to the proposed ALUCP, the County of El Dorado is the only general purpose government entity having land use authority in the proposed AIA. As such, once the ALUCP is adopted by the ALUC, this agency will be required to amend its general plan and/or implementing ordinances to be consistent with the ALUCP or to take action to overrule the ALUC.

Impact Summary

None of the proposed ALUC policies would result in conflicts with the County of El Dorado's General Plan. As summarized in Table 1, several general plan policies support airport operations and compliance with ALUC policies.

• Land use Policy 22.5.13 states that "the land uses adjacent to or surround airport facilities shall be subject to location use, and height restrictions consistent with the Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plan."

- Transportation and Circulation Policy TC-7a states that "the County shall continue to support federal and state regulations governing operation and land use restrictions related to airports in the County."
- The Public Health, Safety and Noise Element and its implementation measures underscore the need to ensure that projects are evaluated against the guidelines and noise standards within the ALUC polices, and states that the County shall develop an airport combining zone district within the County Zoning Ordinance to discourage incompatible development.

General Plan Policies

El Dorado County's adopted general plan policies addressing airport land use compatibility matters do not directly conflict with the proposed ALUCP policies. Nevertheless, the County of El Dorado will need to amend or supplement its general plan and/or other implementing ordinances to:

- 1. Reference the new ALUCP by name and adoption date;
- 2. Establish the process by which the local agency will follow when forwarding certain land use actions to the ALUC for review:
- Define the process by which the local agency will follow when reviewing proposed land use development within the Airport Influence Area to ensure that the development will be consistent with the polices set forth in the ALUCP; and
- 4. Incorporate the compatibility criteria, policies, and zones addressing noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight hazards.

This amendment is process oriented and considered a less-than significant impact.

The County of El Dorado General Plan was reviewed to identify policies that applied specifically to airports. Policies were identified within the Land Use Element, Transportation and Circulation Element, and Public Health, Safety and Noise Element (see Table 1). None of the general plan policies, objectives, goals, or implementing measures conflicts with Draft ALUCP policies.

Table 1: Summary of Adopted General Plan Policies

LAND USE ELEMENT

The El Dorado County Land Use Element establishes the following airport land use compatibility goal, objective, and policy:

Goal 2.2: Land Use Designations

 OBJECTIVE 2.2.5, Policy 2.2.5.13: Land uses adjacent to or surrounding airport facilities shall be subject to location, use, and height restrictions consistent with the Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plan.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION ELEMENT

The El Dorado County Transportation and Circulation Element establishes the following applicable goal and policies associated with aviation facilities.

Goal TC-7: To promote the maintenance and improvement of general and commercial aviation facilities.

Policy TC-7a: The County shall continue to support federal and state regulations governing operations and land use restrictions related to airports in the county.

Table 1: Summary of Adopted General Plan Policies

Policy TC-7b: The County shall continue to seek input from the users of the Placerville Airport and the Georgetown Airport to promote the maintenance and improvement of these two general aviation facilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND NOISE ELEMENT

The County's Public Health, Safety and Noise Element establishes the following goals, objectives and policies associated with airport land use compatibility policies:

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

Objective 6.5.1: Protection of Noise-Sensitive Development.

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

- Policy 6.5.1.4: Existing dwellings and new single-family dwellings on legal lots of record, as of the date of adoption of this General Plan, are not subject to County review with respect to satisfaction of the standards of the Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element except in areas governed by the Comprehensive Land Use Plans for applicable airports. (See Objective 6.5.2.)
- Policy 6.5.1.10 (C): The zoning ordinance shall be amended to provide that noise standards will be applied to ministerial projects with the exception of single-family residential building permits if not in areas governed by the Airports Comprehensive Land Use Plans. (See Objective 6.5.2.)

