

# APPENDIX A

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## Community Questionnaire

### Valley Springs Community Plan Survey 2009

**1. Do you consider yourself a resident of Valley Springs?**

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	82.3%	660
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.7%	142
<i>answered question</i>			<b>802</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>33</b>

**2. Which neighborhood or community do you most identify with?**

		Response Percent	Response Count
Valley Springs proper	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.8%	72
<b>Rancho Calaveras</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>302</b>
Gold Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.7%	30
Mother Lode Acres	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.2%	2
Scenic Valley Ranchos	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.6%	5
La Contenta	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.1%	131
Burson	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.9%	105
Jenny Lind	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.1%	58
Quail Oaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.6%	13
Wallace	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.6%	54
<input type="button" value="view"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.3%	43
<i>answered question</i>			<b>815</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>20</b>

**3. How long have you lived in the Valley Springs area?**

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/>	3.5%	28
1-5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	21.6%	175
6-10 years <input type="checkbox"/>	25.1%	203
More than 10 years <input type="checkbox"/>	49.9%	404
	<b>answered question</b>	<b>810</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>	<b>25</b>

**4. What are the most important factors for you in choosing a community? (Choose only 3, ranked in importance from 1 to 3)**

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Response Count
Cost of living	39.7% (73)	28.8% (53)	31.5% (58)	184
Active Downtown	12.5% (7)	30.4% (17)	57.1% (32)	56
Open space/natural surroundings	54.2% (244)	28.9% (130)	16.9% (76)	450
Safety, low crime rate	37.6% (160)	31.9% (136)	30.5% (130)	426
Schools	19.4% (20)	51.5% (53)	29.1% (30)	103
Proximity to work	22.4% (13)	46.6% (27)	31.0% (18)	58
Proximity to shopping and services	16.3% (20)	30.1% (37)	53.7% (66)	123
Jobs	36.2% (17)	23.4% (11)	40.4% (19)	47
Rural character	28.6% (101)	44.8% (158)	26.6% (94)	353
Recreation	12.2% (21)	26.2% (45)	61.6% (106)	172
Other (please specify and mark 1, 2 or 3) <input type="button" value="view"/>				55
	<b>answered question</b>	<b>689</b>		
	<b>skipped question</b>	<b>146</b>		

**5. What would you most like to see improved in Valley Springs? (Choose only 3, ranked in importance from 1 to 3)**

	<b>First Choice</b>	<b>Second Choice</b>	<b>Third Choice</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Housing choices	41.9% (13)	29.0% (9)	29.0% (9)	31
Downtown revitalization	36.4% (84)	36.4% (84)	27.3% (63)	231
Open space/natural environment preservation	50.2% (145)	24.6% (71)	25.3% (73)	289
Traffic congestion	35.2% (89)	34.4% (87)	30.4% (77)	253
Job opportunities	36.8% (53)	33.3% (48)	29.9% (43)	144
Shopping and services	39.6% (130)	32.9% (108)	27.4% (90)	328
Agricultural preservation	23.6% (33)	42.9% (60)	33.6% (47)	140
Parks and trails	24.3% (45)	33.0% (61)	42.7% (79)	185
Roads	22.4% (38)	38.8% (66)	38.8% (66)	170
Sidewalks and bicycle lanes	17.0% (15)	36.4% (32)	46.6% (41)	88
Access to health care	19.5% (23)	39.0% (46)	41.5% (49)	118
Other (please specify and mark 1, 2 or 3) <input type="text" value="view"/>				94
			<i>answered question</i>	<b>704</b>
			<i>skipped question</i>	<b>131</b>

**6. In a few words, what is your favorite place in Valley Springs?**

	<b>Response Count</b>
<input type="text" value="view"/>	693
<i>answered question</i>	<b>693</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>142</b>

# APPENDIX B

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Workshop #1 Maps

Numerous maps and drawings were created for and as a result of the first community workshop. The following have been compiled into Appendix B:

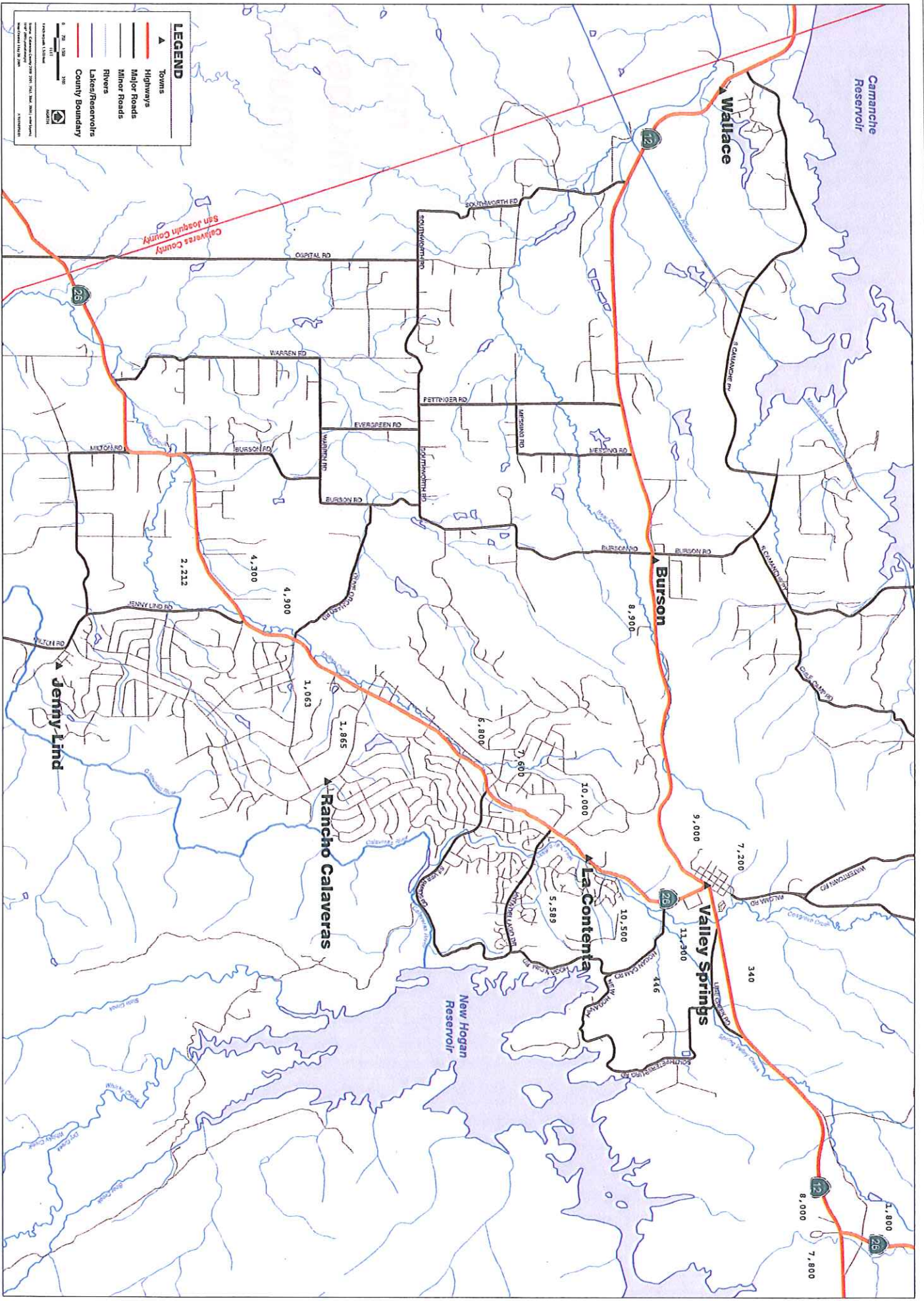
- Aerial Map
- Average Daily Traffic
- Constraints Map
- Natural Features
- Additional Natural Resources
- Projects and Contours Map
- Slope Analysis
- Where Do You Live/Work Map
- Bypass Options
- Draft Subareas
- Draft Town Center Plan
- Proposed Circulation Diagrams (Phases 1 and 2)
- SR 12/SR 26 Intersection Improvements (Existing Conditions, Caltrans Alt 1a, Alt 1b Roundabout, Alt 1b Double Roundabout)
- Community Mapping Exercise (Groups 1-5)

