COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

OF THE YOLO COUNTY
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

First Amendment
August 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR THE YOLO COUNTY SITING ELEMENT

The original countywide Siting Element was prepared in July 1995 and has remained unchanged since that time. In 2011, the University of California Davis Landfill (57-AA-0004) ceased accepting solid waste and final closure is scheduled for summer 2013. Because of this change in solid waste disposal facilities within Yolo County, a revision to the Siting Element is necessary.

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, Sher) requires each county to prepare an Integrated Waste Management Plan. Plans must include a countywide Siting Element. The Yolo County Siting Element accomplishes the following five tasks:

- Identifies solid waste disposal goals and policies for Yolo County;
- Quantifies the remaining permitted disposal capacity in Yolo County;
- Identifies minimum siting criteria from federal and state sources and introduces avoidance and discretionary criteria to be considered in future disposal facility siting efforts;
- Identifies general areas of Yolo County that conform with the minimum siting criteria; and,
- Identifies a program for Yolo County to maintain long-term disposal capacity.

A summary of the findings for each of these tasks is provided below.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The Siting Element identifies ten goals and corresponding policies for the development and implementation of the Element. The goals and policies address disposal issues including the siting, operation, and management of disposal facilities, control of hazardous wastes, public review and input, regional planning, and conservation of disposal capacity.

DISPOSAL CAPACITY

The only permitted disposal facility in Yolo County is the Yolo County Central Landfill (57-AA-0001). As of July 1, 2011, the remaining municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal capacity of the Yolo County Central Landfill (YCCL) is 39,493,850 cubic yards[1]. Unitizing an in-place density (including cover soil) of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard the remaining capacity of the YCCL is 23,696,310 tons. Based on historical waste disposal and population projections, , countywide permitted MSW disposal capacity is anticipated to expire in approximately 2090, or 79 years from 2011. This projection omits the 75 percent diversion requirement in Assembly Bill 341 and UCD's zero waste plan, and is thus conservative. The disposal capacity calculation is included in Appendix A

CRITERIA FOR SITING DISPOSAL FACILITIES

The Siting Element identifies a set of minimum exclusionary criteria used to identify potentially suitable areas for new or expanded landfill search in Yolo County. These criteria are drawn from federal and state regulatory sources and include water protection, minimizing seismic risks, geologic stability, and airport safety. The Siting Element also introduces avoidance and discretionary criteria to be considered as part of future new or expanded landfill siting efforts in Yolo County. These criteria address environmental, social, legal, and other issues specific to

[1] Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Fund and Corrective Action Fund for the Yolo County Central Landfill, Facility No 57-AA-001 – Year 2011 Annual Report, August 23, 2011

Yolo County. The Siting Element also identifies a landfill siting process that can be followed should permitted disposal capacity fall below the 15-year minimum requirement established by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) or should the county otherwise determine that a new facility is desired.

LOCATION OF GENERAL AREAS

The Siting Element applies the exclusionary criteria to identify general areas of Yolo County potentially suitable for more detailed landfill site search. Figure 3-1 illustrates the application process. In general, the majority of the remaining area after application of the exclusionary criteria includes western-most Yolo County, excluding much of the Capay Valley, and portions of the central county excluding certain airport zones and floodplain areas.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The Siting Element identifies no need for additional permitted MSW disposal capacity to meet the 15-year minimum requirement. Nonetheless, Yolo County recognizes the importance of maintaining long-term capacity assurance. The Siting Element identifies key elements of the county's long-term disposal capacity maintenance strategy. The key elements include:

- Local adoption of this Siting Element and incorporation into the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan;
- Ongoing use of the Yolo County Central Landfill by the four cities, county and University of California, Davis (UCD) ;
- Planning for future landfill siting studies;
- Ongoing dialogue with neighboring jurisdictions on potential regional programs; and,

  Consideration of expanded waste reduction and recovery programs as a contingency.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The Yolo County Siting Element has been prepared in accordance with, and as required by, Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 30, Part 2, Chapter 4, §41700 *et seq.* and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, §18755 through §18756.7. Upon local approval, this countywide Siting Element will be incorporated into the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) and submitted to CalRecycle for final approval.

The Yolo County Siting Element accomplishes the following five key tasks:

- Identifies solid waste disposal goals and objectives for Yolo County;
- Quantifies the remaining permitted disposal capacity in Yolo County;
- Identifies minimum siting criteria from federal and state sources and introduces avoidance and discretionary siting criteria to be considered for future disposal facility siting efforts in Yolo County;
- Identifies general areas of Yolo County that conform with the minimum siting criteria and,
- Identifies strategies for Yolo County to maintain long-term disposal capacity.

1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT

Yolo County is located in the Sacramento Valley. It is bordered by Sacramento and Sutter Counties to the east, Napa County to the west, Colusa and Lake Counties to the north, and Solano County to the south. The county is predominantly flat agricultural land comprising 1,035 square miles with a population of 200,849 (2010 census) or 194 people per square mile. The major land use in Yolo County is agriculture (including pasture and open space) accounting for about 92 percent of total acreage. Urban build-up and other uses account for about 8 percent[1]. The four crops with the highest economic yield for Yolo County are tomatoes, rice, wine grapes, and alfalfa hay. There are four incorporated cities in Yolo County: Davis (pop. 65,622), West Sacramento (pop. 48,744), Winters (pop. 6,624), and Woodland (pop. 55,468). Population of the unincorporated area is 24,391. The combined cities comprise about 88 percent of the total county population. Countywide population grew 19.1 percent between 2000 and 2010[2].

There is one operating municipal solid waste landfill in Yolo County. . The YCCL is located in the unincorporated county at the intersection of County Roads 28H and Road 104, about two miles north of the City of Davis. The YCCL serves all of the cities, unincorporated Yolo County as well as UCD. The YCCL accepts imported waste primarily from Sacramento County totaling approximately 50,000 tons in 2010[3] The Esparto Convenience Center, located near the community of Esparto, is a transfer station and recycling center serving communities of western Yolo County and the Capay Valley. Solid waste is transferred to the YCCL for disposal. There is

[1] County of Yolo, 2005. Background Report for the Yolo County General Plan Update, Woodland, California, pages 1-5 and 1-6.
[2] Population information from US Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06113.html
[3] From the CalRecycle Edrs Facility Summary by Jurisdiction Report.

one transformation facility, the Woodland Biomass Plant, for the incineration of urban wood waste and agricultural wastes. There is also one major composting facility, the Northern Recycling Compost facility in Zamora.

1.3 GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and policies described in Table 1-1 are for the development and implementation of this countywide Siting Element. The Yolo County Waste Advisory Committee (WAC; the local task force for AB 939 compliance) has actively reviewed the described goals and policies and concurs. These goals and policies will be used to ensure that long-term disposal capacity is maintained in Yolo County, and that such capacity maximizes environmental protection and public safety. Additional local land use policies specifically relating to landfill operation in Yolo County are defined and described in the Yolo County General Plan, Applicable land use policies from the Yolo County General Plan are included in Appendix B

Table 1-1
Goals and Policies for the Yolo County Siting Element

Goals	Policies
1. Comply with regulatory requirements for the preparation and adoption of a countywide Siting Element.	A. Prepare a countywide Siting Element that meets all requirements of PRC §41700, *et seq.* and CCR Title 14 §18755 *et seq.*
2. Ensure compliance with all state and federal standards for locating and operating solid waste disposal facilities.	A) Periodically review disposal standards and requirements and update county practices accordingly. B. Incorporate minimum state and federal siting criteria/standards for any proposed new or expanded disposal facility in Yolo County.
3. Operate and maintain solid waste facilities that ensure protection of public health and minimize environmental impacts and nuisances.	A) Maintain modern sanitary landfill practices and environmental monitoring in full compliance with current CalRecycle and Department of Water Resources (CCR Title 27) requirements. B) Maintain operations in full accord with Solid Waste Facility Permit and Conditional Land Use Permit as given by the appropriate governing jurisdiction. C) Continue monitoring of environmental law and technology developments to ensure facilities remain environmentally sound.
4. Eliminate the knowing disposal of household hazardous waste and other inappropriate wastes at solid waste facilities in Yolo County.	A) Maintain hazardous waste exclusion program using trained technicians at disposal facilities for loads inspection and removal of inappropriate materials. B) Maintain effective public education, household hazardous waste, and small quantity generator programs in the community to minimize disposal of inappropriate materials.