Objective 6.5.2: Airport Noise Guidelines

The County shall recognize the Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plans (CLUPS) for the Placerville Airport, the Cameron Airpark Airport, the Georgetown Airport, and the City of South Lake Tahoe Airport as the applicable guidelines for development within the 55 dB Ldn/CNEL contour of these airports. Where there is a conflict between the County noise standards and the noise standards of the CLUPS, the standards of the CLUPS shall take precedence.

- Policy 6.5.2.1: All projects, including single-family residential, within the 55 dB/CNEL contour of a County airport shall be evaluated against the noise guidelines and policies in the applicable CLUP.
- Policy 6.5.2.2: The County shall develop and apply a combining zone district for areas located within the 55 dB/CNEL contour of airports.
- Policy 6.5.2.3: All airports which have not developed noise level contours consistent with the El Dorado County General Plan forecast year of 2025 should update the respective Master Plans and CLUPs to reflect aircraft operation noise levels in the year 2025.

GOAL 6.8: AVIATION-RELATED HAZARDS

Minimize aviation-related hazards in and around existing and future airports.

OBJECTIVE 6.8.1: SAFETY HAZARDS EXPOSURE

Minimize the public's exposure to airport-related safety hazards by requiring new development around airports to be compatible with that use.

Policy 6.8.1.1 All development within the Airport Safety Zones of the Placerville Airport, the Cameron Park Air Park Airport, the Georgetown Airport, and the City of South Lake Tahoe Airport shall comply with Airport Land Use Commission height, noise, and safety policies and maps as set forth in each airport's comprehensive land use plan. Where there is a difference between the County development standards and the development standards of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, as applied to proposed development, the standards that will most reduce airport-related safety

Table 1: Summary of Adopted General Plan Policies

hazards shall apply.

Policy 6.8.1.2 The County shall develop an airport combining zone district within the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, for each of the Safety Zones 1, 2, and 3 as defined by the comprehensive land use plans for each of the County's public airports. Said ordinance shall specify maximum density and minimum parcel size.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

The County's Public Health, Safety and Noise Element establishes the following implementation measures that would apply to the ALUCP policies:

Measure HS-I (C): The County Division of Planning and Department of Transportation are responsible for:

• The application of the noise standards to ministerial projects, with the exception of single-family residential building permits, if not in areas governed by the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans.

Measure HS-I:

To provide a comprehensive approach to noise control, adopt a Noise Ordinance that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

C. Application of the noise standards to ministerial projects, with the exception of single-family residential building permits, if not in areas governed by the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans. [Policies 6.5.1.10, 6.5.1.13, and 6.5.1.14]

MEASURE HS-K. The County Division of Planning is responsible for reviewing the Zoning Ordinance and identify changes that would accomplish the following:

- A. Include an airport combining zone district for each of the Safety Zones as defined in the comprehensive land use plans for each of the County's public airports. The ordinance shall specify maximum density and minimum parcel size; and
- B. Develop and apply a combining zone district for areas within the 55 dB CNEL of public airports to discourage the placement of incompatible uses within the contour. [Policies 6.5.2.2 and 6.8.1.2]

MEASURE HS-L: The County Division of Planning and the County Department of transportation are responsible for the following:

Update airport master plans and work with the appropriate Airport Land Use Commissions to update the Comprehensive Land Use Plans to reflect noise levels in the year 2025. [Policy 6.5.2.3]

General Plan Land Use Designations

In order to attain general plan consistency with the ALUCP, no direct conflicts should exist between planned land uses shown on each agency's general plan land use maps and the proposed ALUCP criteria.

To identify potential conflicts between the Draft ALUCP and the land uses and policies presented in the County's General Plan, the proposed compatibility zones are were overlaid onto the future land use designations for the County of El Dorado (see **Exhibit 2**, page 6). The compatibility zones that could potentially prohibit or restrict future residential densities (dwelling units per acre) or non-residential usage intensities (people per acre) were compared with densities and intensities associated with the future land uses presented in the general plan to identify potential conflicts. For example, a conflict would exist when the general plan densities would exceed the

ALUCP density criteria (i.e., allow more residential units than would be permitted under the ALUCP).