# Valley Springs Community Plan

Aerial Map

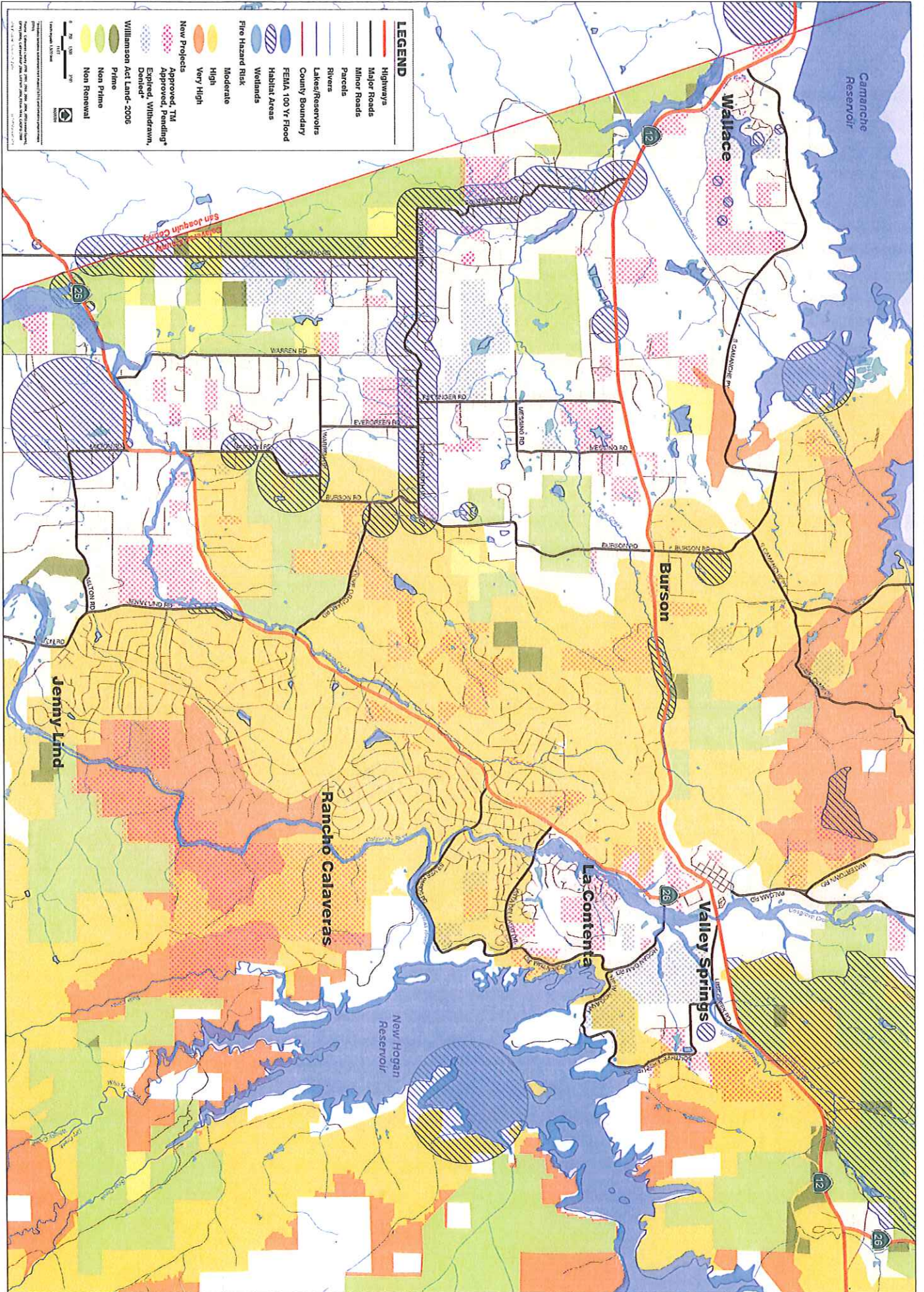


# Valley Springs Community Plan Average Daily Traffic








# Physical Constraints



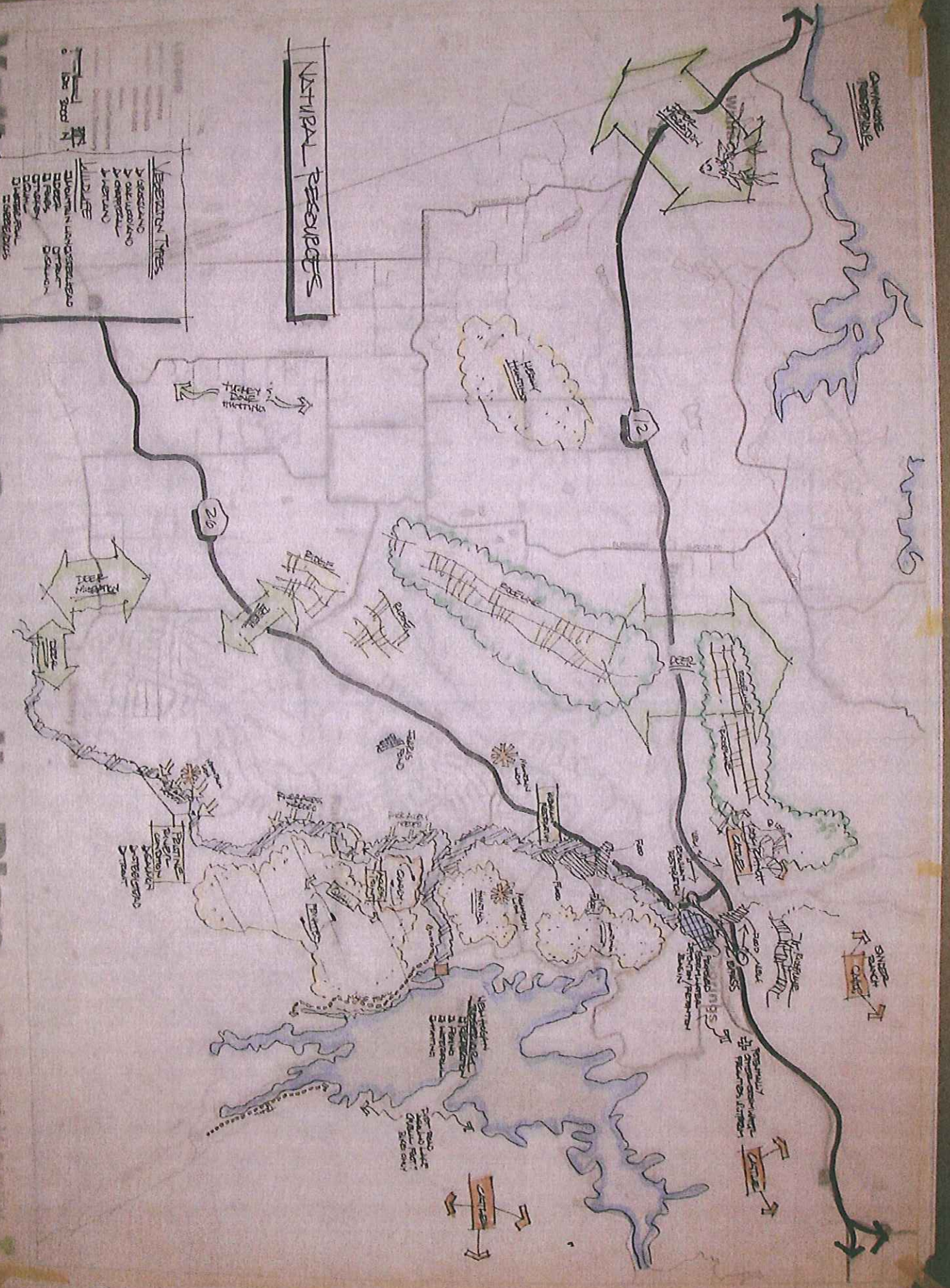
Valley Springs  
NATURAL ENGINEERS

-  CUT TERRAIN
-  STEEP SLOPE, HIGHLIGHTS
-  FLOODPLAIN



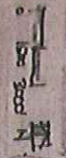
# Valkyrie Landings Community Plan

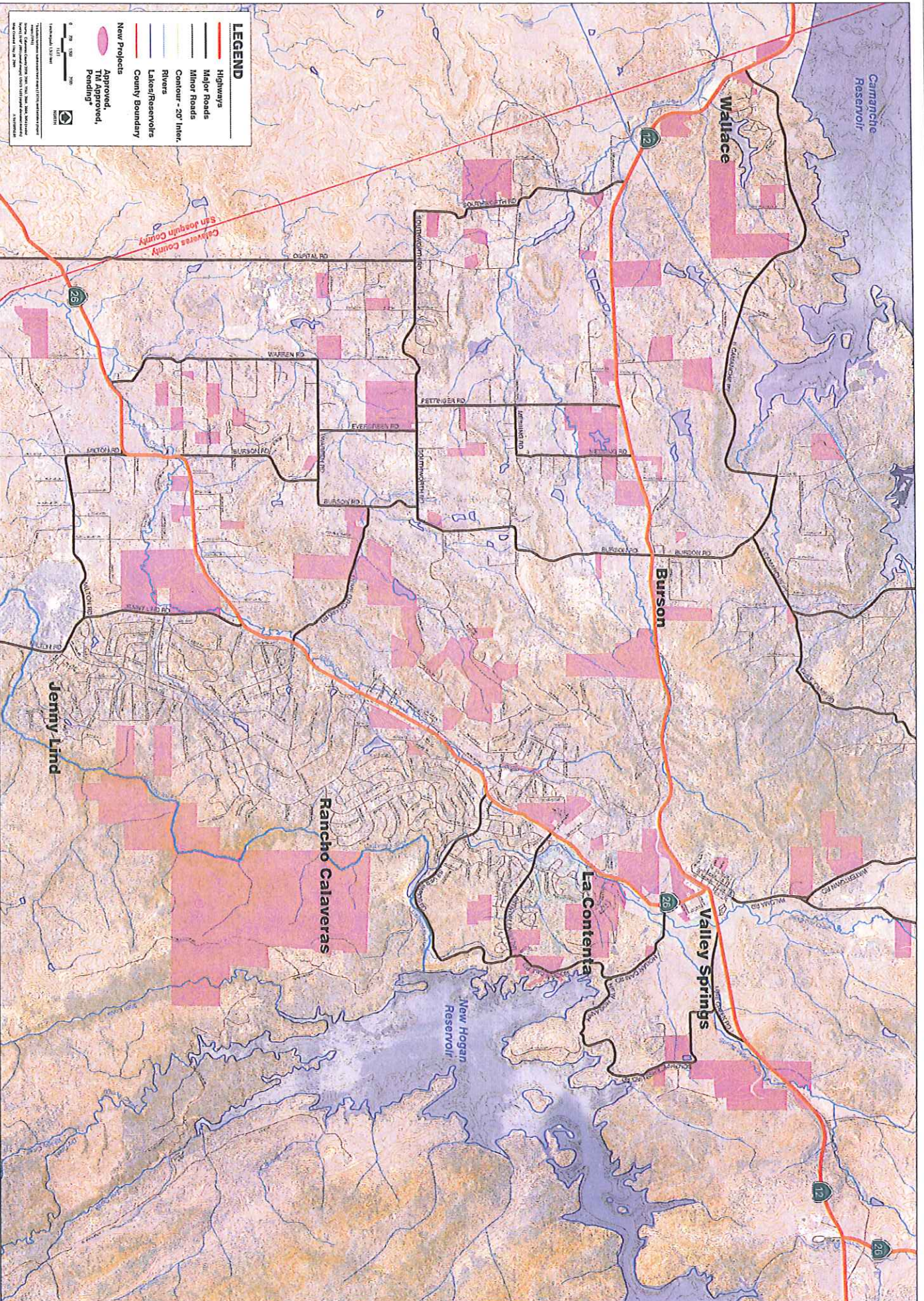
Project Vicinity



**NATURAL RESOURCES**

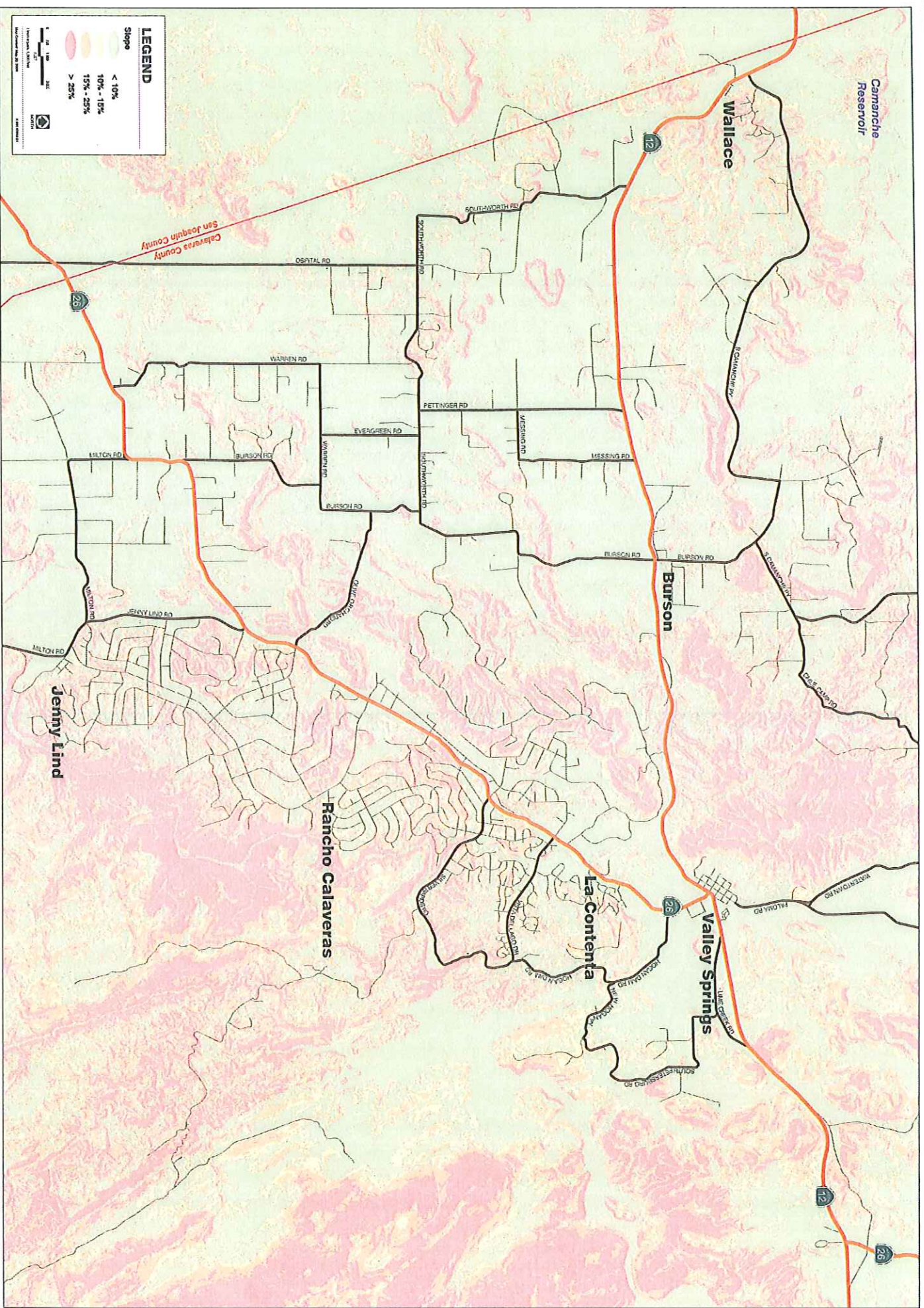
- VEGETATION TYPES**
- MOUNTAIN PINE
  - ASPEN
  - SPRUCE
  - FIR
  - CEDAR
  - PINE
  - BIRCH
  - ALDER
  - SWEETGUM
  - OAK
  - HICKORY
  - WALNUT
  - CHERRY
  - PLUM
  - APPLE
  - PEACH
  - PEAR
  - CHERRY
  - PLUM
  - APPLE
  - PEACH
  - PEAR





