

APPENDIX 3.1

Visual Impact Assessment

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Bakersfield Temple Project

City of Bakersfield, California

February 2026

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Visual Impact Assessment
Bakersfield Temple Project
City of Bakersfield, California

Prepared for: The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Applicant)
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February 2026

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is to identify and assess potential visual impacts from the proposed project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 91000 *et seq.*); describe and analyze the existing aesthetic environment on site and within the vicinity of the project site; identify existing regulations governing scenic quality; and consider the impacts of introducing new sources of light and glare and shade and shadows. The project site is located at the northwest corner of Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue, at 12310 Stockdale Highway, in the City of Bakersfield (City), California. The approximately 13-acre site is vacant, graded, and relatively flat, with sparse vegetation throughout.

The proposed project would develop an approximately 13.07-acre religious campus for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As part of the campus design, a proposed temple would encompass approximately 30,000 gross square feet, generally range in height from approximately 24 feet, 6 inches, to 45 feet, and include a steeple design that consists of an unoccupied tower, cupola/dome, and finial comprised of non-combustible materials, with a total height of 123 feet 6 inches. The temple facade and spire would be illuminated at night.

The other primary structure on site would include a meetinghouse, which would comprise approximately 16,500 gross square feet, have a roof height of 30 feet, and feature a steeple, also comprised of non-combustible materials, in the form of an unoccupied spire reaching a total height of 66 feet, 4 inches. Other site improvements would include site parking (292 spaces total), ancillary maintenance and service buildings, paved walking paths, plazas, gardens and landscaping, and a trellis. The proposed project would provide new site ingress/egress as well as internal circulation.

Temporary Impacts. Short-term impacts would be limited to project construction; as there are no scenic vistas or State scenic highways in the project vicinity, no impact would occur under CEQA. The proposed project would adhere to the Bakersfield Municipal Code (BMC) regarding construction hours; as such, temporary impacts regarding scenic quality and temporary impacts related to new sources of light and glare would be less than significant.

Long-Term Impacts. The project proposes a new religious campus on a currently undeveloped site; as such, visual changes to the site compared to existing conditions would occur. However, with adherence to the California Building Code Section 504.3, *Height*, which provides height exceptions for non-habitable rooftop structures made of non-combustible material; adherence to the BMC regarding permitted use, site design, landscaping design, parking, and outdoor lighting; and compliance with the *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan*, long-term visual impacts would result in less than significant. Additionally, the proposed project would not have adverse impacts on shade-sensitive uses.

Cumulative Impacts. While there are opportunities for development in the project vicinity which would increase visual and aesthetic changes in the area, the City is urbanized, and existing regulations are in place to ensure that cumulative impacts can be avoided for compatible uses. While the proposed project would contribute to the cumulative increase in development, adherence to existing regulations would ensure that the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable significant impacts.

2 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is to identify short-term construction and long-term visual impacts associated with the proposed project and the resulting levels of significance, in compliance with CEQA and as defined in Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form, of the *CEQA Statutes and Guidelines*. Consideration of scenic views/vistas, state scenic highways, degradation of character/quality and consideration of project consistency with scenic quality regulations, as well as the introduction of new sources of light and glare are analyzed. In addition to CEQA considerations, the introduction of new sources of shadows on adjacent properties are considered as well. The analysis is based on applicant-provided project information, site photographs, photosimulations, an applicant-provided photometric plan, shade/shadow diagrams, as well as reference data from the *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan (MBGP)* and Google Earth (2025).

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in the City of Bakersfield (City), within Kern County, California; refer to [Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*](#). The City lies within the central portion of the southern San Joaquin Valley, in California's Central Valley, with the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east, the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the Coast Range to the west. The project site is specifically located at 12310 Stockdale Highway, at the northwest corner of Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue; refer to [Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*](#). The site is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 500-780-12 and 500-780-13.

Overall, the project site is located within a developed area of the City and consists of approximately 13 acres of vacant, graded, relatively flat land that sits at an elevation of approximately 365 feet above mean sea level. Sparse vegetation grows throughout the site. The project site is zoned Commercial and Professional Office (C-O) and has a MBGP land use designation of Commercial. There is a commercial medical facility located to the west; a private high school, religious uses, and a commercial storage facility to the south, across Stockdale Highway; a 14-acre public park to the east, across Jewett a Avenue; and a single-family residential subdivision abutting the project site to the north. The surrounding area is zoned C-O and Commercial/Planned Commercial Development (C-2/PCD) to the west; Single-Dwelling Residential (R-1) and Planned Commercial Development (PCD) to the south and southeast, respectively; Open Space (OS) to the east; and Planned Unit Development (PUD) to the north.

The Cross Valley Canal and the Kern River are located approximately 0.2-mile south of the project site. The Sierra Nevada Mountains are approximately 20 miles to the east. Local vehicular access to the project site is provided via Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue. Regional access to the project site is provided by Interstate 5 (I-5), State Route 58 (SR-58), and SR-99.



Source: Google Earth Pro, November 2025

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Overview

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Applicant) proposes to develop an approximately 13.07-acre religious campus at the project site in two phases; refer to [Exhibit 3, *Conceptual Site Plan*](#). The first phase would include a temple and related site improvements such as plazas and gardens, and the second phase would include a meetinghouse and additional facilities, as specifically described below. Project site access would be afforded from Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue. A cross-lot easement would also provide internal access along the northern portion of the project site.

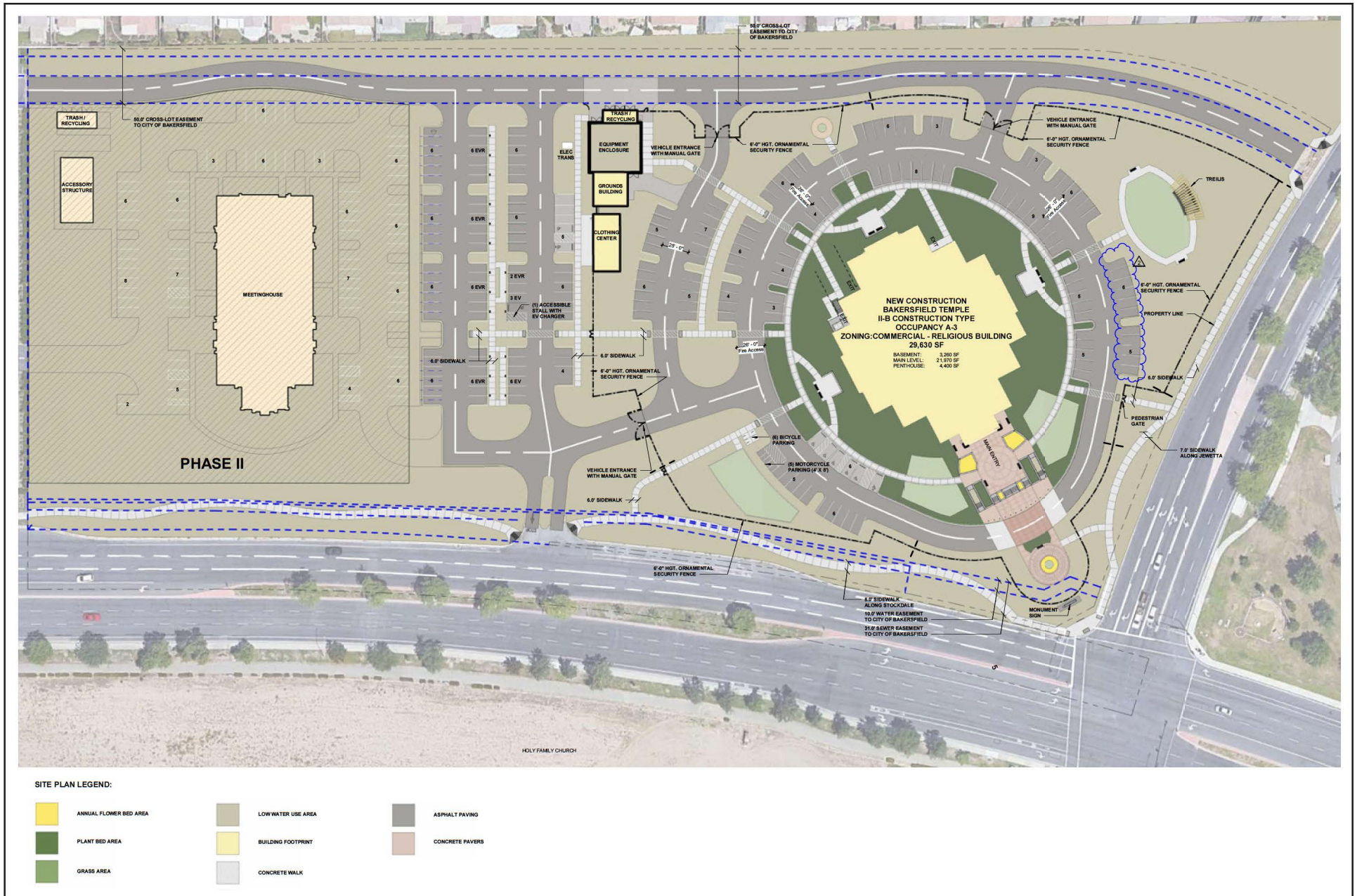
Phase 1 - Temple and Site Improvements

The proposed project's initial phase would develop the eastern portion of the site by constructing the temple and related site improvements, with the temple itself positioned near the corner of Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue. The proposed temple building would encompass approximately 30,000 gross square feet, including a small basement, a primary main floor, and a mechanical penthouse. The temple would be used for religious instruction, marriage ceremonies, ordinances, baptisms, prayer, and reflection, and would operate Tuesday through Saturday from 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; the temple would be closed on Sundays and would be reserved for maintenance on Mondays. While peak occupancy of the temple is not anticipated to occur, the temple has the capacity hold up to approximately 280 members, with a peak staff overlap of about 40 people.

Phase 1 site improvements would also include parking areas, providing up to 199 parking spaces, paved walking paths, plazas, gardens that would be publicly accessible during daytime hours, a trellis, and ancillary buildings. As part of Phase 1, the proposed project would construct an on-site cross-lot roadway along the northern perimeter of the site. This roadway would provide vehicular access from a new driveway on Jewetta Avenue to the adjoining parcel west of the project site, providing shared access for the temple and meetinghouse to the proposed project's parking facilities. All parking for the proposed project would conform to the City's development standards as set forth in the Bakersfield Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 17.58.

Phase 2 - Meetinghouse and Additional Facilities

The second phase of the proposed project would develop the balance of the project site with a meetinghouse in the western portion of the site. The meetinghouse would comprise approximately 16,500 gross square feet, consisting of a primary main floor level and a mechanical mezzanine. The building would have a roof height of 30 feet and would feature a steeple in the form of an unoccupied spire reaching a total height of 66 feet, 4 inches, constructed of non-combustible materials. The steeple height is based on a standard prefabricated design used for meetinghouses of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints worldwide. Associated site improvements for this phase would include additional parking areas, providing 93 parking spaces (for a total of 292 parking spaces at full buildout of both phases), and accessory structures. The meetinghouse would be used primarily for Sunday worship services and would also host membership activities during weekday evenings. Peak occupancy is anticipated to be approximately 300 patrons on Sundays, when the temple is closed, which also ensures the peak occupancy



Source: HKS, November 2025

of both the temple and the meetinghouse would not overlap. All parking for the proposed project would conform to the City's development standards as set forth in the BMC Chapter 17.58.