Table 1-1
Goals and Policies for the Yolo County Siting Element

Goals	Policies
5. Ensure availability of solid waste disposal facility capacity to meet Yolo County's long-term needs.	A) Prepare a Siting Element identifying a minimum of 15 years solid waste disposal capacity for Yolo County. B) Prepare a Siting Element identifying strategies for maintaining long-term disposal capacity for Yolo County residents. C) It is the policy of Yolo County that all solid waste facilities be managed in a manner that maintains and enhances an appropriate balance between the fiscal, environmental, and capacity integrity of the facilities. D) Continue to monitor the ability of the YCCL to provide safe and cost-effective disposal service to county residents. Execute process for new or expanded facility siting as necessary.
6. Manage solid waste disposal facilities to maximize cost-effectiveness and convenience to county residents.	A) Monitor disposal technologies and operations to provide for the most efficient management of solid waste disposal facilities.
7. Maintain decision and policy making processes that promote community awareness and participation.	A) Continue cooperative efforts among the four cities, UCD, and county and involvement of the Waste Advisory Committee in discussing waste management needs for county residents. B) Continue to develop and implement public participation and media outreach campaigns to inform residents on solid waste management issues. C) Actively solicit participation of county residents in the consideration and evaluation of potential new or expanded disposal sites in Yolo County.
8. Consider regional approaches to solid waste disposal that are mutually convenient and beneficial to those involved.	A) Maintain communication channels between solid waste managers of nearby landfills and neighboring jurisdictions for potential regional approaches to integrated waste management.
9. Prevent the development of new or expanded solid waste facilities in incompatible land use areas. Protect existing facilities from encroachment of incompatible land uses.	A) Ensure land use compatibility through Conditional Land Use Permit requirements and findings of General Plan consistency. B) Adjoining and additional on-site land uses which may interfere with the use and operation of solid waste facilities will not be approved.
10. Maintain an integrated waste management system for Yolo County	A) New and existing facilities will be regularly evaluated for enhanced waste diversion

Table 1-1
Goals and Policies for the Yolo County Siting Element

Goals	Policies
based on the waste management hierarchy and optimizing the use of economically feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting to conserve existing landfill capacity at the YCCL..	activities. B) Implement programs selected in the county's and cities' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements and UCD's zero waste Plan to minimize the amount of wastes requiring disposal.

These goals and policies were used as a framework in preparing the Yolo County Siting Element. Table 1-2 briefly outlines the actions and schedule to meet the ten goals and corresponding policies. A detailed implementation program, schedule, and responsible parties for long-term capacity maintenance are presented in Section 5.

Table 1-2

Programs to Meet Siting Element Goals

Goal	Program/Action	Approximate Dates
Goal 1 Siting Element Adoption	Locally adopt and incorporate countywide Siting Element into the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan.	Original 1995 Amendment Sep. 2012
Goal 2 Regulatory Compliance	Ongoing Yolo County Public Works review of YCCL practices. LEA oversight and enforcement.	Ongoing
	New or expanded landfill siting efforts	As new/expanded facility siting is required.
Goal 3 Environmental Protection and Public Safety	Facilities review and monitoring per regulatory requirements. Ongoing oversight by Yolo County Planning Department for land use issues, and LEA for solid waste facility permit compliance.	Ongoing and per Title 27 requirements. Ongoing agencies oversight.
Goal 4 HHW Management	Implement load checking program at YCCL.	Ongoing.
	Develop and conduct countywide HHW and small quantity generator programs.	Ongoing, Friday and Saturday every week.
Goal 5 Long-term Disposal Capacity	Locally adopt and incorporate countywide Siting Element into the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan	3rd quarter 2012
	Ongoing facilities monitoring; new or expanded landfill siting efforts.	Ongoing; as new/ expanded facility siting is required.
Goal 6 Cost-effectiveness	Yolo County Planning and Public Works review of operational practices; LEA oversight.	Ongoing
Goal 7	Ongoing cooperation and coordination with	Ongoing; approx.

Goal	Program/Action	Approximate Dates
Public Participation	jurisdictions; regular meetings of the WAC.	monthly meetings.
	Implement jurisdictions' selected SRRE-public education programs.	Ongoing.
	Include a public participation/relations component as part of any future facility siting project.	As new/expanded facility siting is required.
Goal 8 Regional Approaches	Conduct regular information exchange among solid waste managers. Participate in appropriate regional forums on solid waste issues.	Ongoing and as organized.
	Regular meetings of the WAC for discussion of potential countywide and regional solid waste programs coordination.	Approx. monthly WAC meetings.
Goal 9 Land Use	Existing General Plan policy.	2030 General Plan.
Goal 10 Waste Management Hierarchy	Implement new or expanded source reduction, recycling, composting and special waste programs.	Ongoing

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE SITING ELEMENT

The Yolo County Siting Element is structured according to the requirements of CCR, Title 14, §18755, *et seq*., and according to the needs of the county for a useful, long-term planning tool. The document structure is summarized below.

Section	Topics	Title 14 Reference
1. Introduction	Project background; goals and policies	§18755.1
2. Existing Facilities and Disposal Capacity	15-year disposal capacity needs for Yolo County; existing facilities description	§18755.3 §18755.5
3. Criteria and Process for Siting Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	Role of Siting Element criteria; description of criteria; process for siting facilities	§18756
4. Location and Description of General Areas	Application of exclusionary criteria; identification of general areas; Siting Element amendment process	§18756.1 §18756.3
5. Program Implementation	Program for long-term disposal capacity maintenance; tasks; schedule; responsible parties; revenue sources	§18756.7

2 EXISTING FACILITIES AND DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Solid waste generation, diversion, growth estimates, and current permitted disposal capacity will all affect Yolo County's disposal needs over the next 15 years. This section includes a brief description of the one permitted solid waste disposal facility in Yolo County. The information is updated and aggregated to describe the existing permitted disposal capacity and the anticipated disposal capacity needs over the next 15-year period for Yolo County as a whole.

2.1 EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITY

There is one permitted solid waste disposal facility in Yolo County: the Yolo County Central Landfill (YCCL). The YCCL currently serves the four cities, the unincorporated county, and UCD.. The YCCL also accepts waste from other jurisdictions with the top three being Sacramento City, Sacramento County, and out-of-country (Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation) totaling about 50,000 tons in 2010[1]. Table 2-1 summarizes YCCL in terms of owner/operator, permit number, date of last permit, remaining permitted disposal capacity, maximum permitted daily disposal, average rate of daily waste receipt, permitted waste types, and expected land use after closure.