# Valley Springs Community Plan Projects & Contours

# Valley Springs Community Plan Slope Analysis

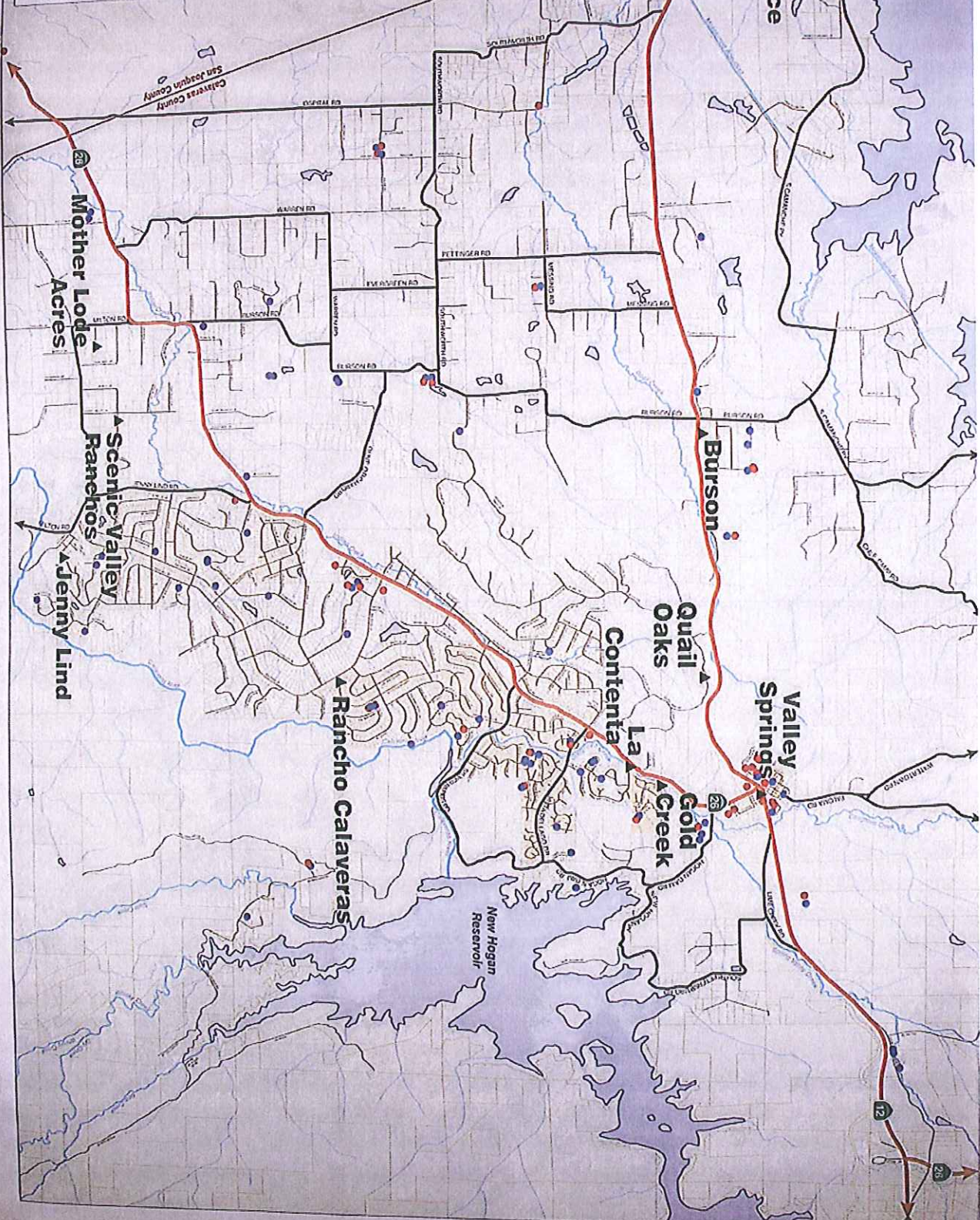


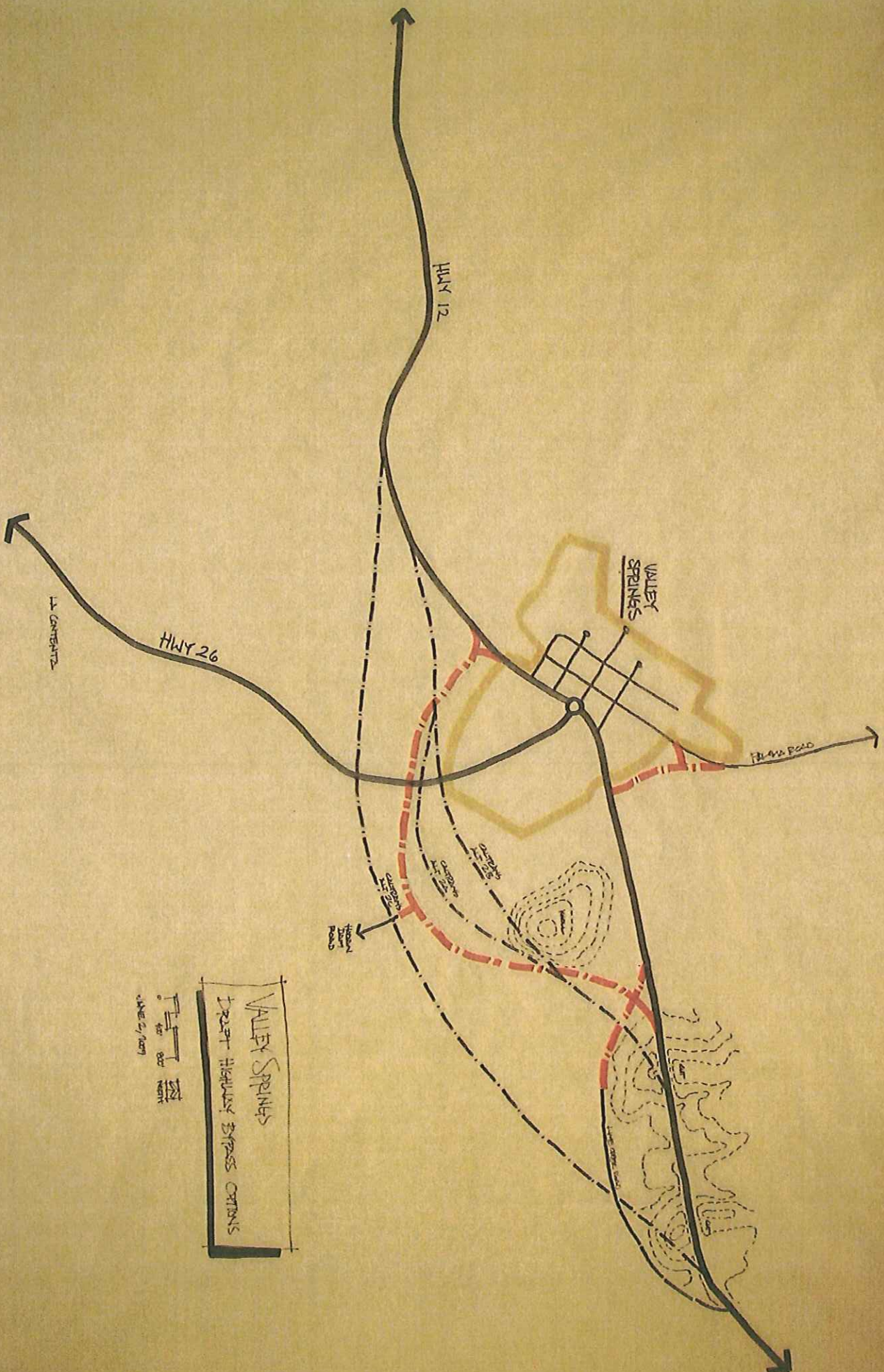
# Valley Springs Community Plan Survey Communities

**LEGEND**

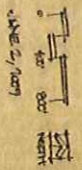
- ▲ Community
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Parcel
- Phye
- Lateral/Reservoir
- County Boundary

Scale: 1" = 1 Mile

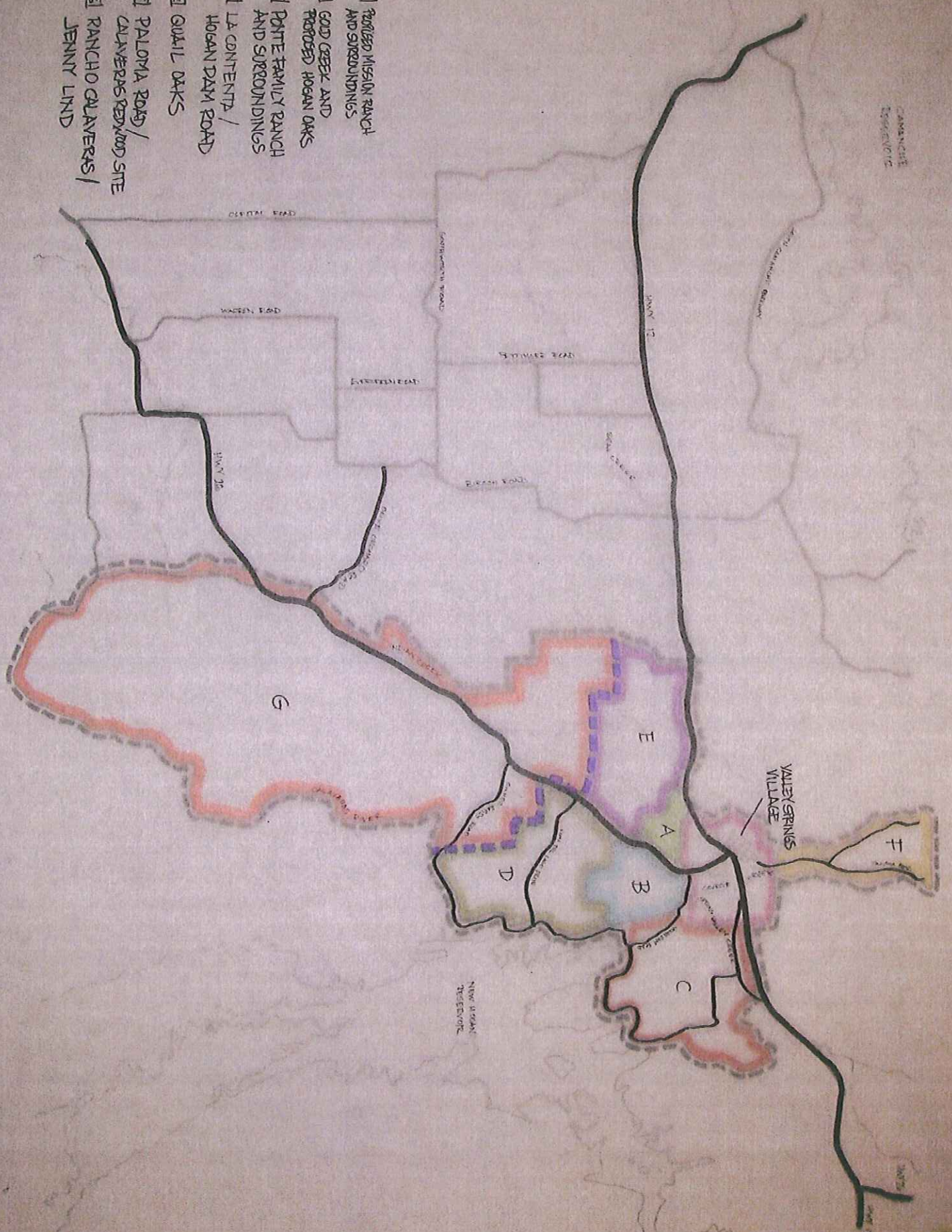




VALLEY SPRINGS  
 TRAFFIC PATTERN STUDY  
 PREPARED BY: [Name]  
 DATE: [Date]