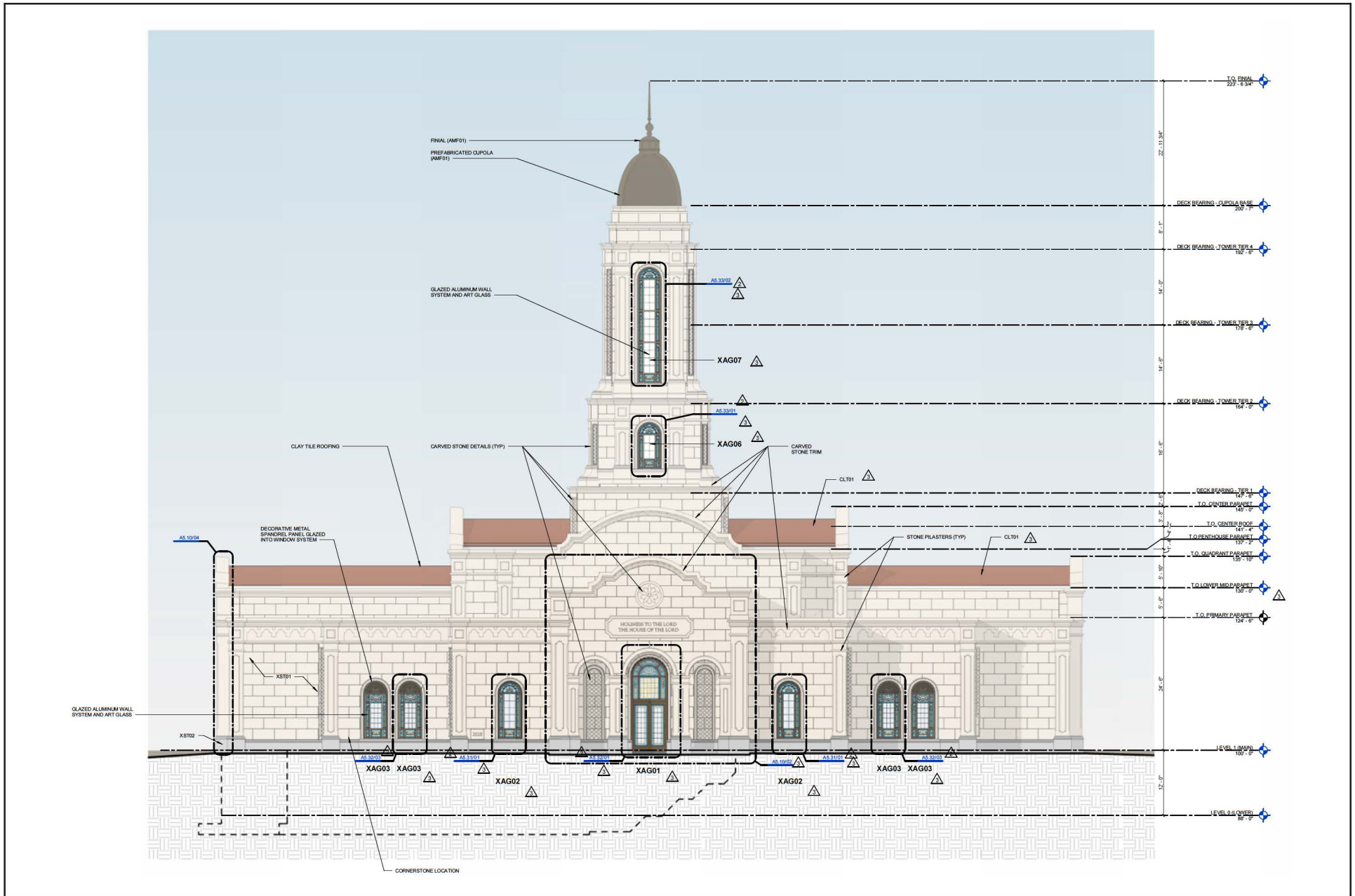
Temple Design

The primary parapet height would be 24 feet 6 inches, with accent walls at the building's quadrants that have a parapet height of 36 feet. The mechanical penthouse, which would be inset from the exterior walls and central to the building, would have a maximum parapet height of 45 feet at the base of the steeple. The steeple itself would consist of an unoccupied tower, cupola/dome, and finial, with a total height of 123 feet 6 inches; refer to [Exhibit 4, Proposed Temple Elevation – South View](#). The temple would be constructed of high-quality, non-combustible materials including honed limestone exterior with light sandblasted granite trim. Doorways and windows would be designed with decorative art glass and bronze/champagne metal finishing. The roofing, except the cupola/dome, would be a flat PVC roof with blended red clay tile roofing at central sections of each of the building quadrants. Additional exterior details would include spandrel panel glazing, carved stone details, and stone pilasters. The temple facade and spire would be illuminated at night.

Hardscaping and Landscaping

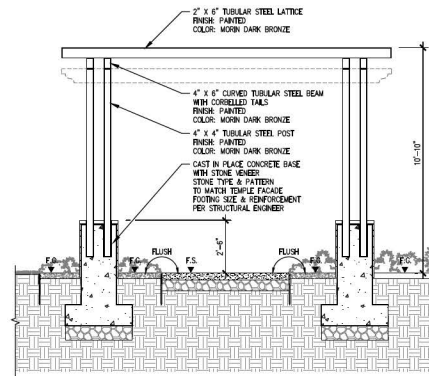
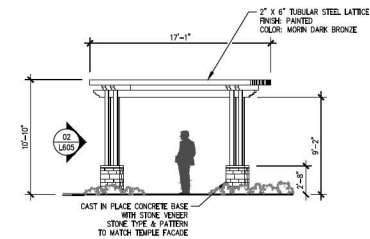
As shown in [Exhibit 3](#), a six-foot-high ornamental security fence would be installed around the perimeter of the temple, with manual vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates. At the southeast corner of Stockdale Highway and Jewetta Avenue, a monument sign would be erected. Within the northeast portion of the site, east of the temple, the project proposes a trellis structure. The structure would be approximately 10 feet, 10 inches tall, 32 feet, 9 inches long, and 17 feet, 1 inch in depth; it would be designed as an open-air structure similar to a small pavilion (refer to [Exhibit 5, Proposed Trellis Design](#)). Building materials would include tubular steel rafters painted dark bronze and cast-in-place concrete bases with stone veneer to match the temple façade, and would feature benches for patrons.

As illustrated in [Exhibit 6a](#) and [Exhibit 6b, Proposed Landscape Plan – Planting Schedule](#), an abundance of sitewide landscaping would be installed, including shrubs, groundcover, grass, vines, and gravel that feature drought-tolerant plants. Additionally, as depicted in [Exhibit 7a](#) and [Exhibit 7b, Proposed Landscape Plan – Tree Planting Schedule](#), trees, including valley oak, drake Chinese elm, Arizona ash, and southern live oak would be planted throughout the site, including along the site perimeter, within parking areas, and along street frontages. All perimeter trees would be installed with 48-inch boxes. Trees at planting are conservatively anticipated to be approximately 13-feet in height with a 9-foot wide canopy, with a tree growth to approximately 25 feet in height with a 30-foot wide canopy by 15 years from installation. All landscaping for the proposed project would conform to the City's development standards as set forth in the BMC Chapter 17.61.



Source: HKS, November 2025

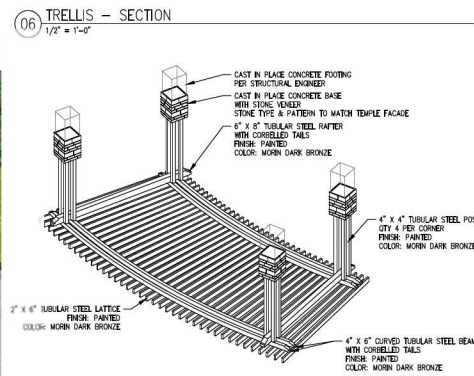
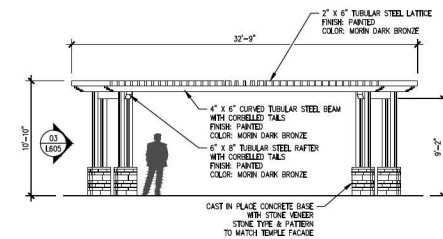
NOTE:
PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
PRIOR TO FULL INSTALLATION OF WORK.



03 TRELLIS - SIDE ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



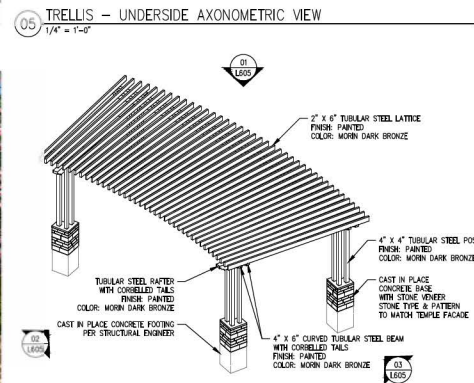
08 TRELLIS - BIRDSEYE RENDER. (FOR DESIGN INTENT ONLY)
NOT TO SCALE



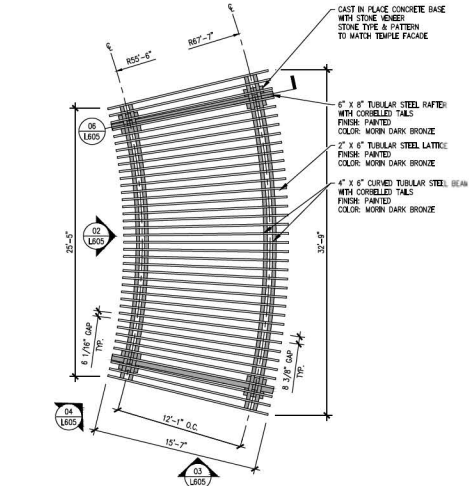
02 TRELLIS - FRONT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