2.2 EXISTING PERMITTED DISPOSAL CAPACITY AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS

The landfill disposal requirements for Yolo County for the 15-year period beginning in 2012 are included in Appendix A. The estimated disposal requirement for the next 15 years is 3.13 million tons. As presented in Table 2-1, the remaining capacity of the YCCL far exceeds this minimum requirement.

Table 2-1

Existing Permitted Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Yolo County

Permit Information	**Yolo County Central Landfill (YCCL)**
Owner/Operator	Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works
Address	44090 County Road 28H, Woodland 95776
Permit No. and Expiration Date	57-AA-0001No. exp. date in permit Next permit review April 30, 2013
Date of Last Permit	04/30/2008
Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity (as of July 2011)	39,493,850 cubic yards (23,696,300 tons) 79 years (estimate)
Maximum Permitted Disposal	Daily: 1800 tons
Average Daily Waste Receipt	450 tons (7 day average)
Permitted Waste Types	MSW, C&D, industrial process, leaves/clippings, dewatered sludge/screenings/grit, inerts, treated medical waste, , 3x-rinsed & approved pesticide containers

[1] Source: CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System

Permit Information	Yolo County Central Landfill (YCCL)
Expected Postclosure Use	Non-irrigated open space
Other Information	Non-Hazardous liquid waste only accepted in Class II impoundments.

To estimate the 15-year disposal requirement, an average per capita disposal was calculated using the annual disposal at the YCCL for the years 2008 to 2011. It should be noted that this annual disposal includes some out-of-county waste and it is assumed that this proportion of out-of-county waste will remain consistent for the remaining life of the landfill. Based on this estimate, the average per capita disposal in Yolo County is 0.9442 tons. To this, UCD's 2012 actual disposal per capita of 0.031 tons was added for a total annual disposal per capita of 0.9748 tons. Population projections were obtained from the California Department of Finance[1]. To provide a more conservative estimate of the disposal requirement, the additional diversion requirements of AB341 were ignored as well as UCD's zero waste plan. A summary table of the annual disposal in Yolo County is included in Appendix A.

Based on these results, Yolo County requires no additional permitted disposal capacity for solid waste to reach the minimum 15-year capacity requirement.

[1] California Department of Finance, Interim Population Projections, http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/interim/view.php

3 CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR SITING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

This section describes the development of certain solid waste disposal facility siting criteria for Yolo County. Also described is an overview of how the county will use these criteria at such time that a new or expanded disposal facility is required. The county and four cities have addressed the development of non-disposal facilities (e.g., materials recovery and processing operations, composting facilities) through the Non-disposal Facility Elements.

3.1 ROLE OF CRITERIA IN THE SITING PROCESS

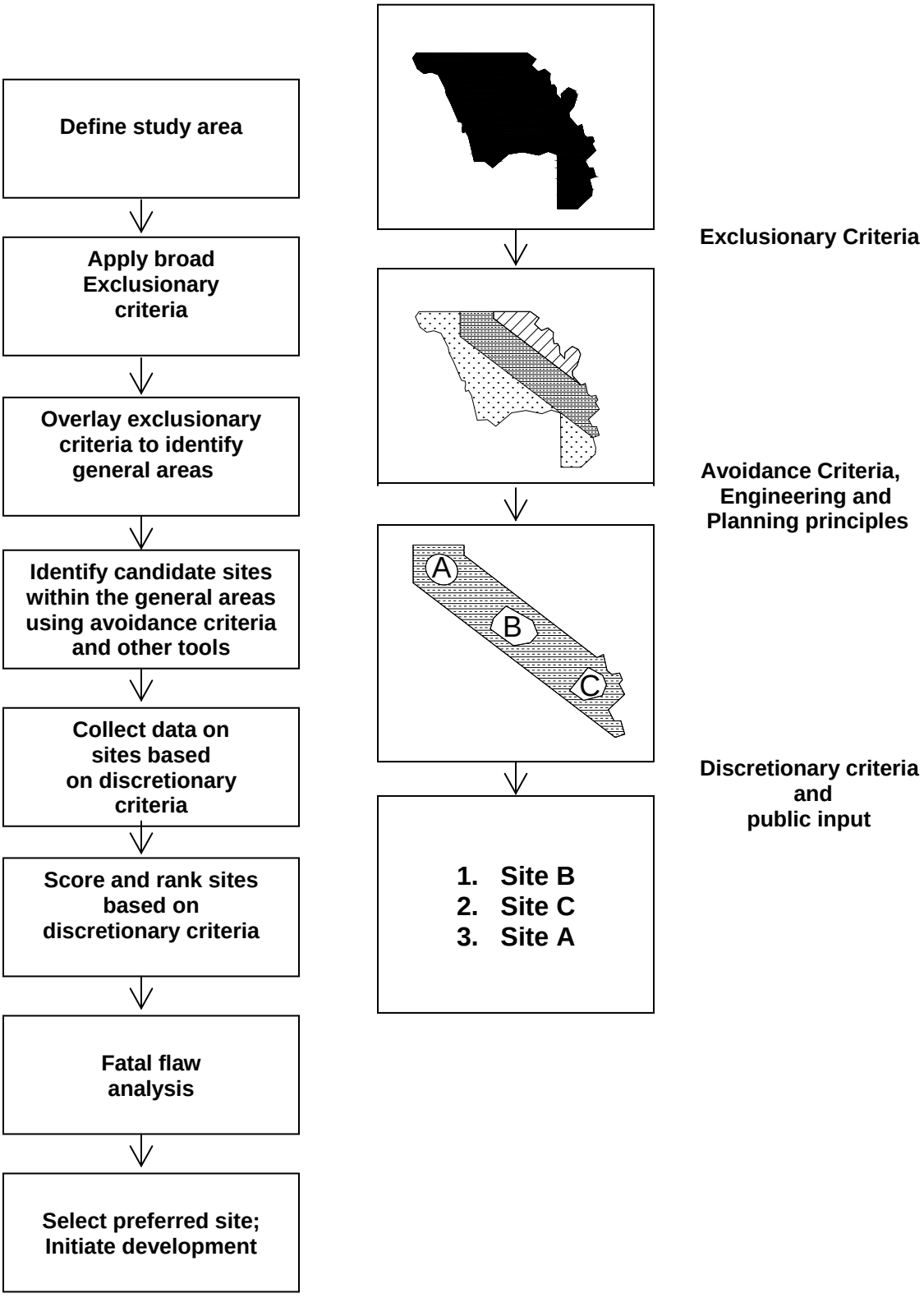
Criteria are standards on which a judgment or decision may be based. Therefore, landfill siting criteria are standards that can be applied to areas or parcels of land to judge their suitability for landfill development. Siting criteria should have the following qualities:

- Quantifiable - the degree to which an area or parcel of land meets the criteria can be reasonably and clearly measured.
- Objective - the criteria should impartially measure the suitability of land areas or parcels without bias toward a particular area or site.
- Address community concerns - the criteria can meet the needs and concerns of both the regulatory community and local community members.

Siting criteria are often divided into three types: those that exclude portions of the study area from further consideration (often called "exclusionary" criteria); those that assist decision-makers in identifying specific candidate landfill sites (often called "avoidance" criteria); and those that compare and evaluate the degree of conformity of various candidate sites to local parameters (often called "discretionary" criteria). Figure 3-1 illustrates how these criteria are typically used to select a landfill site.

Figure 3-1

Landfill Siting Criteria and Process



This Siting Element develops exclusionary criteria and introduces avoidance and discretionary criteria.

1. Exclusionary Criteria -- Yolo County has elected to develop a Siting Element that identifies a set of exclusionary criteria supplied by federal and state regulators that must be considered as part of any new or expanded landfill siting effort. They are used to identify and screen out general regions or areas of the county least suited to new or expanded facility search. This mapping process is documented in Section 4 of this Siting Element.