- Ⓐ FORTIFIED MISSION RANCH AND SURROUNDINGS
- Ⓑ GOLD CREEK AND FORTIFIED HOGAN OAKS
- Ⓒ DANTE FAMILY RANCH AND SURROUNDINGS
- Ⓓ LA CONTENTA / HOGAN DAM ROAD
- Ⓔ GUILF OAKS
- Ⓕ PALOMA ROAD / CALVERAS REDWOOD SITE
- Ⓖ RANCHO CALVERAS / JENNY LIND



CAMARILLO  
RESERVOIR

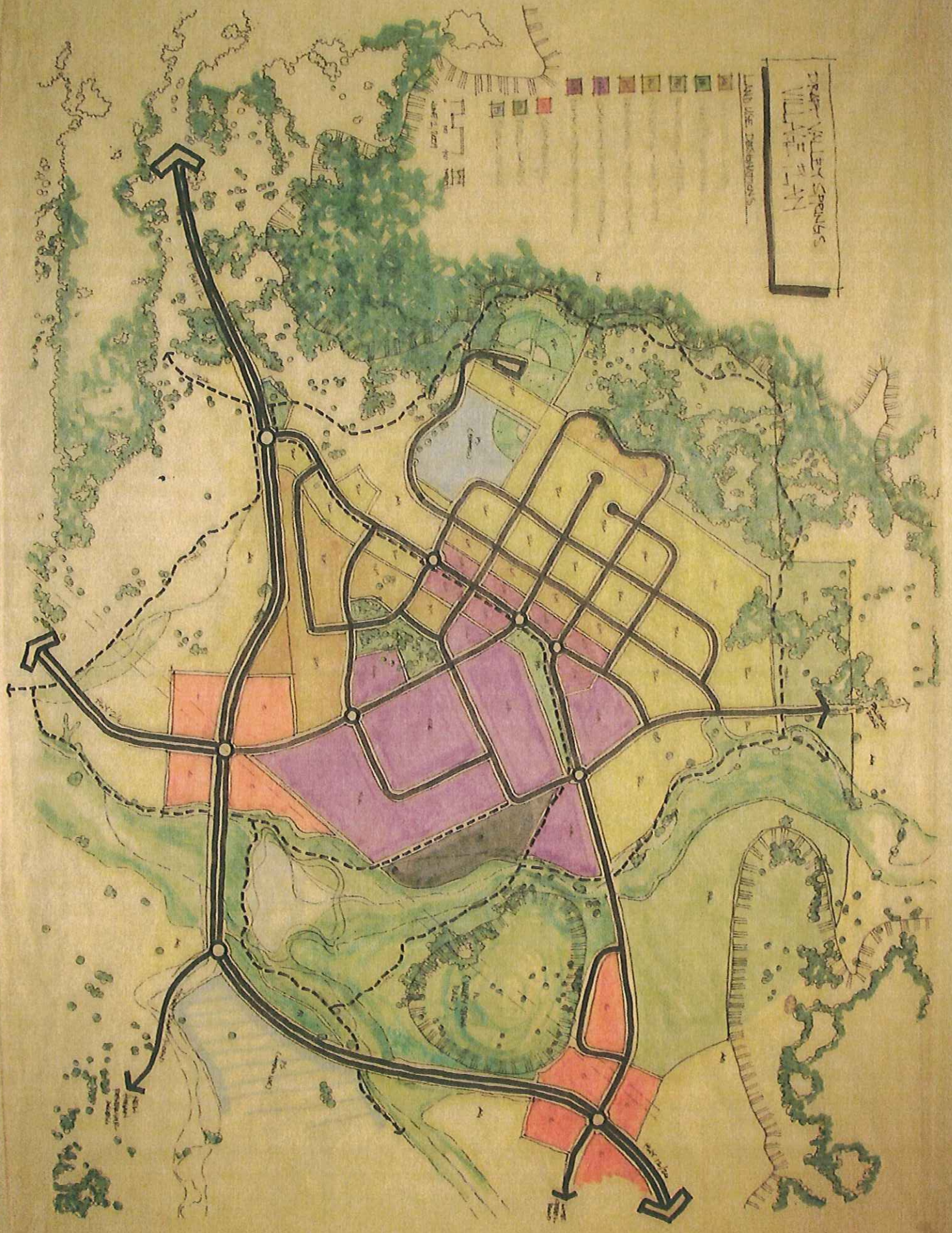
VALLEY SPRINGS  
VILLAGE

NEW CREAM  
RESERVOIR

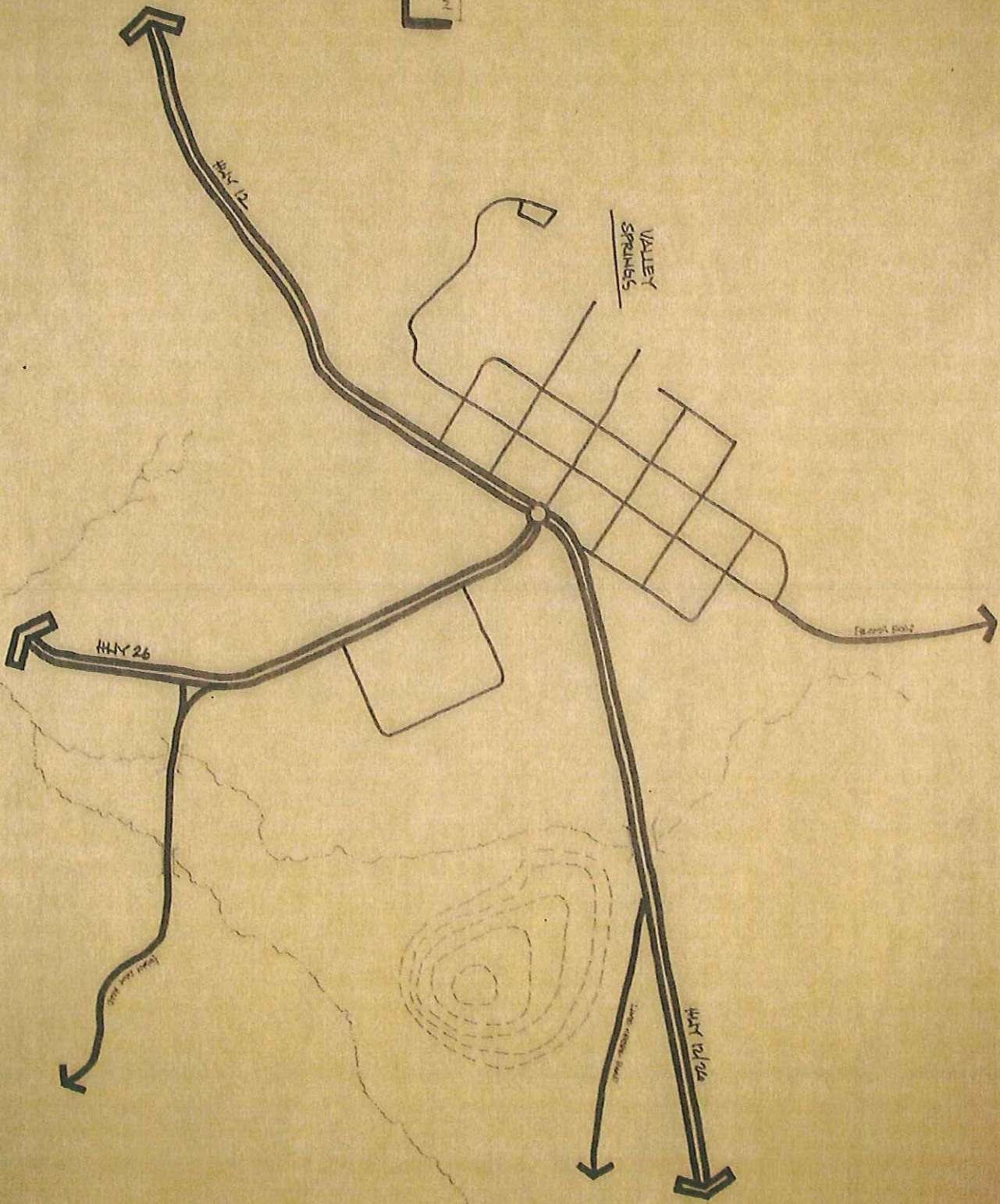
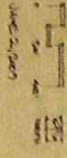


URBAN DESIGN PLAN  
LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- Green
- Yellow
- Purple
- Orange
- Red
- Blue
- Grey
- White