07 TRELLIS - EYE LEVEL RENDER (FOR DESIGN INTENT ONLY)
NOT TO SCALE



04 TRELLIS – AXONOMETRIC VIEW
1/4" = 1'-0"



01 TRELLIS - PLAN ENLARGEMENT
1/4" = 1'-0"

Source: HKS, November 2025

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

NOT TO SCALE

11/2025 • JN 210036

BAKERSFIELD CA TEMPLE PROJECT

Proposed Trellis Design

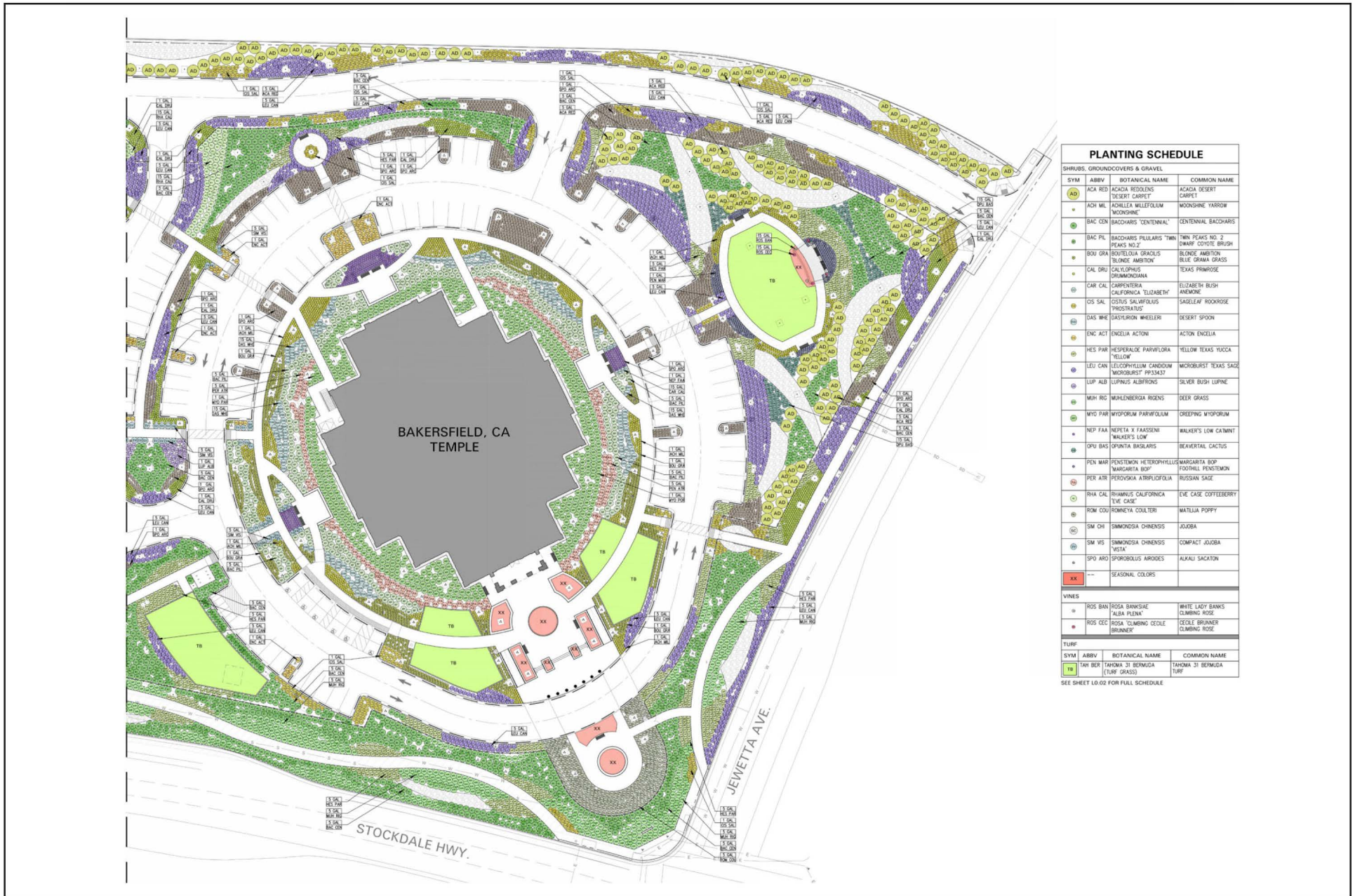
Exhibit 5



PLANTING SCHEDULE			
SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVERS & GRAVEL			
SYM	ABBV	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
AD	ACA RED	ACACIA REDOLENS	ACACIA DESERT CARPET
ACH	ACH	SCHIZAEA WILFORDII	MOONSHINE YARROW
BAC	BAC	BACCHARIS 'CENTENNIAL'	CENTENNIAL BACCHARIS
BAC	BAC	BACCHARIS 'PILLARS'	TWIN PEAKS NO. 2
BOU	BOU	BOUTELOUA GRACILIS	BLONDE AMBITION
CAL	CAL	CALCEOLIFOLIUS	TEXAS PRIMROSE
CAR	CAR	CARMENTARIA CALIFORNICA	ELIZABETH BUSH
OS	OS	OSTUS SALICIFOLIUS	SAGELEAF ROOSE
DAS	DAS	DASYLIUM WHEELERI	DESERT SPOON
ENC	ENC	ENCELIA ACTONI	ACTION ENCELIA
HES	HES	HEPERALOE PARVIFLORA	YELLOW TEXAS YUCCA
LEV	LEV	LEUCOPHYLLUM CANDIDUM	MICROBURST TEXAS SAGE
LUP	LUP	LUPINUS ALBIFRONS	SILVER BUSH LUPINE
MUH	MUH	MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS	DEER GRASS
MYO	MYO	MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM	CREeping MYOPORUM
NEP	NEP	NEPETA F. F. F.	WALKER'S LOW CATMINT
OPU	OPU	OPUNTIA BASILARIS	BEAVERTAIL CACTUS
PEN	PEN	PENSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUS	MARGARITA BOP
PER	PER	PEROVSKIA ATROPURPUREA	RUSSIAN SAGE
RHA	RHA	RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA	EVE CASE COFFEEBERRY
ROM	ROM	ROMNEYA COULTERI	MATILDA POPPY
SW	SW	SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS	JOJOBA
SW	SW	SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS	COMPACT JOJOBA
SPO	SPO	SPOROBOLUS AIROIDES	ALKALI SACATON
XX	XX	XX	SEASONAL COLORS
VINES			
ROS	ROS	ROSA BANKSIAE	WHITE LADY BANKS
ROS	ROS	ROSA 'ALBA PLENA'	CLIMBING ROSE
ROS	ROS	ROSA 'CLIMBING CELE'	CELE BRUNNER
TURF			
SYM	ABBV	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TAH	TAH	TARHONA ST. BERBERIDA	TARHONA ST. BERBERIDA
TURF	TURF	(TURF GRASS)	TURF

SEE SHEET L0.02 FOR FULL SCHEDULE

Source: HKS, November 2025



Source: HKS, November 2025



Source: HKS, November 2025

Nighttime security lighting would be installed along the northern border of the property, throughout the surface parking areas, and at building walkways and entrances. Lighting of the site and parking lots has been designed similarly to other sites/parking lots in the local Bakersfield area. Façade lighting will be focused on the Temple with well-shielded, low-output fixtures, and no direct or reflected light from these sources would contribute to light trespass across the project site boundaries. All exterior sources would be dimmable. A park-like atmosphere with many trees with mature heights of approximately 25 feet, or more, would surround the Temple partially or completely obscure views of both during the day and at night from various neighboring vantagepoints.

Exhibit 8, *Renderings Location Map*, and Exhibits 9 through Exhibit 19, *Existing Daytime and Nighttime Views*, depicts before and after photosimulation renderings of the proposed project for information purposes, as seen from the surrounding community for both the daytime and nighttime.

The project applicant conducted community outreach meetings on July 9, 2024. As a part of this process, the applicant's consultants prepared and shared with those attending these meetings informal renderings and simulations showing the Temple's design, dimensions, and features to illustrate the proposed project's massing and scale from various vantage points within the surrounding community. See Appendix A, *Public Outreach Preliminary Renderings*. These renderings were preliminary, did not account for mature tree growth and other project features, were not intended as a formal visual impacts assessment based on CEQA's thresholds criteria or other standards, and were as a result subject to change.

3 METHODOLOGY

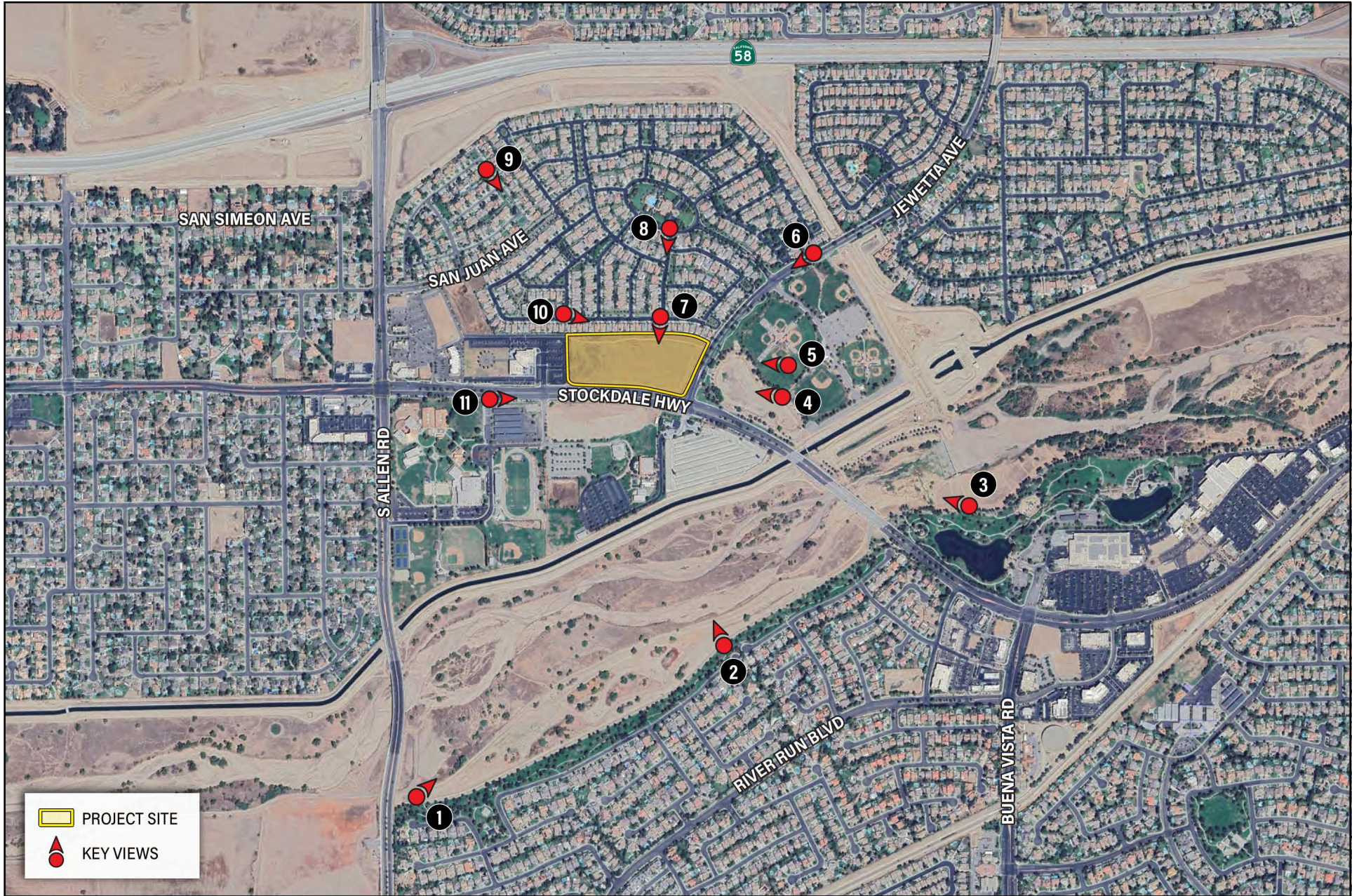
Consideration of scenic views/vistas, state scenic highways, degradation of character/quality and consideration of project consistency with scenic quality regulations, as well as the introduction of new sources of light and glare are CEQA impacts areas of consideration and assessment, and are analyzed in this VIA. The introduction of new sources of shadows on adjacent properties are considered as well.

The visual analysis of possible changes from implementation of the proposed project is based on review of the following information: local planning documents, project plans, photographs of the project area, and visual photograph renderings. A photographic inventory and observations were conducted in November 2025. Primary photographs were taken using a Nikon D1X digital camera with a fixed 50 millimeter lens.

4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 METROPOLITAN BAKERSFIELD GENERAL PLAN

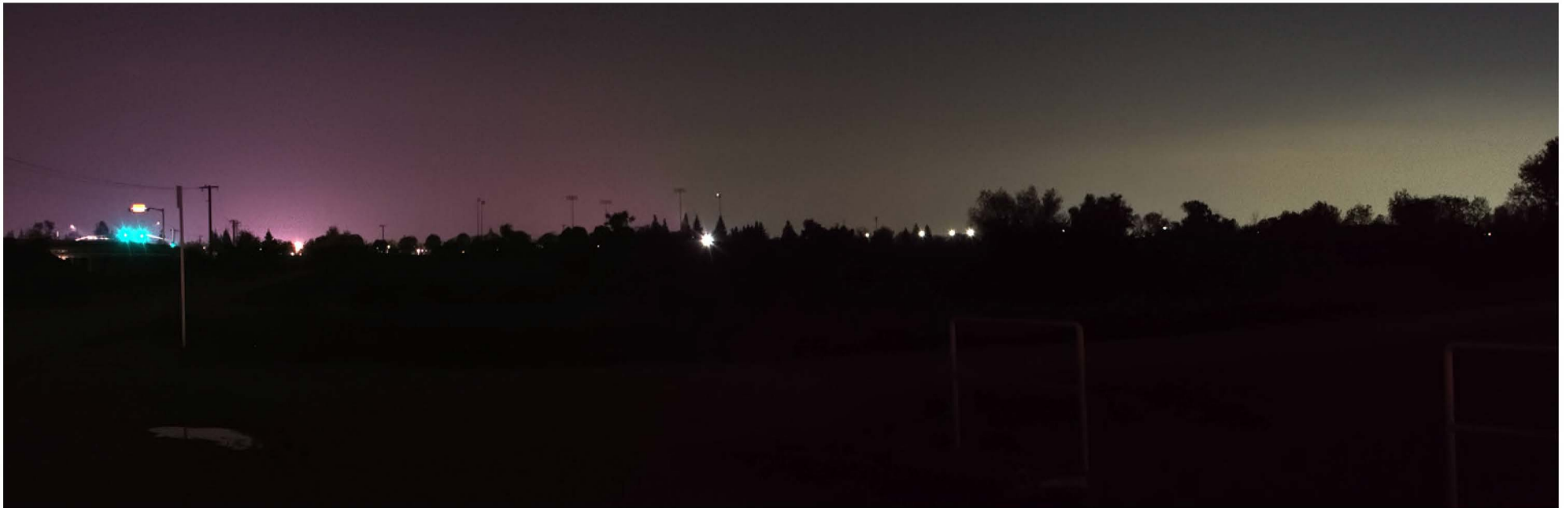
The MBGP, adopted in 2002, is a policy document designed to give long-range guidance to those making decisions affecting the future character of the City. It represents the official statement of the community's physical development as well as its economic, social and environmental goals. MBGP Elements relevant to aesthetics and light and glare are contained within the Land Use, Circulation, Conservation, Open Space, Public Services and Facilities, and Parks Elements and are described as follows.