2. Avoidance Criteria -- The avoidance criteria introduced in this section are intended to be used as a guideline by decision-makers to review and further reduce general areas toward defining specific sites. They differ from exclusionary criteria in that they are not absolute; rather, they indicate areas that should be avoided to the extent possible. The result of avoidance criteria application (and detailed field investigation) is the identification of specific candidate landfill sites. The application of avoidance criteria is not conducted as part of this Siting Element.

3. Discretionary Criteria -- The discretionary criteria introduced in this section are intended to be used to measure and rank the relative preference of a set of candidate landfill sites. These criteria are often expressed using the terms "minimize" or "maximize". The greater the conformity of a site to the criterion, the greater the score that site receives. The result of discretionary criteria application is a relative scoring and ranking of the candidate sites from most to least preferred. The application of discretionary criteria is not conducted as part of this Siting Element.

Section 4 applies the exclusionary criteria to define general areas of Yolo County potentially suitable for a more detailed landfill site search. The Element does not; however, apply the avoidance nor discretionary criteria at this time, given Yolo County's extensive remaining permitted disposal capacity. Section 3.4 describes how new sites may be identified and evaluated using avoidance and discretionary criteria should Yolo County's permitted capacity fall below the minimum requirements or the county otherwise determine that new or expanded capacity is desired.

3.2 EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA

Three regulatory sources were identified as requiring the consideration of specific exclusionary siting criteria for any new or expanded solid waste landfill in Yolo County:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D;
- California Department of Water Resources and California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery -California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 27.,

Table 3-1 defines the federal and state criteria that must be considered as part of any siting effort and are used to identify general areas potentially suitable for new or expanded landfill siting. Readers should note that Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA) Subtitle D siting restrictions have been incorporated into Title 27 by CalRecycle and adopted as a policy by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to augment Title 27. Therefore, Table 3-1 describes only CCR, Title27 as the criteria source.

In many cases, these required criteria are not "absolute" in that they do allow for possible engineering alternatives that offset or mitigate the hazard addressed by the criteria. Examples include wetlands, unstable areas, and floodplains. Recognizing this, Table 3-1 includes a column indicating whether each criterion is potentially mitigable from a regulatory standpoint. It must be noted; however, that mitigating such hazards is often very costly and very difficult to conclusively demonstrate to a regulator. Section 4 of this Element documents the data sources used to apply these criteria to Yolo County.

Table 3-1

Exclusionary Criteria for the Yolo County Siting Element

Source	Criteria	Mitigable?
Title 27 CCR §20270	**Airport Safety:** Do not site a landfill within 10,000 feet of any airport runway end receiving turbojets or 5,000 feet of any airport receiving piston-type aircraft unless demonstrated that it does not pose a bird hazard to aircraft. Must notify FAA if landfill is sited within these limits.	Yes
Title 27 CCR §20260 , Under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62	**Floodplain:** New Class III and existing Class II-2 landfills shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100 year return period. MSW landfills are also subject to any more-stringent flood plain and wetland siting requirements referenced in SWRCB Resolution No.93-62 (i.e., see Sections 258.11, 258.12, and 258.16 of 40CFR258).	Yes
Title 27 CCR, under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62	**Wetlands:** Do not locate a new landfill within a wetland unless all of the following can be demonstrated: • There is no practicable alternative which does not involve a wetland • Through construction and engineering, will not: violate state water quality standards, violate toxic effluent standards, or jeopardize threatened or endangered species or their habitats • Will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of the wetland • Steps are taken to achieve no net loss of wetlands	Yes
Title 27 CCR, §20240(c)	**Depth to Groundwater:** Do not locate a new landfill in an area where it cannot be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that wastes will be a minimum of 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater	Yes
Title 27 CCR, Under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62	**Unstable Areas:** Do not locate a landfill in an unstable area (e.g., landslide and liquefaction prone areas) unless demonstrated that engineered measures have been incorporated to ensure the landfill's structural integrity.	Yes

Source	Criteria	Mitigable?
Title 27 CCR, §20260(d)(e) Class III: Landfills for Nonhazardous Solid Waste	**Ground Rupture:** Landfills shall not be located on a known Holocene fault	No
	Rapid Geologic Change: Do not locate a landfill within areas of potential rapid geologic change unless containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure.	Yes
Title 27 CCR, Under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62	**Fault Areas:** Do not locate a new landfill within 200 feet of a Holocene fault unless demonstrated that alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill and protect human health and the environment.	Yes

3.3 AVOIDANCE AND DISCRETIONARY CRITERIA

The purpose of avoidance and discretionary criteria will be to assist county decision-makers to identify and evaluate candidate landfill sites in the future. This list is introductory only and is intended to be used as a guideline. This list will be expanded or reduced over time as physical and social conditions change in Yolo County. This list will be revisited as part of 5-year plan reviews and at such time that the county determines that a new or expanded facility is desired.

Sources for the avoidance and discretionary criteria include the Yolo County 2030 Countywide General Plan (General Plan), , County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, and good planning and engineering principles The Yolo County General Plan is organized into various elements with one or more goals falling in each of the regulatory mandated headings. Each element utilizes the following acronyms:

LU – Land Use Element
CC – Community Character Element
CI – Circulation Element
PF – Public Services and Facilities Element
AG – Agriculture Element
ED – Economic Development Element
CO – Conservation and Open Space Element
HS – Health and Safety Element
HO – Housing Element

Avoidance and Discretionary criteria are organized under four regulatory-mandated headings: environmental considerations; environmental impacts; socioeconomic impacts; and legal issues. The regulatory description of each criterion is as follows[1]:

(1) Environmental Considerations (for example: geology and soils including faulting and seismicity, ground settlement, surface hydrology and ground water, quantity and quality of ground water, surface water, surface water contamination, drainage patterns, etc.);

(2) Environmental Impacts (for example: air quality including climatic and meteorological conditions and emissions, visibility, cultural resources including regional setting, inventory and

[1] Source: Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 18756(a)

significance, paleontological resources including inventory and significance, vegetation, and wildlife, etc.);

(3) Socioeconomic considerations (for example: transportation including local and regional transportation systems, highways and major roadway corridors, rail transportation and corridors, land use including regional and local land uses such as military use, mineral extraction, agriculture, recreation/tourism, compatibility with existing and future land uses, consistency with county general plan(s) and future post-closure uses, economic factors including estimates of development costs and operational costs, etc.);

(4) Legal considerations (for example: federal, state, and local minimum standards and permits, liabilities, and monitoring, etc.);

Under each major heading, the criteria are organized under the Yolo County General Plan goal(s) the criteria are intended to support or address. A complete listing of each referenced Yolo County General Plan policy is included in Appendix B.

3.3.1 Environmental Considerations

Goal AG-2. Natural Resources for Agriculture.
Protect the natural resources needed to ensure that agriculture remains an essential part of Yolo County's future.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites that could threaten the quality of underlying aquifers or reduce their ability to recharge.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan, Policy AG-2.1)

Avoid waterways and channels to the extent possible.
Data Sources: USGS topographic maps; field reconnaissance

Discretionary:

Prefer candidate sites with greatest depth to highest anticipated groundwater.
Data Source: Yolo County Department of Environmental Health well logs

Prefer candidate sites with the fewest seasonal and perennial ("blue line") streams onsite.
Data Sources: USGS topographic maps; field reconnaissance

Prefer sites with the lowest average annual rainfall at the landfill site.
Data Sources: Weather station data; Department of Water Resources, California Irrigation Management Information System

Maximize distance from community water supply/extraction sites.
Data Sources: Yolo County Department of Health; Department of Health Services

Goal CO-5 Water Resources.
Ensure an abundant, safe, and sustainable water supply to support the needs of existing and future generations.