Land use designations that potentially conflict with the proposed ALUCP criteria are identified on **Exhibit 2. Exhibit 3** (page 7) provides a consistency determination for each general plan land use designation within the AIA. The specific noise contour and/or safety zone in which the planned land use is located is also noted. The last column of the table evaluates the general plan land use designations with the proposed ALUCP criteria and identifies whether a direct conflict exists between the two plans that would require the County to amend its general plan Land Use Diagram. In some instances, the general plan's land use designation merely reflects existing land use patterns. Under these circumstances, no change to the EI Dorado County General Plan land use diagram would be necessary, even if the land use designation conflicts with the proposed ALUCP criteria.

Designated land uses shown in two locations within the AIA were identified as posing potential conflicts with ALUCP policies (see **Exhibit 2**). However, the results of the consistency analysis summarized in **Exhibit 3** indicated that no conflicts were present:

- Area A is associated with three vacant parcels that are within the 60-CNEL noise contour (Exhibit 2) that are 4.5 acres, 5 acres, and 10 acres in size. According to ALUC policy 4.2.2(a), a portion of a new residential lot may extend into this noise contour provided that the dwelling site is outside of the contour. Also, a new dwelling can be constructed on an existing residential parcel even if the dwelling site is inside the 60-CNEL contour. This policy also would allow for the subdivision of the two larger parcels consistent with the general plan and zoning designation shown (low-density residential). No conflict would occur.
- Area B is associated with six vacant parcels that range in size from 7.5 to 26.5 acres, all of which are designated for rural residential use (1 dwelling unit/10 acres) (see Exhibit 2). Pursuant to ALUCP policy 4.3.2 (a)(2), portions of new residential lots are allowed as long as the dwelling is not situated within the zone boundaries, and the parcels could be subdivided in accordance with the general plan designation shown (rural residential). No conflict would occur.

Mitigation

Following adoption of the ALUCP by the ALUC, the County would be required to amend or supplement its general plan and/or implementing ordinances to reference and implement the revised ALUCP, but this amendment is process oriented and considered to be a less-than-significant impact (page 29). No conflicts were identified between the County of El Dorado's General Plan and the proposed ALUC policies.

No mitigation is required.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				
b)	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?				

Discussion

a - b): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

12. NOISE

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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?				
b)	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				
c)	A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
d)	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
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 area to excessive noise levels?				
f)	For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				

Discussion

- a d, f): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).
- e) The proposed ALUCP is regulatory in nature; it does not propose any physical change to the environment. Pursuant to the State Aeronautics Act, the purpose of the ALUCP is to minimize the public's exposure to aircraft noise within the Airport vicinity. Therefore, adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP would not expose people residing and working in the vicinity of the Airport to excessive noise or generate new sources of aviation-related noise.

Airport-related noise and its impacts on land uses were considered in the proposed ALUCP criteria. In accordance with PUC Section 21675(a), the noise contours developed for use in the ALUCP reflect the potential long-term noise impact associated with aircraft operations for at least 20 years. The noise contours represent 38,600 annual aircraft operations by 2032. The noise contours are described in terms of the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL), the metric adopted by the State of California for land use planning purposes.

The noise contours presented on Exhibit 2 and ALUCP policy maps reflect future aircraft activity on the runway configuration as presented in the FAA-approved Airport Layout Plan (ALP) of April 2007. (The ALP does not present any changes to the runway configuration.) The Caltrans

Division of Aeronautics requires that an FAA-approved ALP serve as the basis of an ALUCP whenever possible. The ALUCP does not regulate the operation of aircraft or the noise produced by that activity. State law explicitly denies the ALUC authority over such matters.

The ALUCP establishes criteria that reduce the potential exposure of people to excessive aircraftrelated noise by limiting residential densities (dwelling units per acre) and noise-sensitive land uses in locations exposed to noise higher than 60 dB CNEL.