Source: Google Earth Pro, December 2025



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



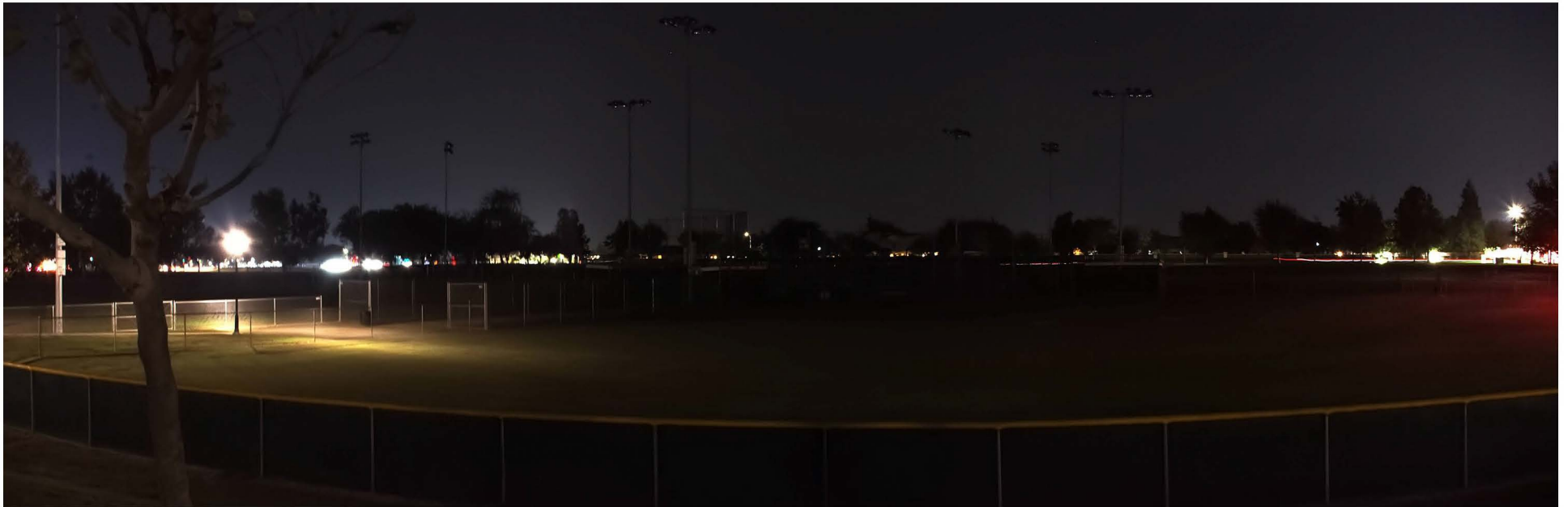
Existing Daytime



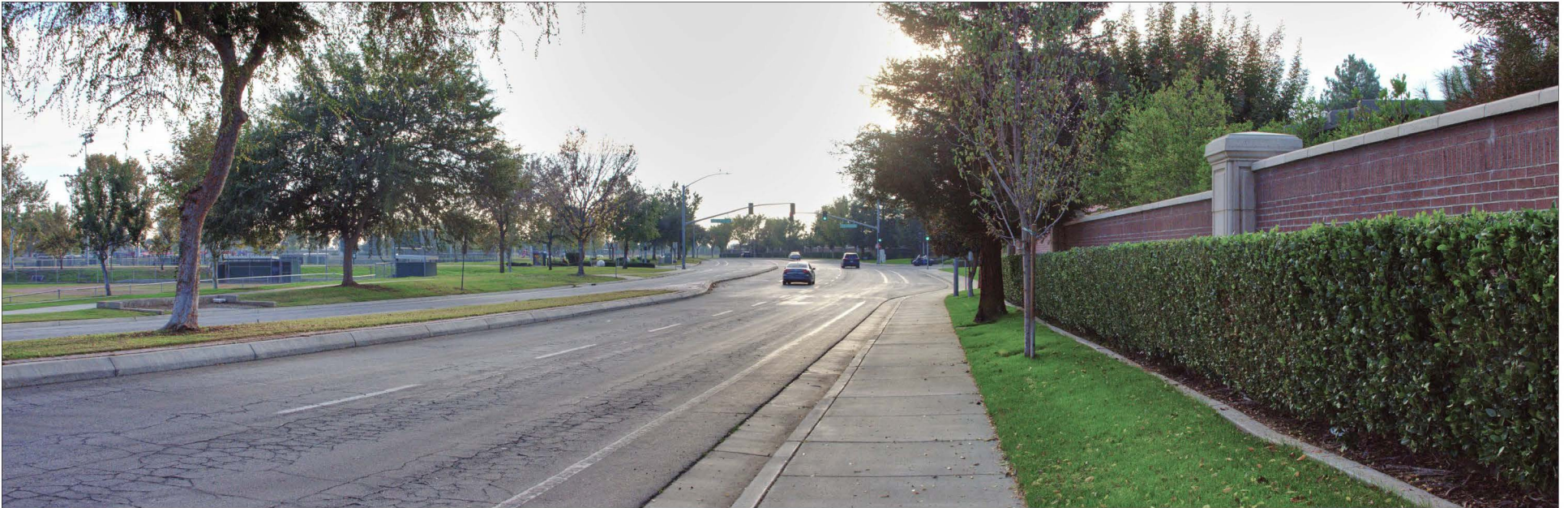
Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



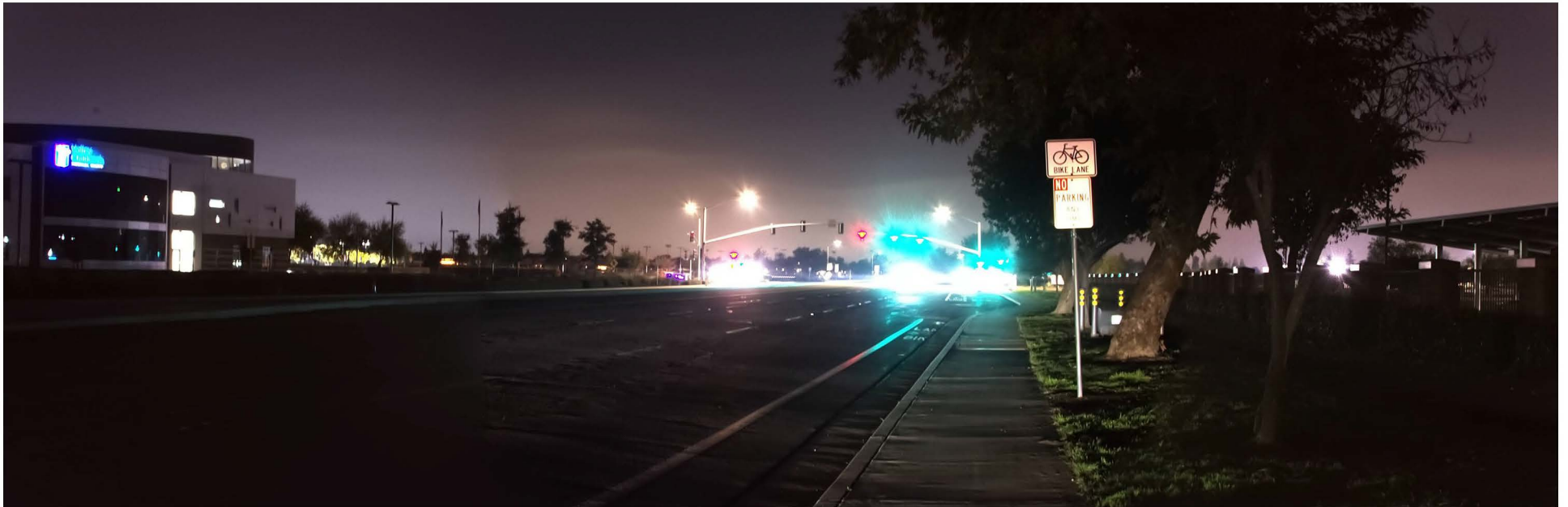
Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime



Existing Daytime



Existing Nighttime

- **The Land Use Element** designates the proposed general distribution, location, and the extent of the uses of land, including uses for the enjoyment of scenic beauty. It also sets standards such as landscaping regulations.
- **The Circulation Element** policies largely focus on the street system, including the streetscape.
- **The Open Space Element** focuses on the need for open space amenities, such as bluffs and foothills, and the protection of open space resources, such as public viewsheds, specifically focusing on the Kern River.
- **The Public Services and Facilities Element** addresses street lighting, among other public utilities.
- **The Parks Element** sets policies and minimum standards for the amount and quality of land devoted to parks, including the quality of park landscaping and hardscaping.

The and policies within these Elements that are relevant to aesthetics and light and glare are discussed further in [Section 5.2, *Impact Analysis*](#), specifically Response 5.2(c).

4.2 CITY OF BAKERSFIELD MUNICIPAL CODE

The City of Bakersfield Municipal Code (BMC) addresses specific issues regarding scenic quality and lighting. Provisions applicable to the proposed project are discussed below.

SCENIC QUALITY

The BMC sets forth zoning standards for development. Relevant to the proposed project are standards pertaining to the C-O zone, which are contained in Chapter 17.20, and analyzed further in Section 5.2(c). All permitted uses are subject to a Site Plan Review; requirements are imposed on landscaping, off-street parking, signs, material and equipment storage, walls and fencing, rooftop screening and architectural features, building height, setbacks, minimum lot area, and distance between buildings on the same lot.

LIGHTING

Specific provisions in the BMC address lighting standards for parking lots, signs, and all development areas. Lighting is required to be designed so that light is reflected away from adjacent residential properties and streets by using glare shields or baffles to reduce glare and control backlight. Applicable standards are contained in BMC Sections 17.71., *Outdoor Lighting*, Section 17.60.060 related to sign illumination, and Section 17.58.060 pertaining to parking lot lighting. BMC Section 17.60.060 places restrictions on floodlighting, neon tubing, exposed bulbs, flashing signs, and changeable copy signs. BMC Section 17.71.030.D restricts light trespass that extends beyond the property or project boundaries within or adjacent to residentially zoned and/or designated properties to be limited to an intensity level of 0.5 foot-candles at the property line as measured three feet above the ground or finished grade.

5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Bakersfield lies within the central portion of the southern San Joaquin Valley in California's Central Valley with the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east, the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the Coast Range to the west. The project site is located within a developed area of the City and consists of approximately

13.07 acres of vacant, disturbed, relatively flat land that sits at an elevation of approximately 366 feet above mean sea level. Sparse vegetation grows throughout the site. The Cross Valley Canal and the Kern River are located approximately 0.2-mile south of the project site. The Sierra Nevada Mountains are approximately 20 miles to the east. There are no water features located within the boundaries of the project site. Land uses adjacent to the proposed project consist of a medical facility located to the west; institutional uses (i.e., Bakersfield Christian High School), religious uses, and a commercial storage facility to the south, across Stockdale Highway; a 14-acre public park (i.e., Aera Park) to the east, across Jewett Avenue; and a single-family residential subdivision abutting the project site to the north. Further south is the Kern River, a prominent feature in the City, which features the Kern River Parkway Bike Trail as well as other park and recreational areas.

5.1 SCENIC RESOURCES

One of the most significant scenic resources in the City is the Kern River. The River has been described as the single most valuable visual resource in the southwestern San Joaquin Valley. It provides prime habitat for many forms of wildlife that make up part of the visual resource. Likewise, the River provides the needed moisture for riparian vegetation that breaks up the ochre-grey expanse of the surrounding grasslands. The vegetation also produces a vertical relief to the relatively flat elevation of the Valley. Similarly, the scouring ability of the River has resulted in vertical modification of the land. As described above, the Kern River is located approximately 0.2-mile south of the project site.

Scenic viewshed areas within the City include the following (neither of these viewshed areas encompass the project site):

- Area east of Lake Ming, north of SR-178, and west of Rancheria Road. This scenic viewshed area is immediately south of the Kern River corridor.
- Area along SR-178, east of Miramonte Drive, extending to the eastern most limits of the City. This scenic viewshed area is immediately south of the Kern River corridor.

Scenic recreational areas within the City include the following (neither of these scenic recreational areas encompasses the project site):

- Area near and surrounding Lake Ming. This scenic recreational area is located along the Kern River corridor and is part of the eastern portion of Kern River County Park.
- Area located north of Alfred Harrell Highway at the western end of Kern County River Park. This recreational area is located along the Kern River corridor and near Hart Memorial Park.

Scenic vantage points within the City include the following (none of these scenic vantage points includes views toward the project site):

- Along Comanche Drive, south of SR-178;
- The east-west portion of Alfred Harrell Highway, south of Lake Ming;
- The north-south portion of Alfred Harrell Highway, north of Highway 178; and
- SR-178, west of Alfred Highway.

In conclusion, the project site is not situated within a scenic viewshed, scenic recreational area, or scenic vantage point.

5.2 VIEWS

The majority of views to the project site, aside from uses immediately adjacent to the site, include views from surrounding low-density residential communities to the north, as well as from recreational users of Aera Park located to the east, recreational users of the Kern River Parkway Bike Trail to the south, and from motorists traveling along Jewetta Avenue and Stockdale Highway. Exhibit 9, through Exhibit 19, depict existing condition photographs of views to the project site during daytime hours, along with a rendering of the same view to the project site after implementation of the proposed project. Views from the project site currently include surrounding residential uses, recreational uses, commercial uses, roadways, mature trees, street lights, traffic lights, and mature ornamental vegetation. Partial views of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are afforded to the east and the Tehachapi Mountains are afforded to the south.