Avoidance:

Avoid waterways and channels to the extent possible.
Data Sources: USGS topographic maps; field reconnaissance

Discretionary:

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the water policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-5.9)

Candidate sites will demonstrate that groundwater recharge will not be significantly diminished when land use is converted from agriculture, open space, or habitat
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-5.14).

Prefer candidate sites with greatest depth to highest anticipated groundwater.
Data Source: Yolo County Department of Environmental Health and California Department of Water Resources well logs

Prefer candidate sites with the fewest seasonal and perennial ("blue line") streams onsite.
Data Sources: USGS topographic maps; field reconnaissance

Prefer sites with the lowest average annual rainfall at the landfill site.
Data Sources: Weather station data; Department of Water Resources isohyetal maps

Maximize distance from community water supply/extraction sites.
Data Sources: Yolo County Department of Health; Department of Health Services

Goal HS-1 Geologic Hazards.
Protect the public and reduce damage to property from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites with unreasonable exposure to geologic hazards'
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-1.1)

Discretionary:

Candidate sites will prepare CEQA documentation to address seismic safety and provide adequate mitigation for existing and potential identified hazards.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-1.3)

Goal HS-2 Flood Hazards.
Protect the public and reduce damage to property from flood hazards.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites adjacent to flood control levees.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-2.2)

Discretionary:

Prefer sites with 200 year flood protection. Candidate sites within the 200-year floodplain shall adhere to state law and the Yolo County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Candidate sites shall be designed to retain the storm water from a 100-year storm.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-2.1)

Candidate sites near flood control levees shall not have any permanent improvements within 50-feet of the toe of the flood control levee.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-2.2, Action HS-A14)

Candidate sites near flood control levees shall not have any of the following within 500 feet of the toe of the flood control levee; unlined excavations, below grade septic leach systems, water, gas, or oil wells.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-2.2, Action HS-A15)

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the flood control and protection policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-2.5)

3.3.2 Environmental Impacts

Goal CO-1 Natural Open Space.
Provide a diverse, connected and accessible network of open space, to enhance natural resources and their appropriate use.

Avoidance:

Avoid state and county parks, preserves and other designated scenic, natural or recreational areas to the extent possible.
Data Sources: Yolo County Parks Division; USGS topographic maps

Avoid designated threatened and endangered species habitat to the extent possible.
Data Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Discretionary:

Candidate sites should not conflict with recreational trails and open space corridors that link communities and parks throughout the county.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-1.2)

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the natural open space policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General plan (Policy CO-1.13)

Prefer sites that maximize distance to state and county parks, preserves and other designated scenic, natural or recreational areas; maximize distance to threatened and endangered species habitat.
Data Sources: Yolo County Parks Division; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; USGS topographic maps

Goal CO-2 Biological Resources.
Protect and enhance biological resources through the conservation, maintenance, and restoration of key habitat areas and corresponding connections that represent the diverse geography, topography, biological communities, and ecological integrity of the landscape.

Avoidance:

Candidate sites should avoid high priority conservation areas.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-2.2)

Candidate sites should avoid areas with blue oak and mixed oak woodlands, native grassland prairies, wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitat, agricultural lands, heritage valley oak trees, remnant valley oak groves, and roadside tree rows.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-2.3)

Candidate Sites should avoid areas that would cause adverse impacts to wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-2.38)

Discretionary:

Candidate sites should avoid areas within 2100 feet of California tiger salamander breeding ponds or apply mitigation measures.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy_CO-2.40)

Candidate sites should avoid areas to the greatest extent feasible that impact species listed under the State or federal Endangered Species Acts, or species identified as special-status by the resource agencies, or apply mitigation measures.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-2.41)

Candidate sites should avoid areas that impact Swainson hawk foraging habitat or apply mitigation measures.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-2.42)

Goal CO-4 Cultural Resources.
Preserve and protect cultural resources within the County.

Avoidance:

Candidate sites will not interfere with important cultural resources
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-4.1)

Candidate sites should not interfere with local tribal heritage sites.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-4.11)

Avoid designated state/county historical, cultural, and archeological sites to the extent possible.
Data Source: Yolo County Planning Department maps

Discretionary:

Candidate should avoid area with Native American archaeological and cultural resources or apply mitigation measures to the maximum extent feasible.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CO-4.13)

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the cultural resource policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General plan (Policy CO-4.14)

Prefer sites with the greatest distance to designated historical, cultural, and archeological sites.
Data Source: Yolo County Planning Department maps

Goal HS-7 Noise Compatibility.
Protect people from the harmful effects of excessive noise.

Discretionary:

Candidate sites will be compatible with the current and projected noise environment.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-7.1)

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the noise policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General plan (Policy HS-7.2)

Candidate sites will have minimized transportation corridors leading to and from the site that impact sensitive land uses.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-7.5)

3.3.3 Socioeconomic Impacts

Goal LU-2. Agricultural Preservation.
Preserve farm land and expand opportunities for related business and infrastructure to ensure a strong local agricultural economy.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites on prime agricultural land zoned A-P, A-E, A-1 and AGI.
Data Source: Yolo County Planning and Public Works

Discretionary:

Candidate sites that coincide with Williamson Act contract should phase development to avoid contract cancelation where feasible.
Data Source: Yolo County general Plan (Policy LU-2.5)

Candidate sites should allow interim agricultural use on undeveloped areas.
Data Source: Yolo County general Plan (Policy LU-2.6)

Prefer lands zoned industrial or Public/Quasi-Public.
Data Source: Yolo County Planning and Public Works

Goal LU-3. Growth Management.
Manage growth to preserve and enhance Yolo County's agriculture, environment, rural setting and small town character.

Discretionary:

Avoid sites that would result in conflicts and/or incompatibilities between land uses.
Data Source: Yolo County general Plan (Policy LU-3.5)

Goal LU-5. Equitable Land Use Decisions.
Ensure inclusion, fair treatment and equitable outcomes in local land use decisions and regulations.

Discretionary:

Candidate sites should minimize impact to any one group of residents because of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, socio-economic status, or other arbitrary factor.
Data Source Yolo County General Plan (Policy LU-5.1)

Goal CC-1. Preservation of Rural Character.
Ensure that the rural character of the County is protected and enhanced, including the unique and distinct character of the unincorporated communities.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites that would visually disturb ridgelines and hillsides.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CC-1.10)

Avoid sites that would obscure, detract from, or negatively affect the quality of views from designated scenic roadways or scenic highways.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CC-1.12)

Discretionary:

Where possible, avoid sites with landmarks and icons that contribute to the identity and character of the rural area.
Data Source: Yolo County general Plan (Policy CC-1.4)

Goal CI-3. Service Thresholds.
Balance the preservation of community and rural values with a safe and efficient circulation system.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites that would result in worse than Level of Service (LOS) C for roadways and intersections in the unincorporated county except as described in the General Plan for specific roadways.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy CI-3.1)

Goal AG-1. Preservation of Agriculture.
Preserve and defend agriculture as fundamental to the identity of Yolo County,

Avoidance:

Avoid sites that would divide agricultural land.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy AG-1.3)

Discretionary:

Prefer sites that do not convert agricultural land or open space.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy AG—1.5)

Goal AG-6. Delta Agriculture.
Enhance agriculture in the Clarksburg area to complement the broader values of the Delta region.