PROPOSED CIRCULATION  
TRACE ONE



2

2

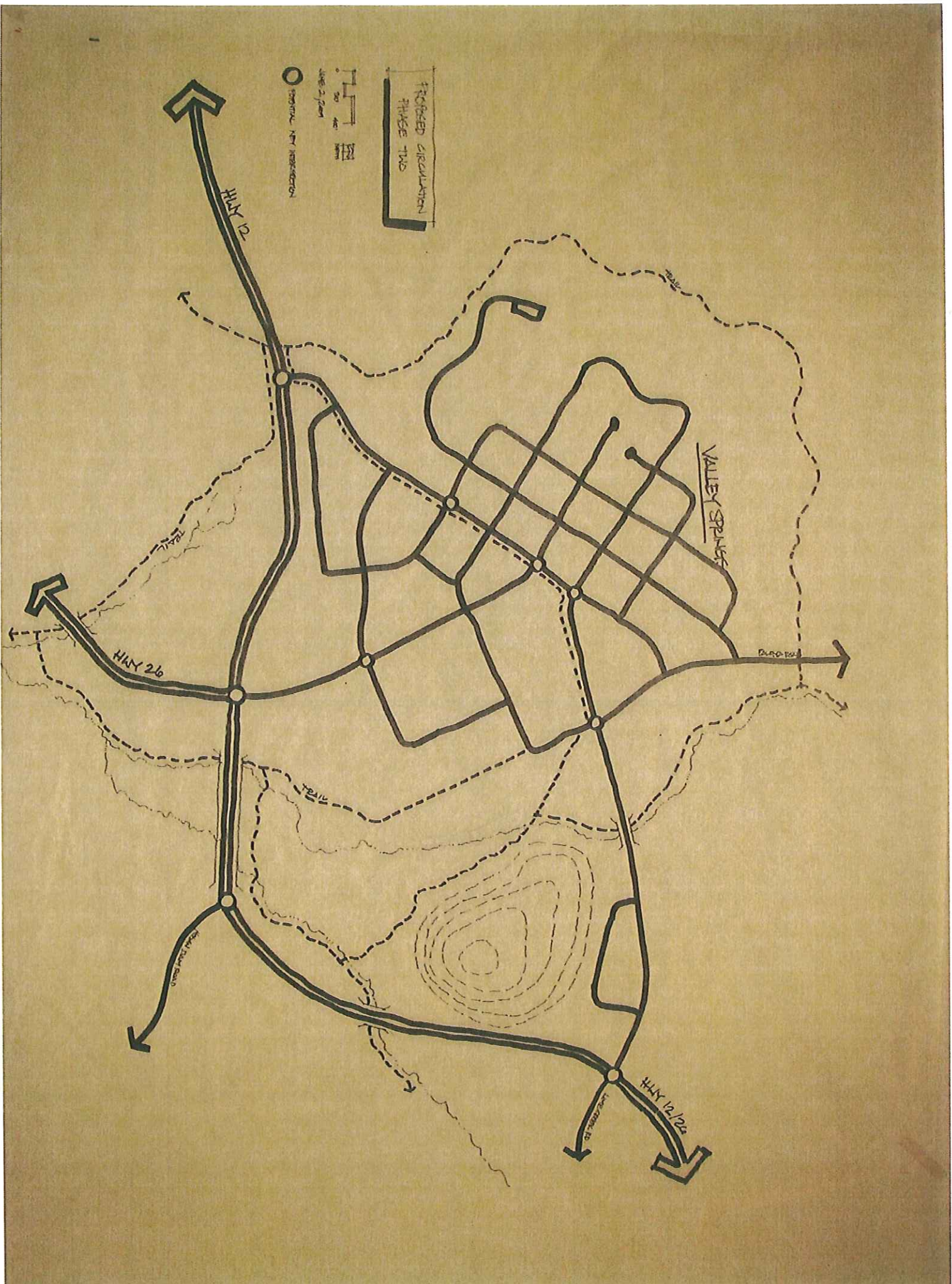
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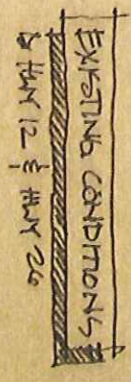
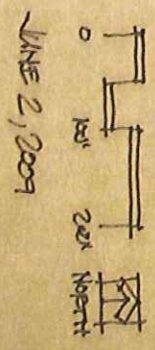
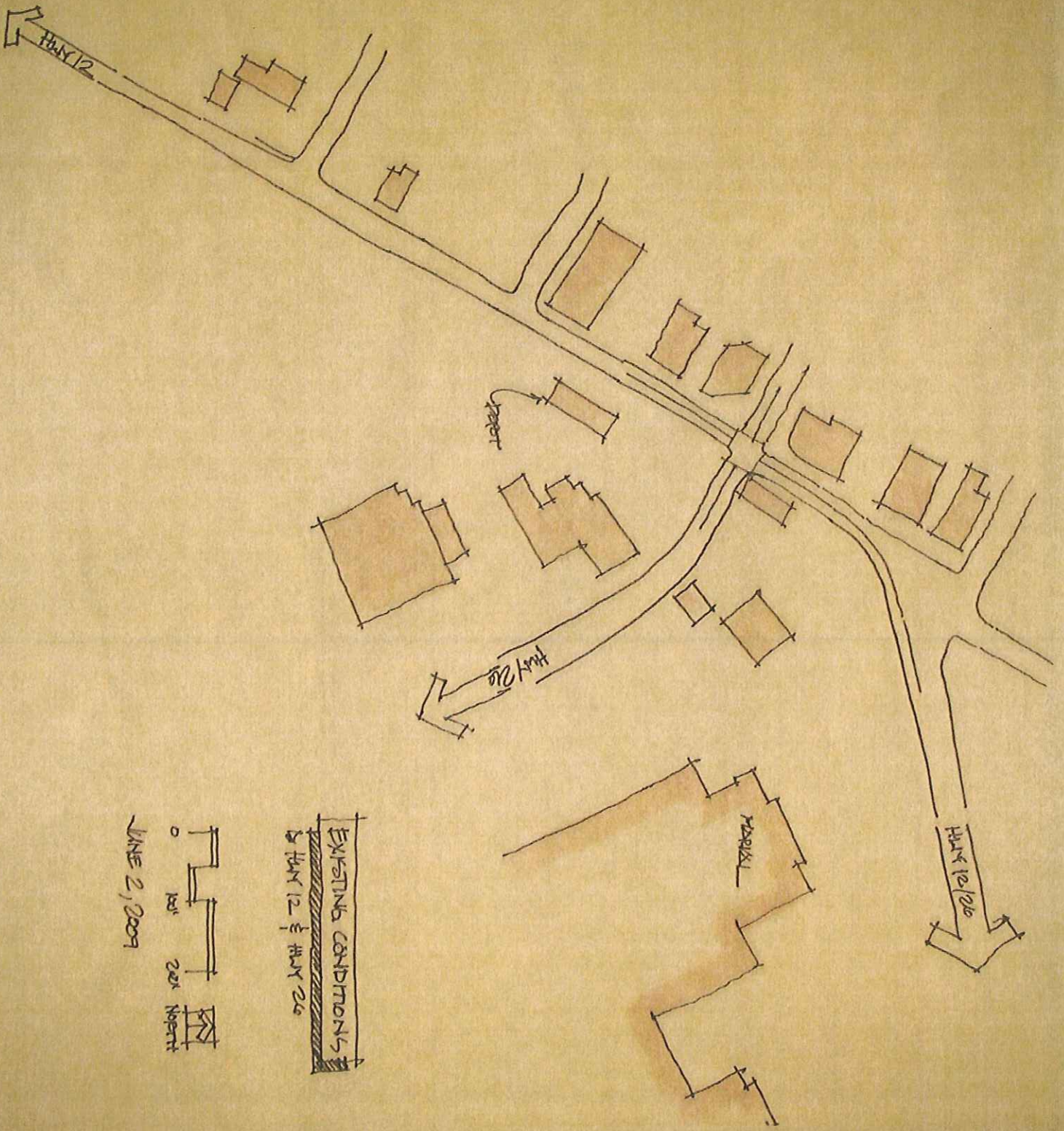
2