5.3 LIGHT AND GLARE

There are two primary sources of light: light emanating from building interiors that passes through windows and light from exterior sources (i.e., street lighting, building illumination, security lighting, and landscape lighting). Light introduction can be a nuisance to adjacent residential areas, diminish the view of the clear night sky, and if uncontrolled, can disturb wildlife in natural habitat areas. Perceived glare is the unwanted and potentially objectionable sensation as observed by a person as they look directly into the light source of a luminaire. Light spill is typically defined as the presence of unwanted light on properties adjacent to the property being illuminated.

The project site is currently disturbed and vacant, and no sources of light or glare exist on-site. However, the surrounding area consists of residential, commercial, medical, religious, and park/recreational uses. Sources of existing light and glare from off-site uses include lighting from residential units, security lighting, street lights, traffic lights, lighting from vehicles traveling along Jewetta Avenue and Stockdale Highway, and stadium lighting from sports fields at Aera Park. In particular, large lighting standards for sports fields at Bakersfield Christian High School and Aera Park currently exist in the surrounding area. Per BMC Section 17.71.040.B, these existing field lighting standards are subject to the design and illumination standards of the IESNA, and must be turned off within one hour of an event ending; as events must end by 10:00 p.m., stadium lighting could be on as late as 11:00 p.m. Exhibit 9 through Exhibit 19, depict the existing nighttime conditions, as seen from the surrounding community.

6 VISUAL ANALYSIS

6.1 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form, of the *CEQA Statutes and Guidelines*, contains analysis guidelines related to the assessment of aesthetic impacts. These guidelines have been utilized as

thresholds of significance for this analysis. As stated in Appendix G, a project may create a significant environmental impact if one or more of the following occurs:

- 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;
- c) In an urbanized area, conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality; and
- d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

6.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

A) SCENIC VISTAS: Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable vista protection standards, scenic resource protection requirements, or design criteria of federal, State, or local agencies, and would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. The project site is located within an area having slopes of zero to two percent in any direction, and the surrounding terrain is generally flat and urbanized. The project site and its immediate vicinity are not regarded or designated within the MBGP as visually important or "scenic." While the proposed development would introduce new buildings, landscaping, and site improvements consistent with the existing urban character of the area, views from public vantage points are limited by commercial, institutional, and residential development, with no designated scenic vistas or protected view corridors in the project vicinity. While the temple steeple would be taller than surrounding structures, it would not block or alter any recognized scenic vista. Therefore, because the project site is not located within or adjacent to a designated scenic vista, and does not obstruct views of officially recognized scenic resources, the proposed project impacts on a scenic vista would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

B) SCENIC HIGHWAYS: Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The project site is not located adjacent to or near any officially designated or potentially eligible scenic highways to be listed on the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State Scenic Highway System.¹ The nearest section of highway eligible for State scenic highway designation is SR-14, located in Kern County over 60 miles to the east. The nearest designated segment is SR-33 in Ventura County through the Los Padres National Forest, which is well outside the viewshed of the project site. As a result, the proposed project would not introduce new visual elements that could substantially damage scenic resources within a State scenic highway. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

¹ California Department of Transportation, *California Scenic Highways*, <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>, accessed August 27, 2025.

C) SCENIC QUALITY: If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. As detailed above, the proposed project would develop an approximately 13.07-acre religious campus at the project site in two phases. The first phase would include a temple with a steeple reaching a maximum height of 123 feet, 6 inches, as well as related site improvements such as site parking, plazas and gardens, and exterior lighting to illuminate these improvements. The second phase would include a meetinghouse and additional facilities. A cross-lot easement would connect to the north, with site access provided from the north, west, and south.

Exhibit 20, through Exhibit 30, Daytime Renderings, depict a rendering of the interim (Opening Year) development scenario during daytime hours, along with a rendering of the same view to the project site after 15-year tree growth.

It is acknowledged that Opening Day would include installation of new perimeter trees in a 48-inch box. Initial tree installation would for a 48-inch box has been conservatively assumed to include 13-foot high trees with a 9-foot wide canopy. For long-term operations, a 15-year tree growth was applied to the 13-foot high initial planting height. Based on the 48-inch box trees at installation, this analysis conservatively assumes perimeter trees would be approximately 25 feet in height with a 30-foot wide canopy. Based on information from the landscape architect, the tree growth would be approximately 1-2 feet tall and wide per year. It is acknowledged that full maturity numbers are usually depictions of trees in natural (“wild”) conditions, which can range from 60 to 100 feet in width by 40 to 80 feet tall in optimal natural settings. This analysis has conservatively assumed smaller growth (approximately 25 feet in height by 30 feet wide) to account for an urban environment.

Table 1, Consistency with MBGP, details the proposed project’s consistency with applicable goals and policies contained the different elements of the MBGP that govern scenic quality. Additionally, the proposed project would be subject to the design standards of the C-O zone as they relate to scenic quality; Table 2, Consistency with BMC Chapter 17.20, details the proposed project’s consistency with those regulations.

In addition to complying with the C-O zoning standards, the proposed project would comply with all applicable outdoor lighting standards as set forth in BMC Chapter 17.71 and discussed in detail in Response 5.2(d) below, as well as all parking standards as set forth in BMC Chapter 17.58, and all applicable landscaping standards as set forth in BMC Chapter 17.61. Overall, the proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



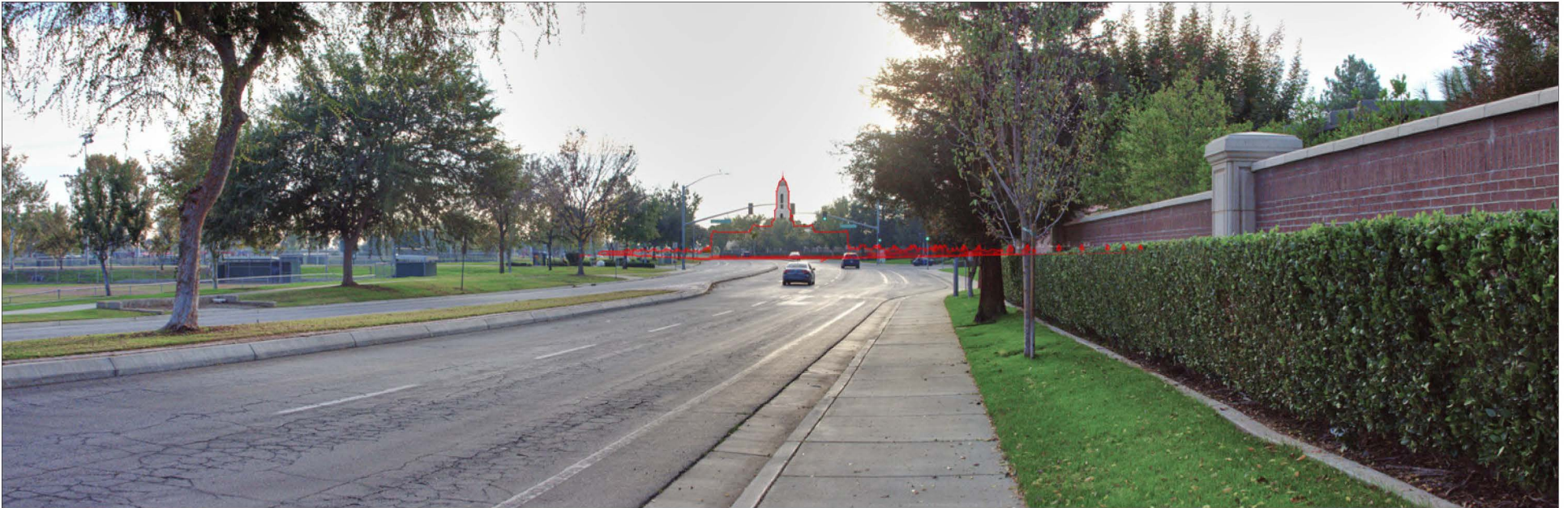
Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



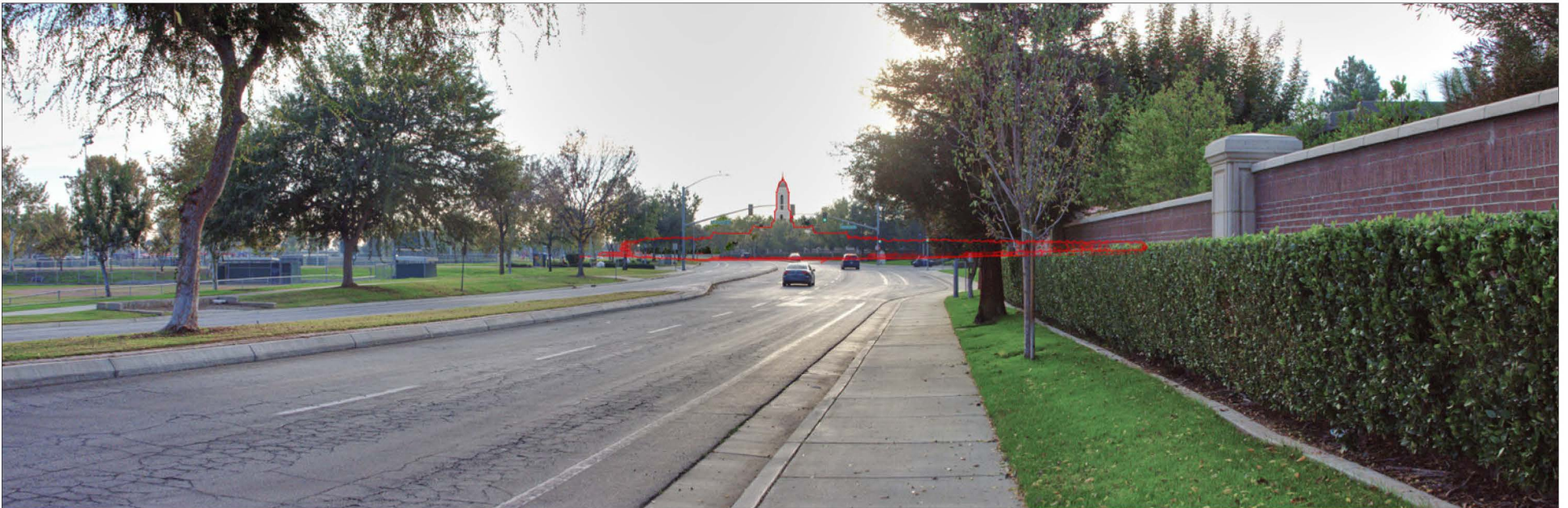
Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario

TABLE 1. CONSISTENCY WITH MBGP

MBGP Goal or Policy	Project Consistency Analysis
Land Use Element	
Policy 69: Allow variation in the use of street trees, shrubs, lighting, and other details to give streets better visual continuity and increased shade canopy.	<p><u>Consistent</u>: Sitewide landscaping would be installed, including shrubs, groundcover, vines, and gravel that feature drought-tolerant plants. Refer to Exhibit 6a, Exhibit 6b, Exhibit 7a, and Exhibit 7b; the abundance of landscaping would be installed within the parking areas, along street frontages, along pedestrian walkways, surrounding pedestrian plazas, and in the form of gardens. A plant bed base would surround the temple; grass would cover the space on either side of the main entry to the temple, the space near the parking area fronting Stockdale Highway, and the space surrounding the proposed trellis; and the remainder of the site would have a low-water use base; refer to Exhibit 3. Trees - including valley oak, drake Chinese elm, Arizona ash, and southern live oak - would be planted throughout the site, including along the site perimeter, within parking areas, and along street frontages. All landscaping for the proposed project would conform to the City development standards as set forth in the BMC Chapter 17.61.</p> <p>As discussed in Response 5.2(d) below, proposed exterior lighting, including pole lights throughout the parking lot, perimeter security lighting, and lights along pedestrian walkways and building entries, would be subject to applicable outdoor lighting standards set forth in BMC Chapter 17.71.</p>
Policy 70: Provide for the installation of street trees which enhance pedestrian activity and convey a distinctive and high quality visual image.	
Policy 71: Encourage landscaping the banks of flood control channels, canals, roadways and other public improvements with trees to provide a strong visual element in the planning area.	
Policy 99: Develop a plan to ensure that all parking lots are 40 percent shaded at maturity to help alleviate 'heat island effect'.	
Circulation Element	
Policy 18: Provide and maintain landscaping on both sides and in the median of arterial streets within incorporated areas. In unincorporated areas, landscaping within road right-of-way may be allowed and shall be limited to low shrubs; blank irrigation conduit only will be provided within the median of arterial streets.	<p><u>Consistent</u>: The proposed project would not result in any changes to medians. Refer to the responses to Land Use Element Policies 69 through 71 and 99 pertaining to street frontage improvements.</p>
Open Space Element	
Policy 5: Development location and siting should be sensitive to its relationship to the Kern River.	<p><u>Consistent</u>: While the Kern River is located approximately 0.2-mile to the south, the Kern River is not visible from the project site. As such, project implementation would not block views of or alter any recognized scenic resource. As depicted in Exhibit 9 through Exhibit 11, as well as Exhibit 20 through Exhibit 22, the addition of the temple within the context of the Kern River would be sensitive to this nearby visual resource. While the proposed 123-foot, 6-inch steeple would be nominally visible to users of the Kern River</p>

MBGP Goal or Policy	Project Consistency Analysis
	open space and recreational areas, the visibility of the steeple would not disrupt the use of the open space areas or decrease recreational opportunities.
Public Services and Facilities Element	
Policy 1: Achieve consistency between current city standards and county policies for lighting in new development.	<u>Consistent</u> : The proposed project would adhere to the BMC lighting standards contained in Sections 17.60.060, 17.58.060, and 17.71.030.D. Specifically, the proposed project would not result in light spillover onto adjacent properties that exceeds the maximum intensity level of 0.5 foot-candles; refer to Response 5.2(d) below for further analysis.
Parks Element	
Policy 49: Design vegetation, earth form and activity areas to buffer noise, light, etc., from adjacent residents.	<u>Consistent</u> : In addition to the landscape plan described in the responses to Land Use Element Policies 69 through 71 and 99, the proposed project would also include a six-foot-high ornamental security fence around the perimeter of the temple, with manual vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates.