Much of the area within the 60 CNEL contour is developed. In accordance with ALUC Policy 4.6.2, residential infill development would be permitted on the few vacant parcels that remain in **Area A and Area B** as shown in **Exhibit 2**. These properties would be subject to sound attenuation and avigation easement dedication requirements set by ALUC Policies 4.2.3 and 4.6.1.

Mitigation

13. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				
c)	Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				

Discussion

- a) Adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP would not induce growth; the plan is regulatory and does not propose any project that would cause physical changes to the environment. Additionally, policies set forth in the ALUCP do not directly or indirectly induce population growth either locally or regionally beyond what is considered in the general plan and/or other land use policy instruments adopted by the County El Dorado. No displacement of development within the AIA will occur.
- b,c) As described above, the proposed ALUCP is a guidance document that sets forth policies that influence the location, distribution, and density/intensity of both residential and nonresidential land uses in a way that is intended to reduce potential noise impacts and safety concerns. The noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight policies contained in the proposed ALUCP only affect planned land uses. In accordance with PUC Section 21674(a), the policies of the ALUCP do not apply to existing land uses, whether or not they are consistent with the criteria of the ALUCP. Moreover, the plan explicitly allows construction of a single-family home or secondary unit, as defined by state and local law, on a legal lot of record where such use is permitted by local land use regulations. Therefore, adoption and implementation of the ALUCP would not result in the displacement of existing housing units or persons. As such, construction of replacement housing would not be required.

The Draft ALUCP does not proposed policies that would conflict with future land uses as presented in the County's General Plan. Therefore, no displacement of housing would occur to necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Mitigation

14. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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 following public services:				
i) Fire protection?				\boxtimes
ii) Police protection?				\boxtimes
iii) Schools?				\boxtimes
iv) Parks?				\boxtimes
v) Other public facilities?				

Discussion

a.i – a.iv) See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

a.v) Adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP would not result in any changes in governmental facilities to maintain services, response times, or other performance objectives and therefore would not be associated with physical impacts to the environment. As described in Section 10 of this Initial Study, minor changes and/or additions would be needed to bring the County's General Plan into consistency with the proposed ALUCP. Over the long term, procedural policies included in ALUCP will simplify and clarify the ALUC project review process.

Mitigation

15. RECREATION

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?				
b)	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				

Discussion

a, b): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

16. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Wo	uld the proposed project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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)	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?				
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?				
d)	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				
e)	Result in inadequate emergency access?				\boxtimes
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?				
g)	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., conflict with policies promoting bus turnouts, bicycle racks, etc.)?				

Discussion

- a b, d g): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).
- c) Neither the ALUC nor the policies set forth in the proposed ALUCP have authority over airport operations. However, in accordance with state law, certain airport development proposals that could have off-airport compatibility implications will be subject to ALUC review. Nonetheless, adoption and implementation of the proposed ALUCP will not result in any change to air traffic patterns at the Georgetown Airport.

Mitigation

17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the proposed project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				
b)	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
c)	Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
d)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				
e)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				
f)	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				
g)	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				\boxtimes

Discussion

a - g): See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).

Mitigation

18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Would the proposed project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				
b)	Have impacts that would be 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.)				
c)	Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				

Discussion

- a, c) See Summary of Potential Environmental Effects (No. 11 on page 3).
- b) The proposed ALUCP is regulatory and does not propose any physical changes to the environment. No degradation of habitat, loss of a historic resource, or other impacts to environmental quality would be associated with the adoption of this ALUCP, either individually or cumulatively.

The ALUCP addresses potential noise and safety impacts and other airport land use compatibility issues associated with potential future development that other public entities or private parties may propose within the Airport Influence Area. Therefore, adoption and implementation of the ALUCP could encourage decisions that would prevent the development incompatible land uses that result in exposure to significant negative noise or safety hazards associated with aircraft operations. Adoption and implementation of the ALUCP has no potential to create cumulatively significant environmental impacts.

Mitigation