Discretionary:

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the agricultural policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General plan (Policy AG-6.3)

Goal ED-1. Economic Diversity.
Diversify the local economy to provide substantial and sustainable long-term growth that will benefit businesses, residents and local government.

Discretionary:

Expansion of the existing YCCL should be evaluated instead of a new site.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy ED-1.12)

3.3.4 Legal Issues

Goal HS-4 Hazardous Materials. Protect the community and the environment from hazardous materials and waste.

Avoidance:

Avoid sites near areas of sensitive uses, residentially designated land uses; hospitals, nursing/convalescent homes, and similar board and care facilities; hotels and lodging; schools and day care centers; and neighborhood parks.
Data Source: Yolo county General Plan (Action HS-A46)

Discretionary:

Candidate sites will minimize exposure to the community and environment to the harmful effects of hazardous materials and waste
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-4.1)

Goal HS-5 Airport Operations.
Protect the community from the risks associated with airport operations and protect airports from the economic impacts of encroachment from incompatible land uses.

Discretionary:

Ensure sites within the vicinity of airports are compatible with airport restrictions and operations.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-5.1)

Ensure sites near commercial and public use airports are consistent with setbacks, height, and land use restrictions as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments Airport Land Use Commission. Ensure that sites proximate to private airstrips addresses compatibility issues.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-5.2)

Ensure sites are compatible with airport safety zones
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-5.3)

Sites within the Delta Primary Zone should not conflict with the airport policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
Data Source: Yolo County General Plan (Policy HS-5.4)

3.4 DISPOSAL FACILITY SITING PROCESS

Given the extensive permitted disposal capacity in Yolo County (approximately 70 years remaining as of 2012), the county will not seek any specific sites for new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities at this time. At such time that remaining permitted disposal capacity falls

below the minimum 15-year requirement, and/or Yolo County otherwise determines that the YCCL cannot meet the needs of the community, the county will plan for the identification and development of new or expanded disposal facilities using the general steps outlined below. A private sector disposal facility proponent may or may not choose to perform these steps; however, any proponent attempting to site a disposal facility in Yolo County must still prepare adequate CEQA documentation and obtain a Siting Element amendment (discussed further in Section 4), local land use permits, and solid waste facility permits.

1. Design and implement a public participation strategy that provides for regular public input throughout the siting process. Elements of a successful strategy may include: regular public forums to solicit input on siting criteria, the siting process, and specific site(s) information; a newsletter or other regular medium for reporting progress in the siting effort; news media coordination; and central clearinghouse for accurate and consistent information.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Support by the Waste Advisory Committee.

2. Update the exclusionary criteria to include new or revised siting requirements from federal and/or state regulators as they may be promulgated.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division.

3. Review the application of exclusionary criteria (see Section 4) to ensure that the most current data have been used to apply those criteria. Revise the general area maps as appropriate.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Support by the Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works.

4. Identify candidate sites within the remaining general areas using avoidance criteria, good planning and solid waste engineering principles, and field reconnaissance.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Technical assistance as necessary.

5. With the input of county staff, the Waste Advisory Committee, and general public, update the discretionary criteria list to reflect any changes in local policies, planning guidelines, and/or community concerns.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division.

6. Assign weighting factors to the discretionary criteria and develop a numerical scoring and ranking process.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Support by the Waste Advisory Committee.

7. Apply the discretionary criteria to the candidate landfill sites, score and rank sites, and identify the site(s) that maximize(s) consistency with the discretionary criteria.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Support by the Waste Advisory Committee.

8. Perform a "fatal flaw" analysis on the top ranked sites to determine if there are any site-specific hydrologic, geologic, or environmental conditions that would preclude a site from further consideration.

   Responsible party: Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division. Technical assistance as necessary.

9. If technically, economically, and politically feasible, initiate preliminary design, CEQA compliance, site acquisition, local land use and solid waste facility permitting, and final site design/development.

   Responsible parties: Board of Supervisors; Yolo County Department of Environmental Health (local enforcement agency); Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Integrated Waste Management Division and Planning Division; Technical assistance as necessary.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the general flow of this landfill siting process.

Given recent experiences in other communities, the site selection process may take about one to two years; site acquisition, CEQA compliance, and permitting about three to five years; and initial site development about one year. Timing will depend largely on the level of public opposition, willingness of land owners, CEQA compliance requirements, and physical conditions of the selected landfill site.

4 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL AREAS

This section documents the application of the exclusionary criteria defined in Section 3 to identify general areas of Yolo County that are potentially suited for more detailed landfill site search. The procedure for future amendments to this Siting Element is also described.

4.1 APPLICATION OF EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA

The exclusionary criteria described in Section 3 were applied to all of Yolo County to identify and screen out those areas least suited to new or expanded landfill site search. Mapping was performed using either the Yolo County geographic information system (GIS), Yolo County 2030 General Plan, or previously prepared maps from the 1995 Siting Element. Figures 4-1 through 46 illustrate the application of the exclusionary criteria. These remaining areas will become the primary search areas for new or expanded disposal sites and the application of avoidance and discretionary criteria at such time that a new or expanded site is required. Given limitations in available data and margins of error due to the large scale of source maps, it will be important to carefully reapply these exclusionary criteria to any future candidate sites to confirm that the sites meet regulators' minimum requirements.

Figure	Description	Data Source(s)
4-1	Airport safety zones	1995 Siting Element (USGS quadrangle maps, airport managers, Federal Aviation Administration)
4-2	100-year floodplains	Yolo County GIS
4-3	Wetlands	Yolo County GIS
4-4	Holocene faults	Yolo County 2030 General Plan
4-5	Seismic unstable areas	1995 Siting Element (Soil survey maps; Department of Water Resources well log data for 1973, 1977, and 1986)
4-6	Shallow groundwater areas	1995 Siting Element (Department of Water Resources well log data for 1973, 1977, and 1986)

4.1.1 Airport Safety Zones

All airports in Yolo County with the exception of the U.C. Davis Airport were found to accept jet aircraft on an infrequent basis; therefore, 10,000-foot buffers (per RCRA Subtitle D requirements) were applied around the runways. A 5,000-foot buffer was applied to the UCD Airport runway. The 10,000-foot buffer around the Sacramento Metropolitan Airport was found to impinge on the eastern boundary of Yolo County.

4.1.2 100-Year Floodplain

The 100-year floodplain map includes areas where base flood elevations and flood hazard factors both have and have not been determined (i.e., flood zone designations A, AO, AE, and AH). Levee-protected areas are not included in the floodplain map.

4.1.3 Wetlands

The data source for wetlands mapping is from the Yolo County Natural Heritage Program JPA. As illustrated, Yolo County wetlands also correspond with areas subject to flooding.

4.1.4 Holocene Faults

The data source for Holocene faults on Figure 4-4 is from the Yolo County 2030 General Plan and is considered approximate. Given the very large scale of this map, precise translation for the Siting Element maps was not possible. As candidate landfill sites are reconnoitered in the future, they will need to be carefully scrutinized for the presence of Holocene faulting. It must also be noted that the Geology Department at UCD, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the California Division of Mines and Geology continue to research the existence of certain blind thrust faults on the west side of the Sacramento Valley including western Yolo County. Because active blind thrust faults are potentially capable of significant seismic events, any candidate landfill site identified in the western county will require careful analysis[1] of the design for protection from possible blind thrust fault activity.