TABLE 2. CONSISTENCY WITH BMC CHAPTER 17.20

C-O Zoning Standard	Project Consistency Analysis
Uses Permitted: Places of assembly	<u>Consistent:</u> The project proposes a religious campus inclusive of a temple, meetinghouse, and ancillary buildings.
Building Height¹: Maximum 60 feet (Four Stories)	<u>Consistent:</u> The proposed temple would have a maximum roof height of 45 feet; the proposed meetinghouse would have a maximum roof height of approximately 30 feet. ¹ While the temple proposes a steeple with a maximum height of 123 feet 6 inches, and the meetinghouse proposes a steeple with a maximum height of 66 feet, 4 inches, the steeples would be constructed of non-combustible materials. ² The Church has applied for a Zone Modification which, when approved by the City, would permit this steeple height. The Church applied for a Zone Modification in a spirit of cooperation even though it has indicated it has a right to construct the steeple at the proposed height under the federal Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000, the Constitution, and other laws. As illustrated in <u>Exhibit 9</u> through <u>Exhibit 30</u> , while the temple steeple would create a new vertical feature, the surrounding area is visually uniform and built up to a shorter height, making the steeple a unique feature that would not obstruct other tall structures.
Front Yard: Minimum of 10 feet from the front property line	<u>Consistent:</u> As shown in <u>Exhibit 3</u> , the proposed project is set back at least 10 feet from Stockdale Highway.
Side Yard: On a corner lot, the side yard on the street side of the lot shall be not less than 10 feet; in all other cases, a side yard for a professional or administrative office building shall not be required.	<u>Consistent:</u> As shown in <u>Exhibit 3</u> , the proposed project is set back at least 10 feet from Jewetta Avenue.
Rear Yard: Where the lot abuts any R, MH zone, or PUD project of a residential nature, there shall be a rear yard of not less than 20 feet.	<u>Consistent:</u> As shown in <u>Exhibit 3</u> , the proposed project is setback at least 20 feet from the residential uses along the northern boundary.
<p>¹ "Building height" is the vertical distance above grade, as defined in Section 17.04.310, to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the declivity of a mansard roof or to average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof, whichever is applicable. The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.</p> <p>² Per the 2022 California Building Code (CBC), Section 504.3, <i>Height</i>, the maximum height in feet of a building shall not exceed the limits specific in Table 504.3, the exception being that steeples and other rooftop structures shall be constructed of materials consistent with the required type of construction of the building except where other construction is permitted by Section 1511.2.4. Such structures shall not be used for habitation or storage. The structure shall be unlimited in height where of non-combustible materials and shall not extend more than 20 feet (6096 MM) above the allowable building height where of combustible materials.</p>	

D) LIGHT & GLARE: Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact.

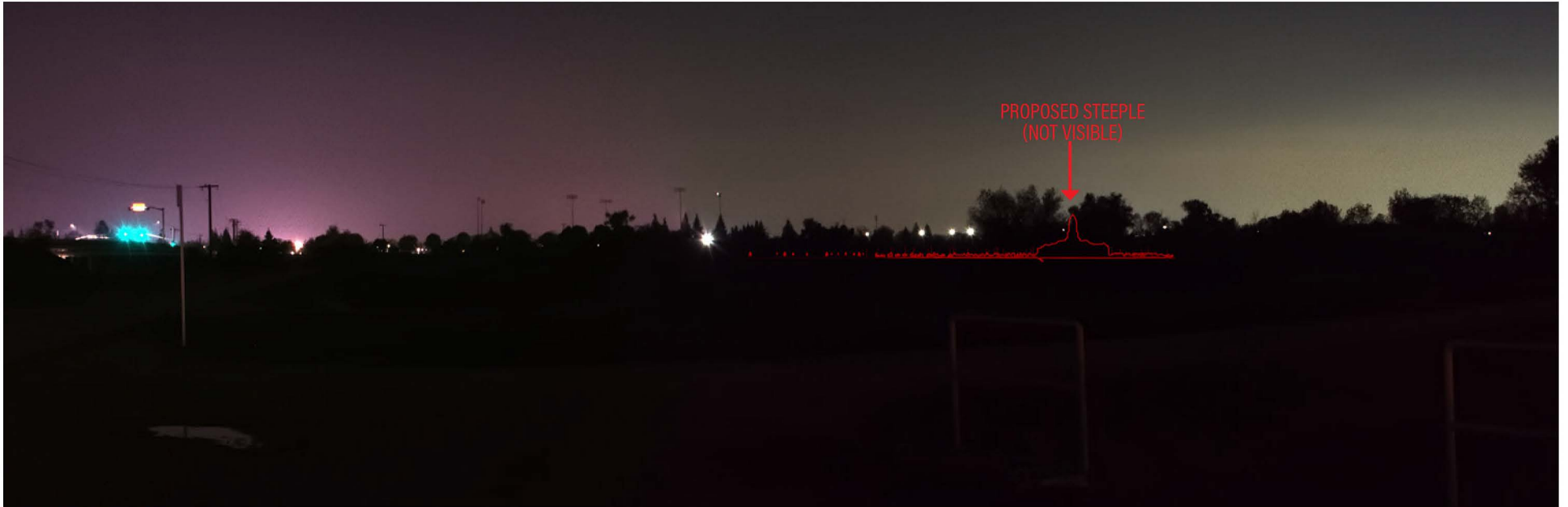
Short-Term (Construction) Impacts

Section 9.22.050, *Noise during construction*, of the BMC, allows construction activities to occur between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on weekends. As construction activities would not occur outside of the permitted hours, short-term light and glare impacts associated with construction would be less than significant.

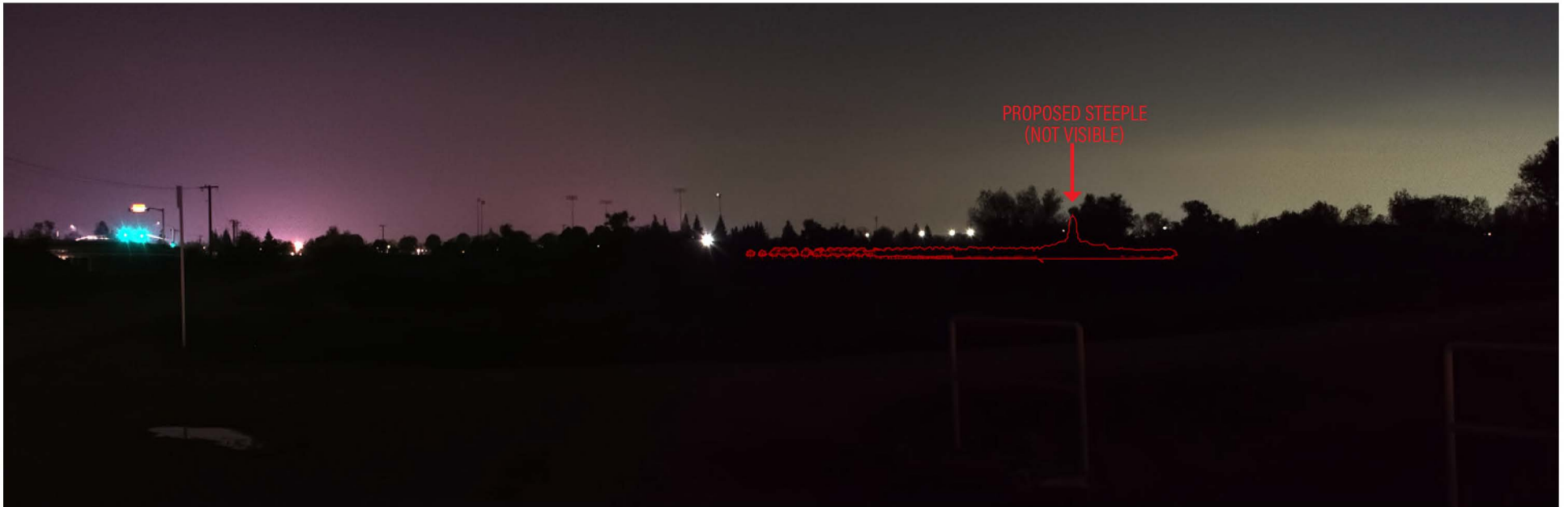
Long-Term (Operational) Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project would introduce additional sources of light and glare, including light from the temple facade and 123-foot-6-inch steeple and from the meetinghouse's 66-foot 4-inch steeple, as well as exterior site lighting along pedestrian pathways and at building entrances, pole-mounted lighting throughout the surface parking areas, and nighttime security lighting along the site perimeter. As detailed in Section 1.1, project operations would occur until 10:00 p.m. at the latest.

The introduction of new, elevated sources of illumination could be visible over a broad area and may contrast with existing ambient light conditions, particularly in the adjacent residential area to the north of the project site with lower nighttime lighting levels. As detailed in Impact Statement 5.2(c) above, per BMC Section 17.71.030.D, light trespass from the project site is limited to an intensity level of 0.5 foot-candles at the property line as measured three feet above the ground or finished grade when within or adjacent to residentially zoned and/or designated properties. Exhibit 31 through Exhibit 41, *Nighttime Renderings* depict the proposed project along with existing nighttime lighting produced by the surrounding community. As shown in Exhibit 43a and Exhibit 43b, spillover from project lighting along the northern boundary would not exceed 0.5 foot-candles. This analysis does not include consideration of landscaping, which would further limiting lighting spillover. As depicted in Exhibit 7a and Exhibit 7b, trees planted along the northern boundary of the property would provide an additional shield between the proposed development and adjacent residential uses, with the level of screening increasing as trees grow over time. As shown in Exhibit 31 through Exhibit 41, multiple sources of lighting exist within the vicinity. Such sources include exterior lighting from residential units, security lighting, street lights, traffic lights, lighting from vehicles traveling along Jewetta Avenue and Stockdale Highway, and stadium lighting at Aera Park and Bakersfield Christian High School. Events at Aera Park as well as athletic games at Bakersfield Christian High School are permitted to have stadium lighting on up to one hour after the end of an event or game, which must end by 10:00 p.m.; as such, stadium lighting in the community could be fully illuminated as late as 11:00 p.m. Therefore, the proposed steeple lighting and other exterior lighting on the project site would not create a new source of substantial light that would adversely affect nighttime views compared to the existing condition. As such, impacts would be less than significant.