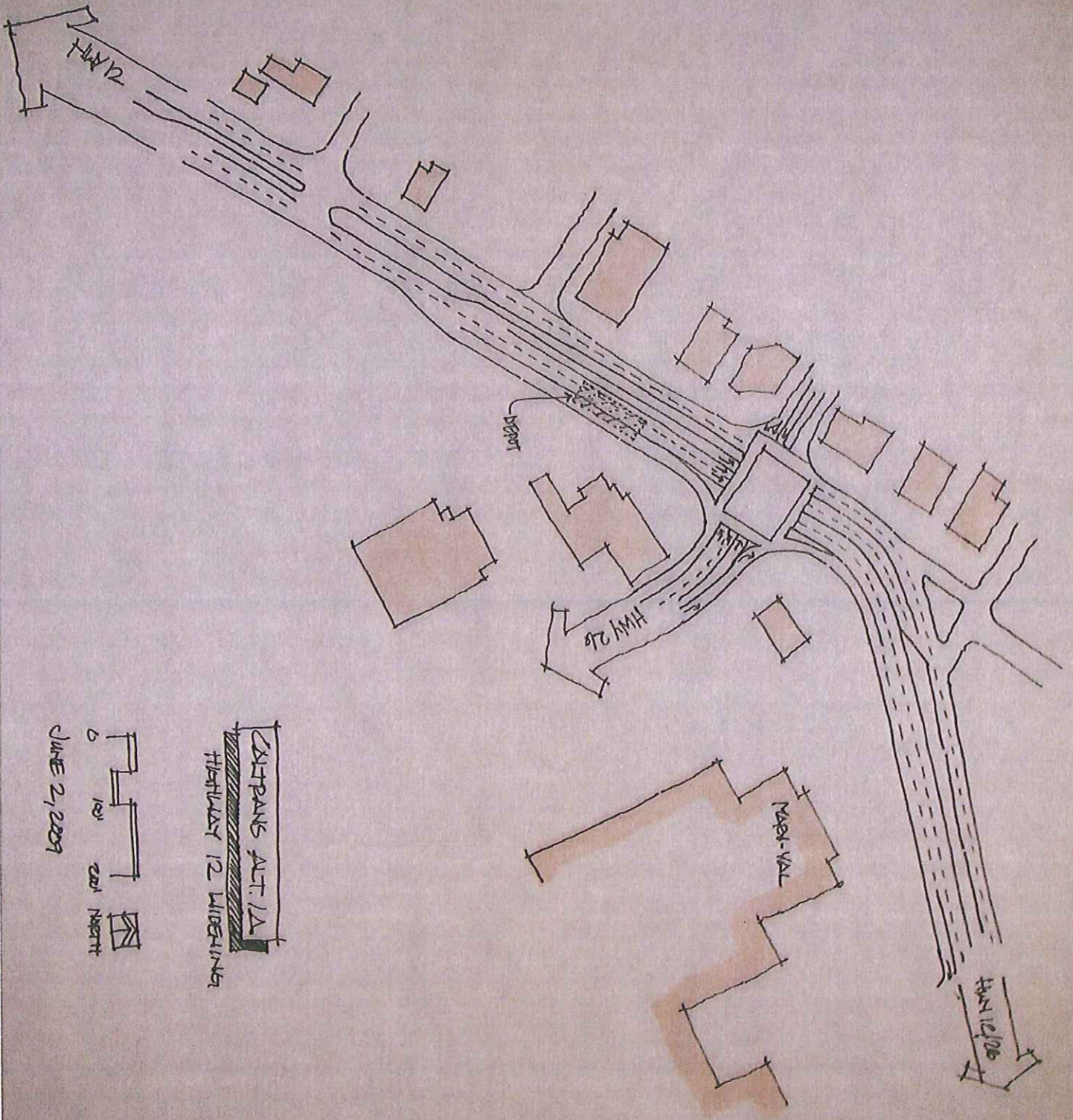
PROPOSED CIRCULATION  
PHASE TWO



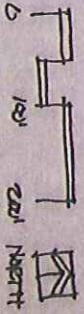
○ CENTRAL AIR INTERSECTION



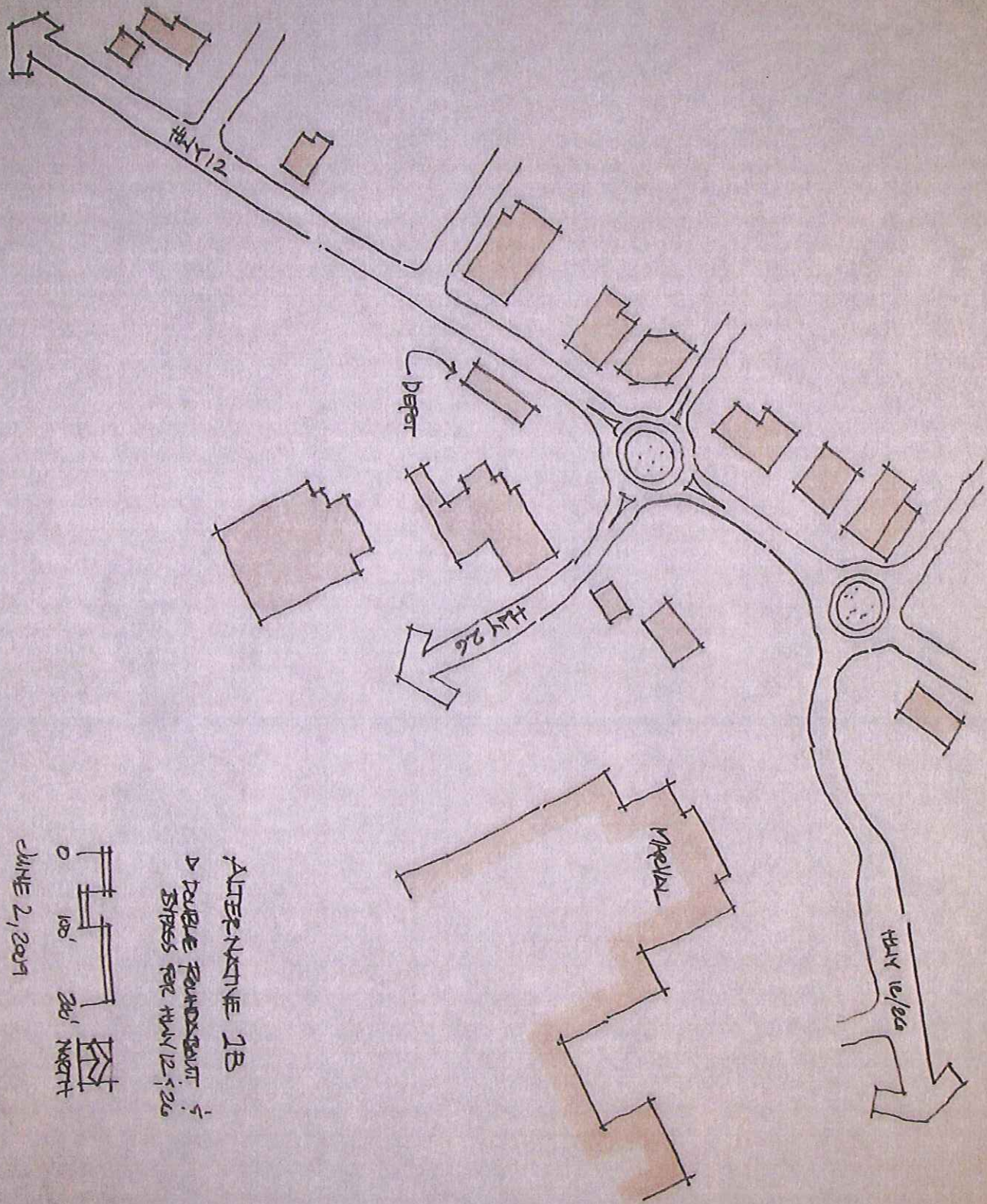




CAIRPANS ALT 1A  
 HIGHWAY 12 WIDENING

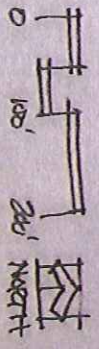


JUNE 2, 2009

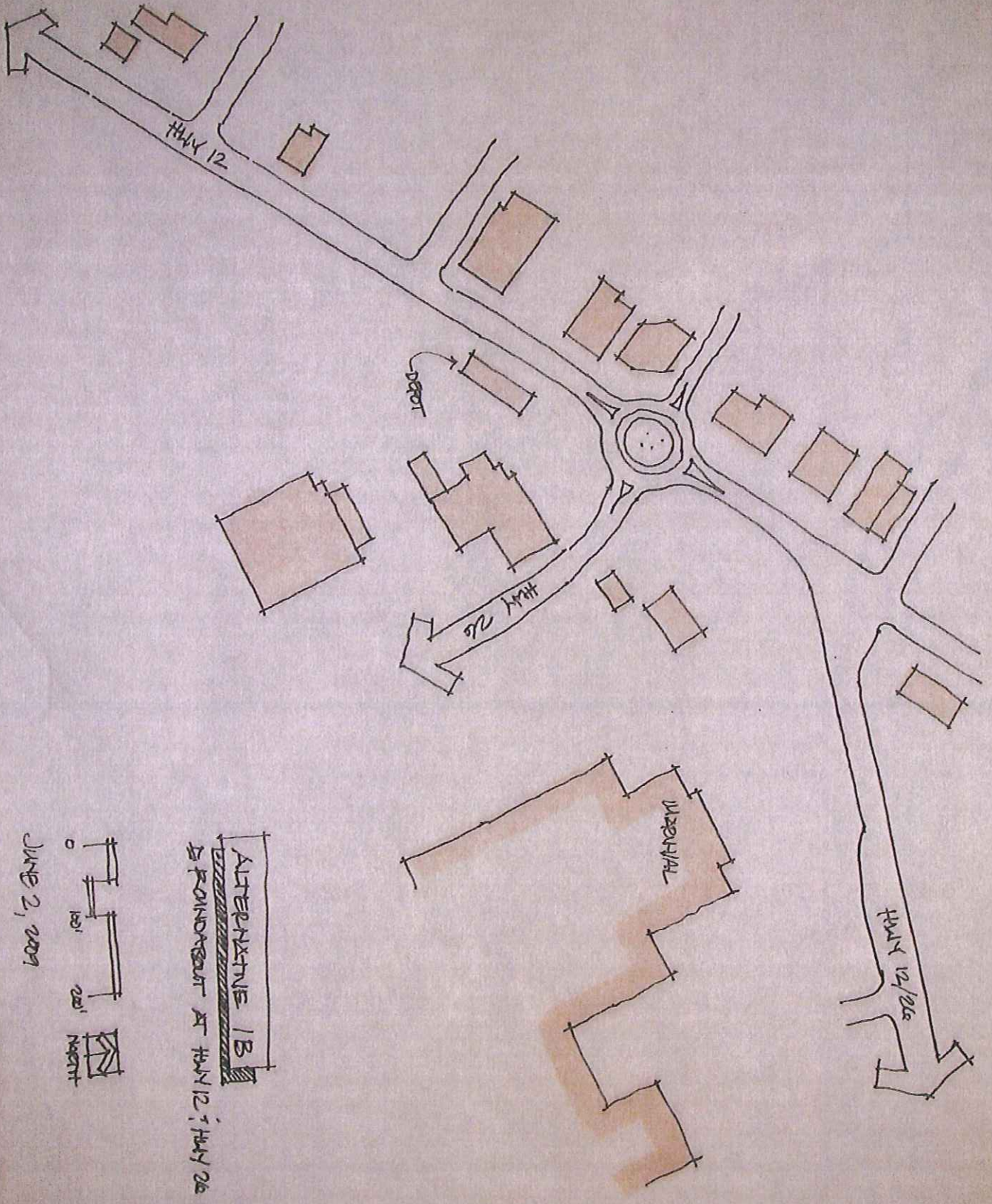


ALTERNATIVE 1B

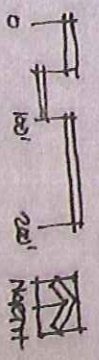
▷ DOUBLE ROUNDABOUT & STRIPS FOR HWY 12 & 26



JUNE 2, 2019



ALTERNATIVE 1B  
 FOUNDATION AT HWY 12, HWY 26 INTERSECTION



JUNE 2, 2009

# Valley Springs Community Plan Physical Constraints





Valley Springs Community Planning Physical Constraints

LEGEND

[Symbol]	Water
[Symbol]	Wetlands
[Symbol]	Woods
[Symbol]	Open Space
[Symbol]	Other