4.1.5 Unstable Areas

The data source for unstable areas is the 1995 Siting Element. The county has defined this criterion specifically as those areas prone to liquefaction. For the purposes of this Siting Element, liquefaction-prone areas were defined as locations with sandy subsurface soils (i.e., subsurface soil texture code 1 (gravels), 2 (sand, loamy sand), 3 (coarse sandy loam, and 4 (soil codes Tb, Tc, Td, and Tf only; sandy loams)) and depth to groundwater less than five feet. Sandy gravel and gravel deposits along Putah and Cache Creeks were also included as liquefaction-prone areas regardless of depth to groundwater. Figure 4-5 illustrates the location of sandy subsurface soils and occurrence of shallow groundwater. This approach should only be considered a rough approximation of liquefaction-prone areas in Yolo County. As candidate landfill sites are reconnoitered in the future, they will need to be carefully scrutinized for susceptibility to liquefaction and other forms of geologic instability. See Shallow Groundwater Areas, below, for a discussion on the limitations of groundwater data.

Areas susceptible to landsliding have not been eliminated at this point. The areas most susceptible to slides in Yolo County are shale and mudstone (e.g., Franciscan formations) and weathered ultramafic rocks that have been uplifted and tilted in the western county. These landslide-prone areas tend to be of a shallow-seated nature, that is, primarily surface features rather than large-scale, mass movements. Shallow-seated landslides are not necessarily a fatal flaw for identifying landfill sites. In fact, they can be desirable because they may be easily excavated and provide a good source of low permeability liner and cover material for the landfill. The ability to excavate or engineer such landslides will be very site-specific. For these reasons, landslide-prone areas of the western county are not excluded at this time will be reconsidered at the point of candidate landfill sites identification.

4.1.6 Shallow Groundwater Areas

The data source for the shallow groundwater areas is the 1995 Siting Element. Shallow groundwater areas in Yolo County were identified using historical well log data from the Department of Water Resources. Due to data management limitations, three particularly high

[1] It is believed a blind thrust fault located west of Davis was responsible for the destruction of Winters in 1892.

groundwater years were selected: 1973, 1977, and 1986. The months of typically highest groundwater (February, March, and April) were then selected within those three years. This method provides a reasonable approximation of "highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater" consistent with CCR Title 27 requirements. Figure 4-6 illustrates the location of those wells exhibiting groundwater depths of five feet or less within the reference months/years. Groundwater contour data were not available at the time of Siting Element preparation; therefore, these well locations provide only a rough indication of general areas susceptible to shallow groundwater conditions. It should also be noted that areas west of the Capay Valley and Winters and the area between Dunnigan and the Capay Valley have few groundwater monitoring wells. Given these limitations, on-site groundwater conditions will require careful measurement at the point where candidate landfill sites are being evaluated.

4.2 AMENDMENTS TO THE SITING ELEMENT

PRC section 41721.5 specifies the process by which the Yolo County Siting Element may be amended to consider and incorporate new, expanded, or modified disposal facilities as they may be proposed in the future. In summary, the proponent for development of a disposal facility in Yolo County may initiate the process by submitting a site identification and description (proposal for amendment) to the Yolo County Board of Supervisors. If the description is deemed complete by the Board, the-county will then submit the description to the four incorporated cities of Yolo County within 20 days. Each jurisdiction must then act to approve or disapprove the proposed amendment to the Siting Element within 90 days provided that there is sufficient information and documentation to meet the requirements of CEQA and it does not violate any other state or local requirement. To amend the Element, approval is needed by the county and a majority of the cities containing a majority of the population of the incorporated area. A jurisdiction may only move to disapprove the Siting Element if there is substantial evidence in the record that the amendment to the Element would cause one or more significant adverse impacts.

Upon majority approval, the project will then be forwarded to the host jurisdiction to initiate the local planning requirements of that community and initiate the Solid Waste Facility Permit process.

5 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

CalRecycle requires each county to provide for a minimum of 15 years of permitted solid waste disposal capacity (CCR, Title 14, §18755(a)). As documented in Section 2, Yolo County far exceeds this minimum requirement with an estimated 70 years remaining capacity. Nonetheless, Yolo County recognizes the importance of identifying a diversified disposal strategy to maintain long-term capacity. This section describes the county's disposal capacity maintenance program.

5.1 PROGRAM FOR LONG-TERM CAPACITY MAINTENANCE

The long-term disposal capacity maintenance program for Yolo County is a diversified one. The county maintains several approaches so if one option becomes unworkable, the county will have back-up programs to draw upon. The six facets of the long-term capacity maintenance program are described below. Section 5.2 presents the schedule for executing this program.

5.1.1 Local Adoption and CalRecycle Approval of the Siting Element

Upon completion, this Element will be incorporated into the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The CIWMP will serve as the primary solid waste planning document for Yolo County. As such, the Siting Element of the CIWMP identifies policies, criteria for consideration, and the basic process for new or expanded disposal facility siting in Yolo County.

5.1.2 Continued Use of the Yolo County Central Landfill

Yolo County currently relies on the Yolo County Central Landfill for providing MSW disposal capacity. The Yolo County Department of Planning and Public Works, Division of Integrated Waste Management will continue to operate the facility as the principal disposal site for county solid wastes that cannot otherwise be economically reduced, reused, recycled, or composted. The county will continue to monitor changes in remaining permitted capacity and explore options to expand Yolo County Central Landfill or explore development of new disposal sites as necessary and permittable.

5.1.3 Planning for Future New Landfill Siting

Should the remaining permitted disposal capacity fall below the minimum 15-year requirement, and should the county determine that expansion of the Yolo County Central Landfill is not feasible or desirable, the county will plan for the identification and potential development of a new disposal site. The basic steps of this process are outlined in Section 3.

5.1.4 Dialogue with Neighboring Jurisdictions on Potential Regional Solutions

Yolo County will participate in discussions regarding potential regional solid waste management programs that are mutually convenient and beneficial.

5.1.5 Consideration of Expanded Waste Reduction and Recovery

Yolo County believes that waste reduction and recovery is ultimately the most effective means of assuring long-term disposal capacity for the county. Through the cities' and county's SRREs, Yolo County has identified aggressive waste diversion programs. The key elements of those programs are summarized in the Summary Plan. As part of the annual reporting process, the county and cities will assess their waste diversion plans for opportunities to improve waste diversion activities so as to minimize the amount of waste requiring disposal. Should other

disposal strategies be unable to provide the minimum 15-year capacity requirements, the county and cities will consider expanded waste reduction and recovery activities to conserve remaining capacity. These activities could include: accelerating implementation schedules for certain selected programs; expanding the capacity and/or types of materials to be handled through recycling programs; implementation of contingency programs (e.g., centralized materials recovery facility); or the addition of new programs to increase recovery.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The maintenance of long-term disposal capacity is a high priority for Yolo County. The county has therefore developed a schedule that is as detailed as possible given information available at this time. Table 5-1 summarizes the required tasks, responsible parties, timing, and revenue sources for the implementation of the Yolo County disposal capacity maintenance program.