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15-Year Growth) Scenario



Interim Opening Day Scenario



Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario



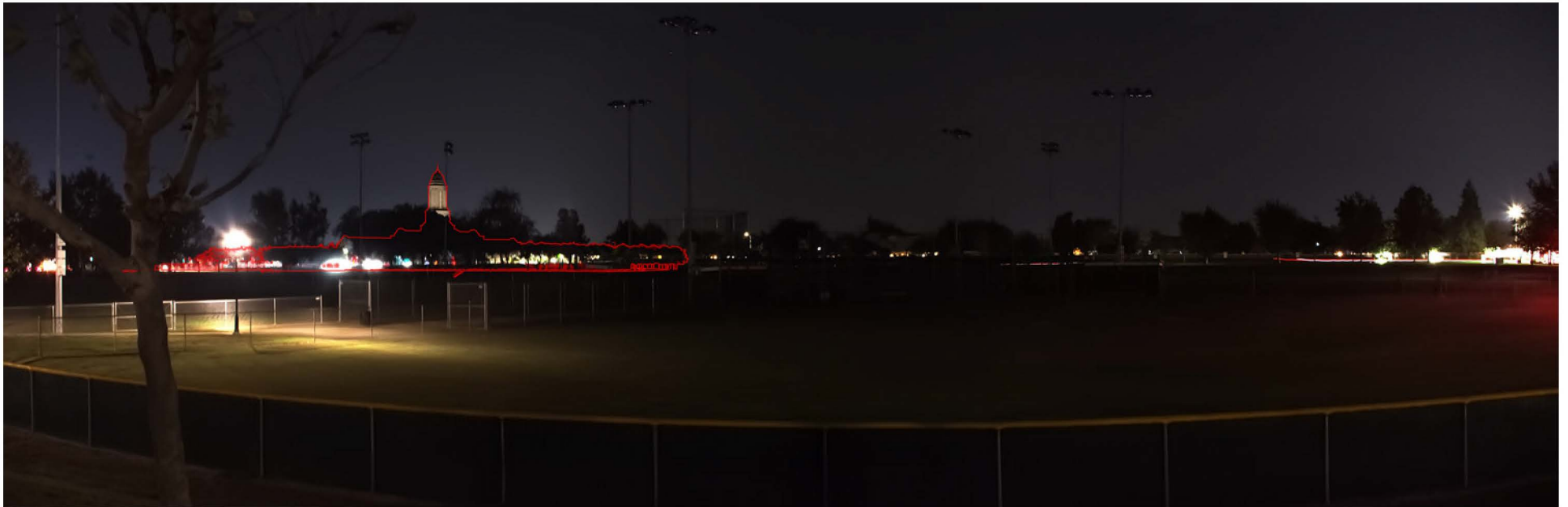
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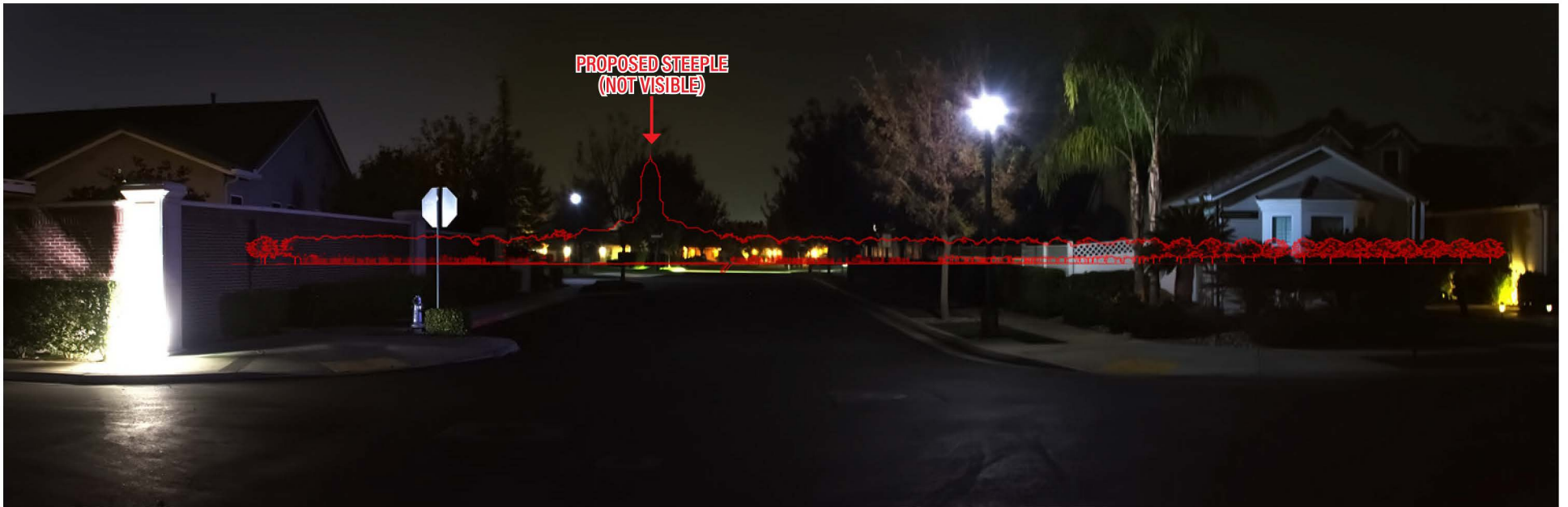
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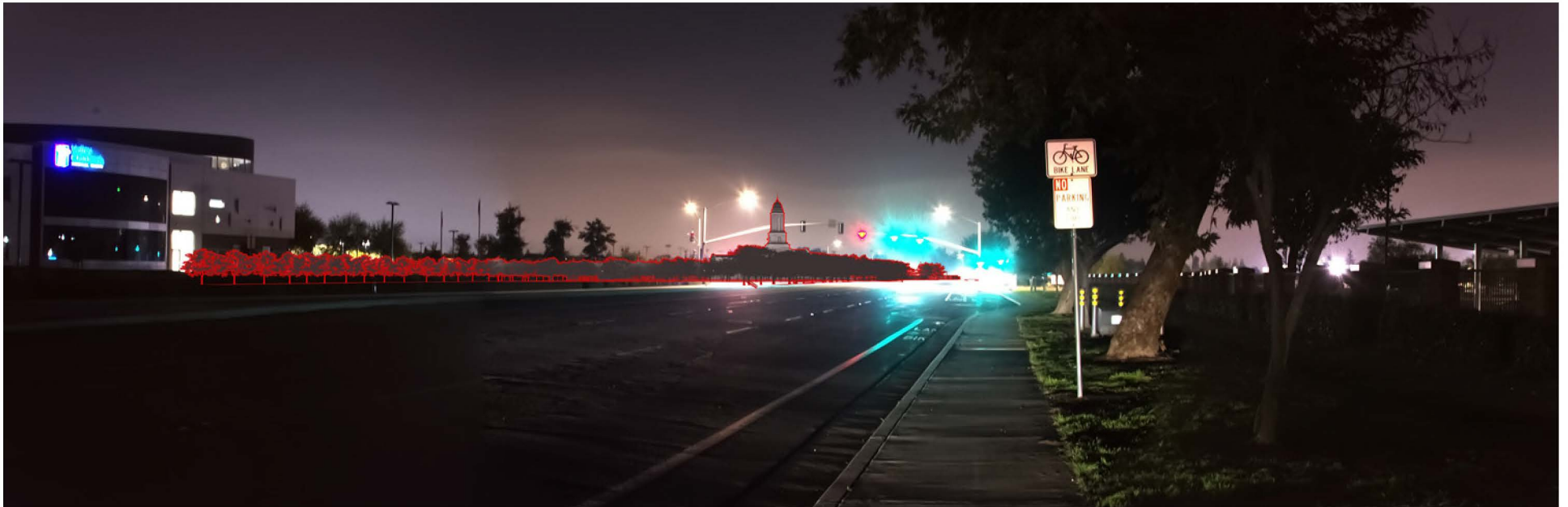
Interim Opening Day Scenario



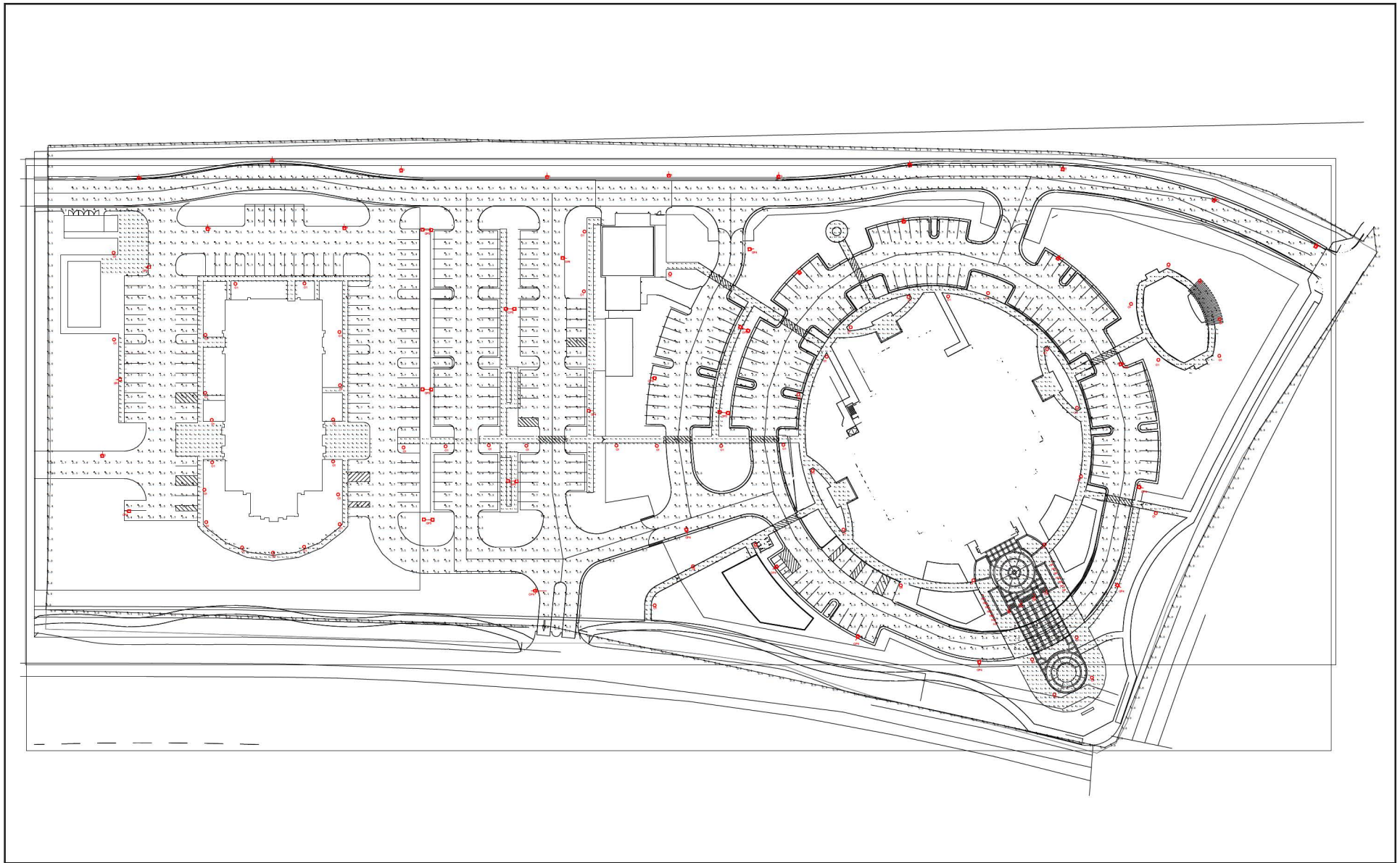
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Operational (15- Year Growth) Scenario