Group #2



Jenny Creek

Mc + Parks

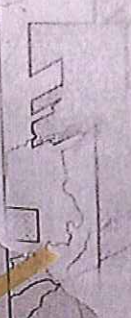
Water Treatment Plant

Woods

Wetlands

Open Space

Other





Constraints

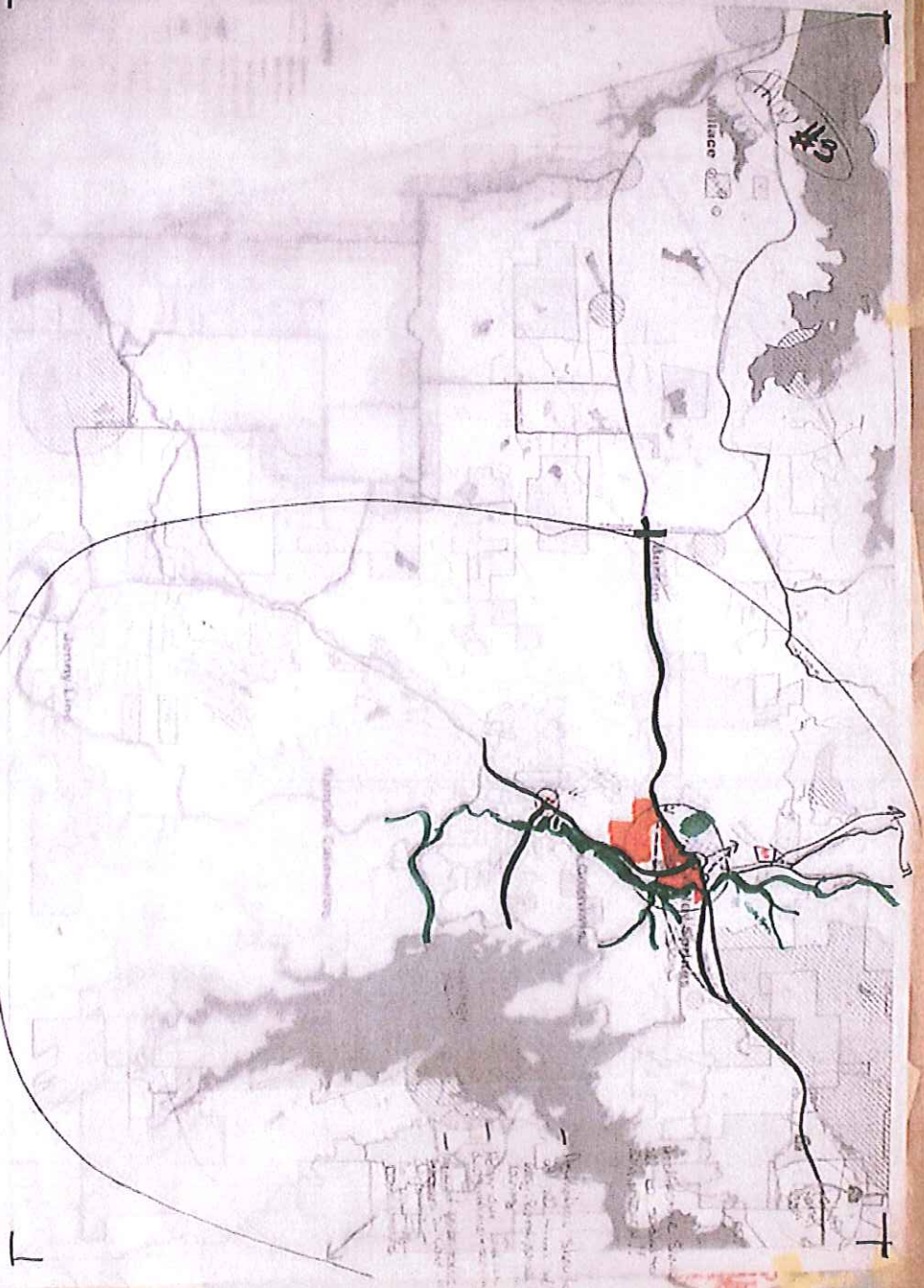
# Valley Springs Community Plan

Physical Constraints

## Valley Springs Community Plan

Physical Constraints

Project Vicinity



# Valley Springs



Valley Springs Community Plan Physical Constraints

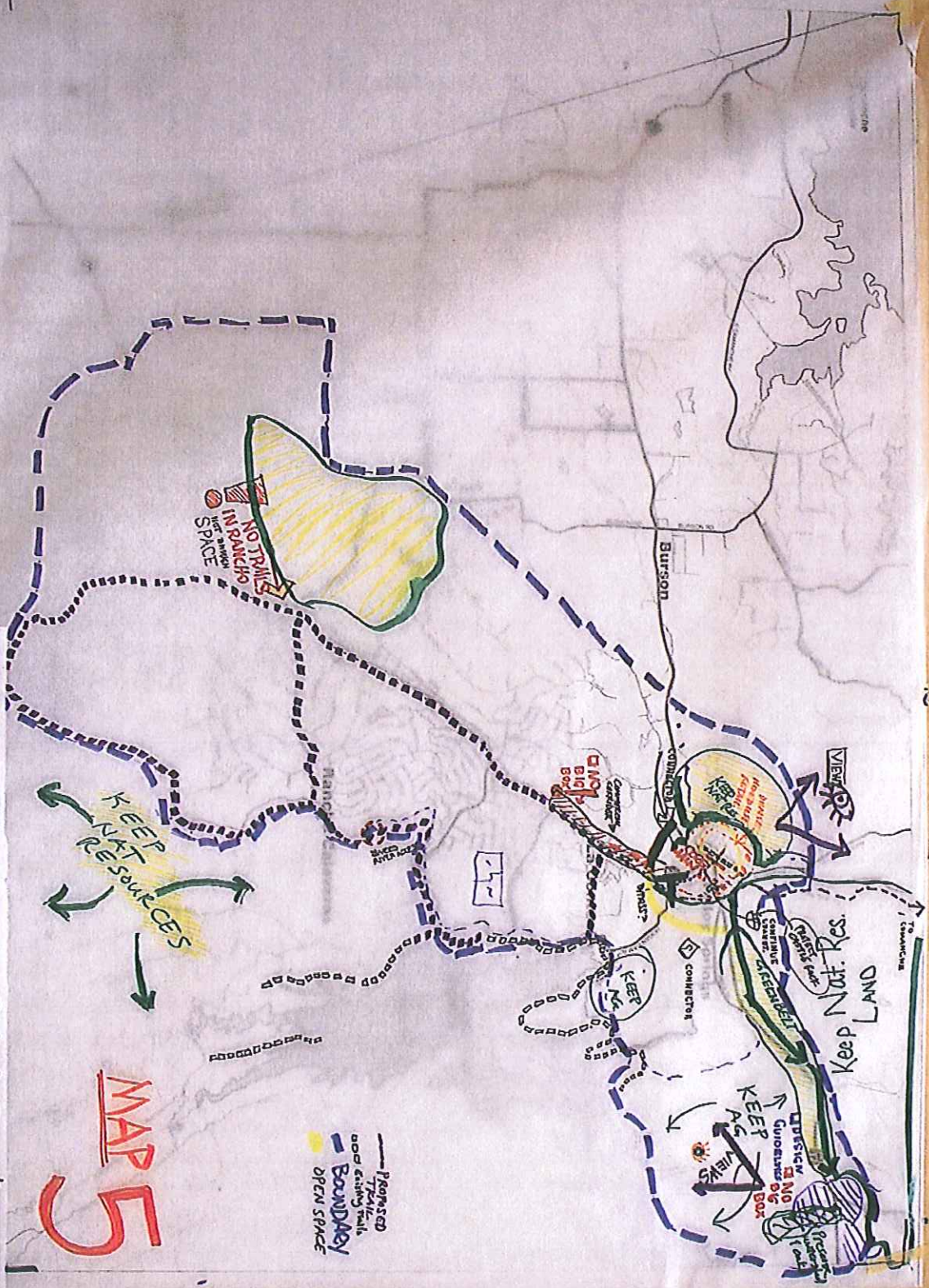
# 4

**BOUNDARY**

Lakes, Streams, Wetlands  
 Major Roads  
 Minor Roads  
 Rivers  
 Wetlands  
 Park/Military Area  
 Non-Permitted  
 New Property  
 Existing System  
 Wetlands and Landmarks  
 Other

Site  
 Reserve  
 Oaks - Ridge  
 Lands





Preserve:  
- wetlands, rivers, lakes streams

MAPS #4 & 5

MAP 5

Proposed Trails  
Boundary  
Open Space

# APPENDIX C

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## Frequently Asked Questions

## **Frequently Asked Questions about the Valley Springs Community Plan**

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### **Why is the Valley Springs Community Plan being updated?**

Calaveras County has a long history of community planning initiated by dedicated groups of residents. In 2007, MyValleySprings.com organized a two-day community design workshop with the help of the Local Government Commission. Workshop participants discussed important community issues, such as preservation of rural character, circulation in and around Valley Springs, appropriate land uses around the town center, infrastructure needs, and economic redevelopment. In 2008, the Calaveras Council of Governments, in partnership with the Calaveras County Planning and Public Works Departments, Local Government Commission, and MyValleySprings.com, applied for and received a grant from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for \$250,000 to revise the Valley Springs Community Plan (VSCP), addressing the interconnectivity of land use, circulation, and community character and design.

### **There seems to be a lot of other planning going on right now. How does the Valley Springs Community Plan fit in with the countywide General Plan update?**

The update of the existing Calaveras County General Plan includes a comprehensive review of all the required Elements (Land Use, Circulation, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, Safety, and Housing) and existing Community and Special Plans, and the development of three new General Plan Elements (Water, Agriculture & Forestry, and Economic Development). As part of the General Plan update, Community and Special Plans will be reformatted and edited for consistency and relevance with the General Plan revisions, but will not be significantly revised. In addition, both Community and Special Plans will be incorporated into the General Plan, rather than remain as stand-alone documents.

Concurrent with the General Plan Update, some communities have initiated a review of their existing Community Plans (e.g., Valley Springs, San Andreas, and Mokelumne Hill), and several more have organized to develop community visions that will provide direction for future development. In addition, one community, Copperopolis, is completing a 17-year-long journey to complete their Community Plan. Those Community Plans, updates, and visions that are completed in time will be reviewed as part of the Environmental Impact Report for the General Plan Update and incorporated within the Community and Special Plans section of the adopted General Plan. Those Community Plans that are not completed in time will need to go through a separate environmental review and be adopted by the Board of Supervisors as part of the normal General Plan Amendment process.

The Valley Springs community has demonstrated a desire to overhaul its 12-page Community Plan, originally drafted in 1974. A lot has changed in 25 years and the General Plan Update process seems to have given Valley Springs the opportunity to reflect and begin planning for the next 25 years.

### **How will the Rancho Calaveras Special Plan be affected if Rancho Calaveras is included?**

Inclusion of Rancho Calaveras within the Valley Springs Community Plan (VSCP) boundaries would have no effect on the land use designations and associated zoning, as designated by the Rancho Calaveras Special Plan.

### **What information will be in the Valley Springs Community Plan?**

The VSCP will follow the same format as all of the other Community Plans in the General Plan update. There will be six main sections, as follows:

- **Section 1 - Location:** The VSCP will begin with a brief description and map of the plan boundaries and area.
- **Section 2 - Vision:** The VSCP vision will describe how the plan contributes to the overall countywide Vision Statement and Guiding Principles. When the VSCP is updated, the vision statement will be developed or amended as part of a public outreach process to ensure an opportunity for input from all community stakeholders.
- **Section 3 - Profile:** The VSCP will include a description of development and planning history, distinguishing features, predominant land uses, and major transportation routes.
- **Section 4 - Issues:** This subsection will identify concerns, such as historic districts, that are specific to the VSCP area.
- **Section 5 - Land Use Designations:** The VSCP will include a brief description of how the countywide land use designations relate to the plan area.
- **Section 6 - Community Policies and Programs:** The goals, policies, and implementation programs of the VSCP will supplement countywide goals and policies in the General Plan. They will address issues or conditions unique to the Valley Springs area. State law requires that these policies be consistent with the countywide General Plan goals and policies. The policies and programs will be organized according to the overall GPU element/chapter structure.

The VSCP will need to use the same land use designations adopted under the countywide General Plan Update. Once the Valley Springs Community Plan is adopted, or as part of its incorporation into the updated General Plan, the County will review the countywide Land Use Diagram and amend it to reflect the new Valley Springs land use designations, as appropriate.

### **What types of issues will be addressed by Valley Springs Community Plan policy?**

The General Plan is an overall vision for the entire county as a whole, not each individual community. It looks at the “big picture”, rather than the specific needs of each area. Community Plans are often used as the tool for implementing the broad intents of the General Plan on a local level. Where are the community boundaries? What policies need to be in place to direct local growth? What are the community’s goals and objectives? How will local policy be implemented...what has priority? Who is responsible for making it happen? A Community Plan allows local communities to personalize the General Plan requirements to their particular needs. Community plans can address a wide range of local issues, including historic preservation; community design; streetscapes; sidewalk, pedestrian trails, and nature trail networks, locations, and design; location of major land uses; location of major roadway features, such as intersection improvements, connectors and bypasses; and other issues of local concern. The community plan can set up processes for economic development, town hall meetings, and annual reports to the Board of Supervisors. It can establish policies for the county government interaction with community organizations or businesses. A Community Plan allows the residents to outline their vision for the community and to define where and how it will occur.

**How would a community plan affect new development?**

A Community Plan is an addition to the General Plan and must be consistent with its requirements. The Community Plan can only include requirements that are equal to, stricter than, or not covered by the General Plan. The plan could establish specific development standards for specific areas or for open space and natural resource conservation in new subdivisions; require stricter setbacks or dedication of parkland; or establish land use designations that increase or restrict the density of new development. For example, it could designate an historic district or identify buildings with historic or local significance. It could then create development standards for restoration, rehabilitation, or demolition criteria for the identified buildings, or for development within the district.

**How would a community plan affect existing neighborhoods?**

The General Plan identifies the general use of property (land use designations) and the compatible zoning for all unincorporated areas of the county. Through a Community Plan, land use designations can be used to support the way a community wants to develop. For example, a piece of property currently designated Residential - Rural, with a 5-acre minimum parcel size, might be changed to Residential – Low Density, with a 1/2-acre minimum, if the community decides it wants more residential housing in a particular area. It can also work the other way...a parcel designated Residential – Rural, with a 5-acre minimum, could be re-designated Agricultural Lands, with a 40-acre minimum, if the community decides this is the best way to protect its agricultural land.

These changes would not make current permitted uses illegal. In cases where existing uses are inconsistent with the new designations, the uses would become what is known as “legal non-conforming uses.” They would be allowed to continue until such uses are expanded, discontinued for a period of one year, or until the owner decides to change to a different use allowed under the new designation. However, if existing non-conforming uses are discontinued for a year or more, future use of the land or structures must conform to County General Plan/Community Plan and zoning provisions that are in place at the time the change occurs.

**How is agricultural land protected?**

As noted above, a Community Plan can change the land use designations to limit or expand uses allowed in specific areas. The General Plan will address countywide agricultural land protection through new land use designations, a separate Agriculture/Forestry Element, and other integrated policies. The VSCP can identify the way agricultural areas within its boundaries are developed with a specific policy or implementation program. For example, the community plan could have an implementation program that states ... “the County shall work with a local land trust or other organization to preserve land with agricultural, natural resource, and open space values significance to the community.” Policies or programs should support and contribute to the overall vision and goals of both the General Plan and the VSCP.