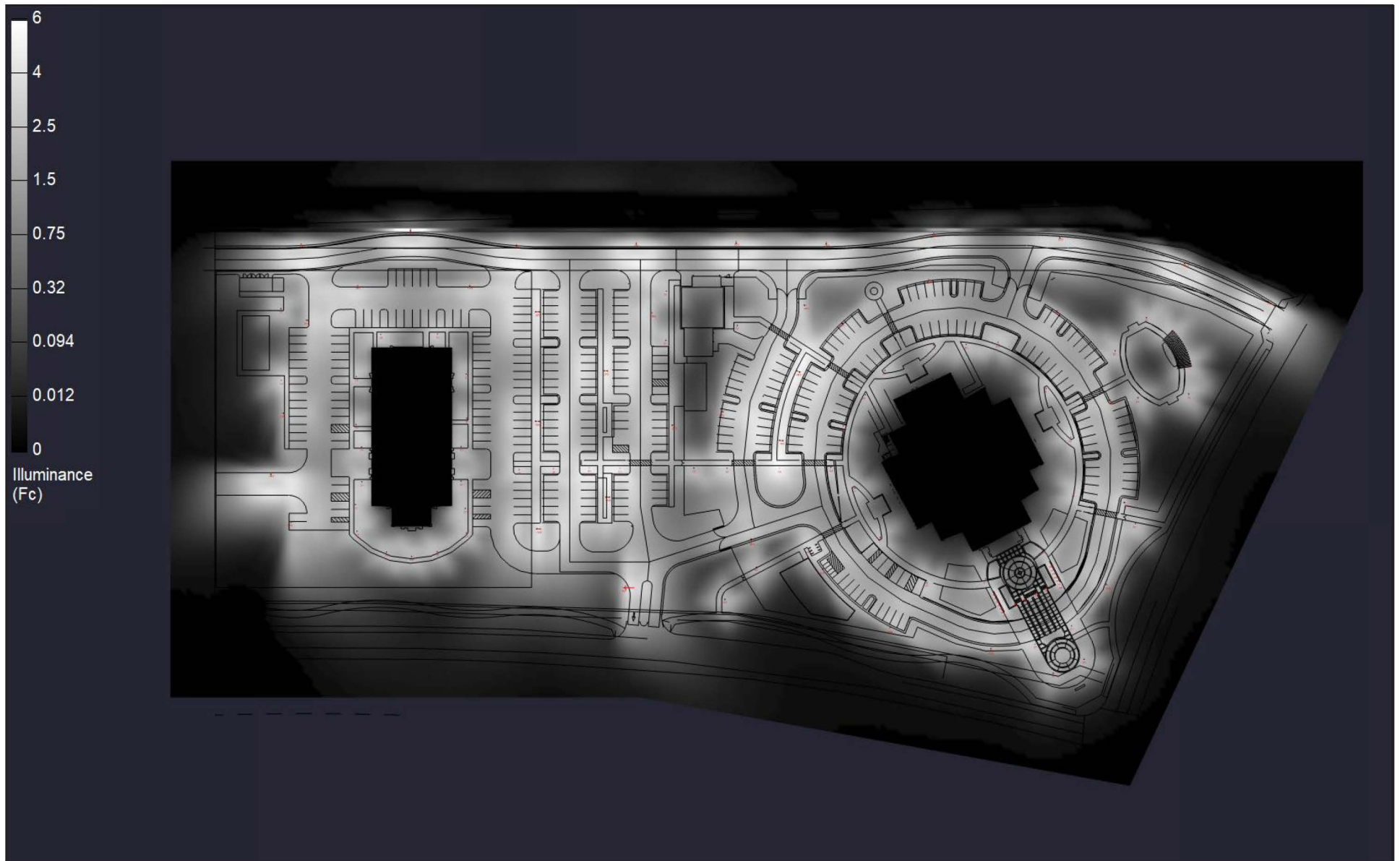


Source: HKS, November 2025



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Source: HKS, November 2025

Reflective building materials or finishes could generate daytime glare under certain sun angles. However, most exterior materials would consist of light stone materials, and the clay color chosen for the roof would not produce glare. Although the buildings would incorporate some glass elements, all windows and doors would be glazed and incorporate low iron glass. Further, such materials would be similar in daytime glare to existing conditions, based on the materials of existing building types surrounding the project site (also consisting of stucco, stone, wood, and glass materials). The primary exterior material of the temple is a cream-colored limestone rather than a starkly white stone. The selected color is intentionally easier on the eyes in bright sunlight than some other temples which have used white granites or marble finishes. The finish of the stone has a smooth matte finish, which has a slightly darker appearance than a sandblasted finish and is less reflective than a polished or mirror finish which also helps to reduce glare by diffusing the light. Thus, daytime glare impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

SHADE & SHADOW

As the project proposes non-habitable structures up to 123 feet 6 inches in height, increased shade/shadow in the area has been considered. Although shading is common and expected in urban areas and is considered a beneficial feature when it provides cover from excess sunlight and heat, it can have an adverse impact if it interferes with sun-dependent activities, such as routinely useable outdoor spaces associated with residential, recreational, or institutional land uses (e.g. schools, convalescent homes); commercial uses such as pedestrian-oriented outdoor spaces or restaurants with outdoor dining areas; nurseries; and existing solar collectors. These uses are considered sensitive because sunlight and shade are important to function, physical comfort, or commerce.

In order to produce the most conservative results, shadow patterns of the proposed development onto adjacent uses were captured during the most extreme times of the year: during the winter solstice (December 21st), when the sun is at its lowest point in the sky and shadows are longest, during the summer solstice (June 21st) when the sun is at its highest point and shadows are shortest, and in between the solstices, during the Spring Equinox on March 21st and Fall Equinox on September 21st. The solstices refer to the two points on the earth's path around the sun and are generally considered the beginning of winter and summer.

Given the placement of the sun in the winter months, the Winter Solstice is considered to have the largest shadows cast throughout the day. As depicted in [Exhibit 43a, *Winter Solstice Shadows – December 21*](#), the shadow conditions cast by the proposed temple throughout the day at the height of the winter season would encroach on adjacent uses two times during the day. The first instance would occur between 8:00 a.m. and 8:15 a.m., where for a 15-minute window the building would cast a shadow across the north side of the site onto the south facing facades of the residential neighborhood. Later that day, at approximately 3:20 p.m. until 3:35 p.m., the building would also cast shadows once again across the south facing facades of the residential neighborhood for a 15-minute duration. A total shadow time of non-continuous 30 minutes is not considered a significant shade/shadow condition as a result of the proposed project.

As shown in [Exhibit 43b, *Spring Equinox Shadows – March 21*](#), [Exhibit 43c, *Summer Solstice Shadows – June 21*](#), and [Exhibit 43d, *Fall Equinox Shadows – September 21*](#), the proposed project would not cast shadows on adjacent properties at any other times throughout the year. As such, the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on or interfere with shade-sensitive uses.

8 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Quantification of cumulative impacts requires speculative estimates including, but not limited to, the following:

- The geographic diversity of impacts in the project vicinity (impacts of future development may affect different areas);
- Variations in the timing of impacts (many of the project's future impacts, especially short-term construction-related impacts, would occur at different times, and would be reduced or removed before other short-term impacts occurred);
- Complete data is not available for all future development; and
- Data for future development may change during subsequent approvals.

Therefore, much of the cumulative evaluation would be speculative, and CEQA does not require speculation, and would be a qualitative judgment regarding the combined effects of the relationship between the different land uses.

Less Than Significant Impact. While the project site is located in a developed area of the City, there are vacant sites and other opportunities for improvement in the vicinity (though limited) where current, pending, and future development projects have the potential to permanently alter the visual appearance of the area. The significance of these visual and aesthetic changes is difficult to determine because aesthetic value is subjective and potential impacts are site-specific. Impacts are typically mitigated separately for each project. Cumulative impacts can be avoided with use of building materials that are consistent with the general character of the area, landscaping design, and proper lighting techniques to direct light on-site and away from adjacent properties, consistent with the BMC.

As detailed in [Section 5.2](#), the proposed project would not significantly alter the existing character/quality of the project area or add a significant new source of light or glare. Although the proposed project would cumulatively contribute to the increase in development within the City, these resultant aesthetic impacts would be considered less than significant with adherence to existing regulations. Thus, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable significant impacts in this regard.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

9 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.



Legend

- 8:00 am
- 12:00 pm
- 3:20 pm

Source: HKS, November 2025



NOT TO SCALE

01/2026 - JN 210036



Legend

- 8:00 am
- 12:00 pm
- 3:20 pm

Source: HKS, November 2025





Legend

- 8:00 am
- 12:00 pm
- 3:20 pm

Source: HKS, November 2025



NOT TO SCALE

01/2026 - JN 210036



Legend

- 8:00 am
- 12:00 pm
- 3:20 pm

Source: HKS, November 2025



NOT TO SCALE

01/2026 - JN 210036

10 REFERENCES

10.1 LIST OF PREPARERS

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Allie Beauregard, Environmental Analyst
Jeanette Cappiello, Graphic Designer
Richard Johnston, Digital Preview

10.2 RESOURCES

California Department of Transportation, *California Scenic Highways*,
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>, accessed August 27, 2025.

City of Bakersfield, *Bakersfield Municipal Code*, current through Ordinance 5199, passed June 11, 2025.

City of Bakersfield, County of Kern, *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan*, December 2002.

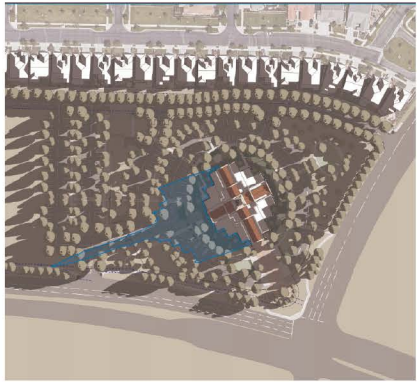
HKS, Inc., *Lighting/Shade/Shadow Study, CJCLDS Bakersfield California Temple*, June 25, 2025.

HKS, Inc., *Photometric Plan*, November 2025.

Appendix A

Public Outreach Preliminary Renderings





SUMMER SOLSTICE
6:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
7:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
8:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
9:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
10:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
11:00AM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
12:00PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
1:00PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
2:00PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
3:00PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
4:00PM



SUMMER SOLSTICE
5:00PM





EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
7:00AM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
8:00AM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
9:00AM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
10:00AM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
11:00AM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
12:00PM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
1:00PM



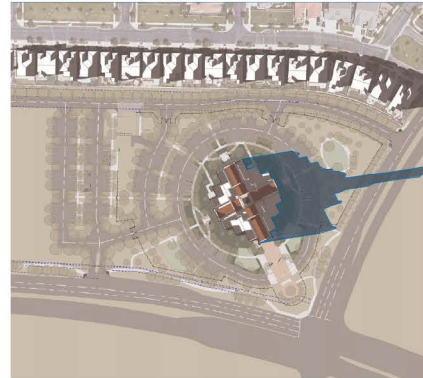
EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
2:00PM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
3:00PM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
4:00PM



EQUINOX (FALL/SPRING)
5:00PM





WINTER SOLSTICE
8:00AM



WINTER SOLSTICE
9:00AM



WINTER SOLSTICE
10:00AM



WINTER SOLSTICE
11:00AM



WINTER SOLSTICE
12:00PM



WINTER SOLSTICE
1:00PM



WINTER SOLSTICE
2:00PM



WINTER SOLSTICE
3:00PM



WINTER SOLSTICE
4:00PM





ARCHITECT
HKS ARCHITECTS, INC.
222 S. MAIN STREET, SUITE 230
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101

INTERIOR DESIGN
TENTH AVENUE DESIGN
308 SOUTH 700 EAST, SUITE B132
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84102

CIVIL ENGINEER
KPF
1101 CRENSHAW RIDGE DRIVE, #150
ROSEVILLE, CA 95678

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
DMA GROUP
811 W 7TH ST
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
WALTER P. MOORE
707 W. SHREVE BLVD., SUITE 2100
LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

MECHANICAL / PLUMBING ENGINEER
AMA
2100 CAMPUS DRIVE, SUITE 220
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
AMA
2100 CAMPUS DRIVE, SUITE 220
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

ACOUSTICAL CONSULTANT
JAFFE HOLDEN ASSOCIATES
114 A WASHINGTON STREET
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT 06854

OWNER
THE CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDING
BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS
CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
956 NORTH TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84100

BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA TEMPLE

12310 STOCKDALE HIGHWAY
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93314

APRIL 500-780-12-00 / 500-780-13-00

Luminaire Schedule			
Symbol	Label	Description	Arrangement
	OP5	PREVAIL T3 DOUBLEPRV-PA2B-740-U-T3-HSS	Back-Back
	OP4	PREVAIL T4W PRV-PA2B-740-U-T4W-HSS	Single
	OP3	PREVAIL T3 SINGLE PRV-PA2B-740-U-T3-HSS	Single
	O1	PR64X18LED05 30W 120V L5S 30K	Single
	HP	LP040-Dir-PCLens-AsymRefW-LP	Single

Calculation Summary							
Label	CalcType	Units	Avg	Max	Min	Avg/Min	Max/Min
Parking	Illuminance	Fc	2.19	5.0	0.5	4.38	10.00
PROPERTY LINE	Illuminance	Fc	0.00	0.0	0.0	N.A.	N.A.

REVISION NO. DESCRIPTION DATE

SITE PLAN REVIEW 03/2023

100% DD 3/1/2024

75% CD PROGRESS 6/14/2024

PROJECT NUMBER

HKS: 2000-000-0000

DATE

SHEET NO.

LT101

SHEET TITLE

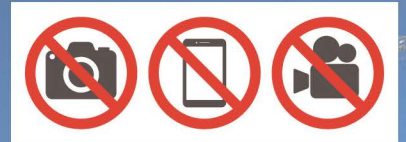
SITE LIGHTING

PHOTOMETRIC PLAN





VIEW FROM STOCKDALE LOOKING WEST
4 FEET ABOVE TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR



VIEW FROM JEWETTA LOOKING SOUTHWEST
2 FEET ABOVE TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR





VIEW FROM CROOKSTONE AVE LOOKING SOUTH
3 FEET ABOVE TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR

3



VIEW FROM CROOKSTONE AVE LOOKING SOUTH
2 FEET ABOVE TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR

4



VIEW FROM FRENCH PARK LN LOOKING EAST
1 FOOT ABOVE TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR

5



VIEW FROM STOCKDALE LOOKING EAST
2 FEET BELOW TEMPLE FINISH FLOOR

6