**Can a community plan have its own development standards?**

Yes. A community plan can include development standards that relate to specific local conditions. For example, the VSCP could include development standards that address energy efficiency, conservation,



or elements of design, which would apply to some or all new subdivisions. Any new development standards created for a community plan must be consistent with both the County Zoning Code and updated General Plan, and cannot be less stringent than existing county minimums.

**What types of infrastructure are needed and what would related effects be?**

There are various elements that determine the level of infrastructure needed to maintain a community and support future development. The County General Plan and Zoning Code establish minimum parcel sizes and maximum densities, based, in part, on the availability of public water and sewer. For example, parcels zoned Single Family Residential (R1) have the following minimum parcel sizes: 5 acres with well and septic; 1 acre with public water and on-site septic; and 7,000 square feet with public water and sewer. Costs and demand are obviously factors for the utility providers. Therefore, it is important to consider the availability of existing public utility infrastructure and plans for future expansion when identifying community plan boundaries, as this will seriously affect the potential for new development. In addition, the location of existing infrastructure or planned future expansion provides an indication of where future growth is most likely to occur.

**How will my taxes change if my property is included?**

Inclusion in a community plan area would not directly result in tax changes. There may be indirect effects, such as increased development in some areas that would raise the value of certain property or require increased services that would necessitate a tax or fee increase. A special assessment district may also be developed to fund certain local issues identified in the community plan. However, the creation of a special assessment district would only apply to and be voted on by those residents who would benefit from it. For example, an assessment district could be created to plant street trees and install decorative lighting around the existing town center. An assessment district boundary would be drawn to include the areas receiving street trees and lighting and the residents within that boundary would vote on whether they support taxing themselves to fund such improvements. Residents outside of the assessment district boundary would not be allowed to vote because their taxes would not be affected, regardless of the outcome.

**When I bought this property, I was told I could divide it; now I can't. What about my property rights?**

In California, the courts have repeatedly held that development in the state is a privilege, not a right. This includes the right to divide existing parcels. Intent is not considered an action. A Community Plan or General Plan Update can change the land use designation of a piece of property, which could also result in a change in zoning, reducing or eliminating the potential to divide or develop a parcel in the way that might have been allowed when the property was purchased. It is also possible that a change would make it possible to develop a parcel in a way that wasn't allowed before. This is why it is so important for local citizens to make their concerns known and be involved in the Community Plan development process.

**What if I don't like the changes proposed in the Community Plan?**

Developing a Community Plan is a lengthy legal process that strives to consider the opinions and desires of all those live and own property within the community boundaries. However, there will always be

those who do not agree with the vision for community growth or the way the final document treats their land. Therefore, just as with the General Plan, there are ways for individual owners and/or developers to request a change, through a zoning and/or Community Plan amendment. Although approval is not guaranteed, it does allow the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors to consider unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis.

**Is a community plan the first step towards incorporation?**

No. A community plan is not required for and does not represent the first or any subsequent step towards incorporation as a city.

# APPENDIX D

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## Draft Vision and Guiding Principles

## **Valley Springs Community Plan Update** [handout for February 23, 2010 Community Meeting]

*Directions: The draft Vision Statement and Guiding Principles are based on public input from past workshops and meetings. Please use this draft document, including the reverse side to suggest improvements to the wording, whether anything should be removed or if anything is missing. Also if you wish to be on the mailing list for future meeting announcements and related information, please fill in the information on the reverse side. Thank you.*

### **Draft Vision Statement**

Valley Springs will have a small-town rural atmosphere, framed by open space vistas, ridgelines, and other prominent natural features. New Hogan Lake will flourish as a community attraction.

Valley Springs' historic core will evolve into a prosperous, walkable mixed-use district, building upon its roots as a late-1800s railroad town. The town center will serve as a focal point for commerce, public institutions and public space for community interaction.

A diversity of housing types within and adjacent to the town center will support local businesses and provide homes for residents of all ages and a variety of backgrounds.

A safe and effective transportation network will provide pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists with complete and attractive routes that honor Valley Springs' natural surroundings and respond to surrounding community needs, from rural edges to residential neighborhoods to the town center.

### **Guiding Principles**

- Maintain the small-town ambiance, community character, design and scale for present and future generations of Valley Springs residents.
- Protect Valley Springs' natural, cultural, and visual resources, including mature trees, wildlife habitat, undeveloped open space and agricultural lands.
- Expand Valley Springs' economic base to provide shopping, services and jobs that better serve the needs of residents and businesses.
- Encourage new visitor and local-serving businesses, and new service commercial and light industrial businesses in Valley Springs' town center.
- Preserve and revitalize the historic central core of Valley Springs.
- Develop parks, trails and recreational facilities for children, youth, and adults to engage in both organized and spontaneous activities.
- Improve facilities and routes to support safe, efficient and convenient motorized and non-motorized transportation, including walking and bicycling for users of all ages and abilities.
- Include a mix of housing types in new residential development to meet the needs of existing residents and future generations in all life stages and income categories.
- Ensure new development keeps pace with the availability of public services and infrastructure by focusing growth where facilities and services currently exist.
- Protect the community's water resources and ensure new growth does not negatively impact water supply.

# APPENDIX E

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Traffic Data

Table 1 presents the target daily volume Levels of Service (LOS) thresholds by facility type as understood from the Circulation Element policies of the current Calaveras County General Plan.

**TABLE 1  
LEVEL-OF-SERVICE THRESHOLDS BY FACILITY TYPE**

	LOS "A"	LOS "B"	LOS "C"	LOS "D"	LOS "E"
All Facilities					
(Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (V/C))	<0.6	0.6-0.7	0.7-0.8	0.8-0.9	0.9-1.0
	<b>Average Daily Traffic (ADT) – Total of Both Directions</b>				
Roadway Type	A	B	C	D	E
Four-Lane Arterial	15,000	17,000	20,000	22,000	24,000
Two-Lane Arterial	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000
Four-Lane Collector	13,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
Two-Lane Collector	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000

Source: Omni Means 2010

Notes: 1. Based on *Highway Capacity Manual, Fourth Edition*, Transportation Research Board, 2000.

2. All volume thresholds are approximate and assume ideal roadway characteristics. Actual thresholds for each LOS listed above may vary depending on a variety of factors including (but not limited to) roadway curvature and grade, number of intersections and/or driveways.

Table 2 presents the existing traffic count locations and identifies the current calculated Levels of Service.

**TABLE 2  
ROADWAY ADT AND LOS**

Roadway Segment	Capacity Configuration	Target LOS	Daily Traffic	LOS
SR 12, west of Pine Street	2-Lane Arterial	C	8,700	B
SR 12, west of SR 26 South	2-Lane Arterial	C	9,000	B
SR 12, east of SR 26 South	2-Lane Arterial	C	7,200	A
SR 12, west of SR 26 North	2-Lane Arterial	C	8,000	A
SR 26 South, south of SR 12	2-Lane Arterial	D	11,300	D
SR 26 South, north of Hogan Dam Road	2-Lane Arterial	D	11,100	D
SR 26 South, south of Hogan Dam Road	2-Lane Arterial	D	10,500	C
SR 26 South, north of La Contenda Country Club Entrance	2-Lane Arterial	D	11,000	D
SR 26 South, south of La Contenda Country Club Entrance	2-Lane Arterial	D	10,000	C
Vista Del Lago Drive, east of SR 26	2-Lane Collector	D	5,589	A
Lime Creek Road, south of SR 12	2-Lane Collector	D	340	A
Hogan Dam Road, east of SR 26	2-Lane Collector	D	446	A

Source: Omni Means 2010

Table 3 presents the collected AM and PM peak hour traffic counts.

**TABLE 3  
AM AND PM PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE**

#	Intersection	Control Type <sup>1,2</sup>	Target LOS	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
				Delay	LOS	Warrant Met? <sup>3</sup>	Delay	LOS	Warrant Met? <sup>3</sup>
1	State Route 12 / State Route 26	AWSC	D	38.4	E	NO	33.9	D	YES

Source: Omni Means 2010

*Notes:*

1. AWSC = Two Way Stop Control
2. LOS = Delay based on average for all approaches
3. Warrant = Based on California MUTCD Warrant 3



Table 4 identifies proposed improvement options to existing and future intersections that will help achieve an acceptably operating circulation system in Valley Springs. Associated rough cost estimates for each intersection type include right of way acquisition based on average unit cost per square foot of vacant or developed land, environmental review calculated as a percentage of construction, and construction costs based on itemized material/labor unit costs.

**TABLE 4**  
**INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT DESCRIPTIONS AND ROUGH COST ESTIMATES**

Intersection Type	Rough Cost Estimate	Intersection Improvement Description
Minor Intersection (3-Leg or 4-Leg)	\$300,000	Intersection improvements could be as minor as adding a left turn pocket along a main corridor at busy intersections. These locations would typically remain unsignalized with stop signs on all approaches or on minor approaches.
Major 3-Leg Intersection	\$1,250,000	Three-way intersections with traffic conditions that require more than a minor intersection improvement could benefit from the installation of a traffic signal, merge lanes, left and right turn pockets onto the main corridor, and left turn pockets onto the intersecting street.
Major 4-Leg Intersection	\$1,500,000	Four-way intersections with traffic conditions that require more than a minor intersection improvement could benefit from the installation of a traffic signal, merge lanes, left and right turn pockets onto the main corridor, and left turn pockets onto the intersecting street.
3-Leg Single-Lane Roundabout	\$450,000	A three-leg single lane roundabout could be used at a three-way intersection where a full stop is not necessary and/or where an option other than a traffic signal is desired. This improvement could be used when more than a minor intersection improvement is needed and where the objective is to reduce congestion and provide safe pedestrian crossing opportunities.
4-Leg Single-Lane Roundabout	\$500,000	A four-leg single lane roundabout could be used at a four-way intersection where a full stop is not necessary and/or where an option other than a traffic signal is desired. This improvement could be used when more than a minor intersection improvement is needed and where the objective is to reduce congestion and provide safe pedestrian crossing opportunities.
New 3-Leg Major Intersection – Signalized	\$2,200,000	This three-way intersection would provide for a four-lane SR 12 intersection with left and right turning pockets, merge lanes, and a traffic signal. The minor street approach may benefit from a left-turn lane to provide safe intersection operations.
New 4-Leg Major Intersection – Signalized	\$2,500,000	This four-way intersection would provide for a four-lane SR 12 intersection with left and right turning pockets, merge lanes, and a traffic signal. The minor street approaches may benefit from left-turn lanes to provide safe intersection operations.

**TABLE 4**  
**INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT DESCRIPTIONS AND ROUGH COST ESTIMATES**

Intersection Type	Rough Cost Estimate	Intersection Improvement Description
New 3-Leg Major Intersection – Roundabout	\$1,850,000	This three-way intersection would provide for a multi-lane roundabout intersection on a four-lane SR 12 intersection. Safe intersection operations would be achieved while maintaining a single-lane approach for the minor street.
New 4-Leg Major Intersection – Roundabout	\$2,100,000	This four-way intersection would provide for a multi-lane roundabout intersection on a four-lane SR 12 intersection. Safe intersection operations would be achieved while maintaining single-lane approaches for the minor streets.

Source: Omni Means 2010

# APPENDIX F

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## Transportation Improvement Funding Sources

The availability of transportation improvement funding sources is subject to change as new programs are created and older ones are retired. The following list provides a sample of some of the funding sources available at the time this document was written:

- Transportation Enhancements Program (TE)
- Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Program (CMAQ)
- Safe Routes To School (SR2S)
- Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA)
- Environmental Enhancements and Mitigation Program (EEM)
- Transportation Development Act (TDA)