Table 5-1
Schedule for the Yolo County
Disposal Capacity Maintenance Strategy

Program	Task	Responsible Party(ies)	Approximate Timing	Revenue Sources
Countywide Siting Element	Prepare the Siting Element	County Integrated Waste Management Division, Waste Advisory Committee	3rd quarter 2012	County Sanitation Enterprise Fund[a]
	Cities and county adopt the Siting Element	City Councils, Board of Supervisors	3rd quarter 2012	N/A
	CalRecycle approval of the Element and CIWMP	CA Integrated Waste Management Board	4th quarter 2012	N/A
	Annual review of the Siting Element for adequacy	Integrated Waste Management Division, Waste Advisory Committee	Annually after state approval	County Sanitation Enterprise Fund
Yolo County Central Landfill	Ongoing use of YCCL	County Integrated Waste Management Division	Ongoing	County Sanitation Enterprise Fund
	Monitor YCCL, remaining capacity	Same	Ongoing	N/A
	Evaluate YCCL, expansion as necessary and permittable	Same	As 15-year minimum requirement is approached	County Sanitation Enterprise Fund
	Close YCCL modules as capacity expires and additional expansion are unfeasible or otherwise undesirable	Same	As specified in closure/post-closure maintenance plan	Closure/post-closure maintenance funds

[a] County Sanitation Enterprise Fund monies are derived from tipping fees collected at the Yolo County Central Landfill

Table 5-1(cont.)
Schedule for the Yolo County
Disposal Capacity Maintenance Strategy

Program	Task	Responsible Party(ies)	Approximate Timing	Revenue Sources
Future Landfill Siting	Initiate new siting effort (tasks outlined in Section 3)	Project proponent	As 15-year min. requirement is approached and further expansions are unfeasible, or as otherwise proposed.	Enterprise Fund if county proponent; private sector funds if private proponent
	Select site	Project proponent	Years 1 – 2 from start	Same
	Amend Siting Element with cities and county approval	Project proponent, Board of Supervisors, City Councils	Years 1 – 2 from start	Same
	CEQA documentation, acquisition, design and permitting	Project proponent, land use regulator, LEA, CalRecycle	Years 4 – 7 from start	To be determined

Table 5-1(cont.)
Schedule for the Yolo County
Disposal Capacity Maintenance Strategy

Program	Task	Responsible Party(ies)	Approximate Timing	Revenue Sources
Future Landfill Siting(cont.)	Final go/no-go decisions	Project proponent	Years 4 – 7 from start	To be determined
	If go, initial site development	Project proponent	Years 5 – 8 from start	To be determined
Dialogue with Neighboring Jurisdictions	Ongoing participation in discussions for potential regional programs/facilities	Solid waste managers of participating jurisdictions	Ongoing	N/A
Expanded Waste Reduction and Recovery	Annually assess diversion programs for maximum feasible diversion opportunities	County Integrated Waste Management Division, city agencies	Annually	County Sanitation Enterprise Fund, city funds
	Monitor disposal capacity needs	County Integrated Waste Management Division,	Ongoing	N/A
	Implement additional/expanded programs as necessary	County Integrated Waste Management Division, city agencies	Ongoing	Dependent on selected course of action

Disposal Tonnage Projection for Yolo County Siting Element

Givens:

YCCL historical disposal tonnage (from BOE reports)
Population projections from california Department of Finance http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/interim/view.php
2012 UCD disposal at the Yolo County Central Landfill = 6278 tons

Assumptions:

Currently YCCL receives some out-of-county waste, that proportion will continue until landfill closes
2012 UCD diposal tonnage is representative and growth rate will match Yolo County population growth in future
Ingnore UCD's zero waste plan (conservative)
Remaining capacity (fiscal year ending June 2011) = 23,696,310 tons
Use average annual per capita disosal and population projections to estimate landfill life
Ignore AB 341 recycling mandate (conservative)

YCCL TONNAGE DATA

Fiscal Year Ending in June of	Population	Total Waste Disposed (tons)	Waste Disposed per Capita
2008	194,734	175,315	0.9003
2009	197,849	197,239	0.9969
2010	200,963	200,597	0.9982
2011	203,050	178934.91	0.8812

Average	0.9442	tons/cap
UCD Tonnage (20122)	6278	
Per capita disposal for UCD Tonnage	0.031	tons/cap
Total Average Disposal Per Capita	**0.9748**	**tons/cap**

LANDFILL LIFE

Fiscal Year Ending in June of	Beginning capacity (tons)	Population	Capacity Used (tons)
2011	23,696,310	203,050	197,924
2012	23,498,386	205,136	199,958
2013	23,298,428	207,223	201,992
2014	23,096,436	209,309	204,026
2015	22,892,411	211,396	206,060
2016	22,686,351	213,753	208,357
2017	22,477,994	216,110	210,655
2018	22,267,339	218,467	212,952
2019	22,054,387	220,824	215,250
2020	21,839,137	223,181	217,547
2021	21,621,590	225,665	219,968
2022	21,401,621	228,149	222,389
2023	21,179,232	230,633	224,811
2024	20,954,421	233,116	227,232
2025	20,727,190	235,600	229,653
2026	20,497,537	238,564	232,542
2027	20,264,995	241,528	235,431
2028	20,029,564	244,492	238,321
2029	19,791,243	247,456	241,210
2030	19,550,033	250,420	244,099
2031	19,305,934	253,307	246,912
2032	19,059,022	256,193	249,726
2033	18,809,296	259,080	252,539
2034	18,556,756	261,966	255,353
2035	18,301,403	264,852	258,166
2036	18,043,237	267,137	260,394
2037	17,782,843	269,422	262,621
2038	17,520,223	271,707	264,848
2039	17,255,375	273,991	267,075
2040	16,988,300	276,276	269,302
2041	16,718,998	278,146	271,125
2042	16,447,873	280,016	272,948
2043	16,174,925	281,887	274,771
2044	15,900,154	283,757	276,594
2045	15,623,560	285,627	278,417
2046	15,345,144	287,738	280,475
2047	15,064,669	289,849	282,533
2048	14,782,137	291,961	284,591
2049	14,497,546	294,072	286,649
2050	14,210,897	296,183	288,707
2051	13,922,190	299,145	291,594
2052	13,630,597	302,137	294,510
2053	13,336,087	305,158	297,455
2054	13,038,632	308,210	300,429
2055	12,738,203	311,292	303,434
2056	12,434,769	314,405	306,468
2057	12,128,301	317,549	309,533
2058	11,818,768	320,724	312,628
2059	11,506,140	323,931	315,754
2060	11,190,386	327,171	318,912
2061	10,871,474	330,442	322,101
2062	10,549,373	333,747	325,322
2063	10,224,051	337,084	328,575
2064	9,895,476	340,455	331,861
2065	9,563,615	343,860	335,180
2066	9,228,436	347,298	338,531
2067	8,889,904	350,771	341,917
2068	8,547,988	354,279	345,336
2069	8,202,652	357,822	348,789
2070	7,853,863	361,400	352,277
2071	7,501,585	365,014	355,800
2072	7,145,786	368,664	359,358
2073	6,786,428	372,351	362,951
2074	6,423,476	376,074	366,581
2075	6,056,895	379,835	370,247

POPULATION DATA

YEAR	Percent Increase/yr	Population	DOF County Projections
1995		149,400	
1996	1.54%	151,700	
1997	1.32%	153,700	
1998	1.17%	155,500	
1999	1.29%	157,500	
2000	7.82%	169,818	169,818
2001	1.83%	172,933	
2002	1.80%	176,047	
2003	1.77%	179,162	
2004	1.74%	182,276	
2005	1.71%	185,391	185,391
2006	1.68%	188,505	
2007	1.65%	191,620	
2008	1.63%	194,734	
2009	1.60%	197,849	
2010	1.57%	200,963	200,963
2011	1.04%	203,050	
2012	1.03%	205,136	
2013	1.02%	207,223	
2014	1.01%	209,309	
2015	1.00%	211,396	211,396
2016	1.11%	213,753	
2017	1.10%	216,110	
2018	1.09%	218,467	
2019	1.08%	220,824	
2020	1.07%	223,181	223,181
2021	1.11%	225,665	
2022	1.10%	228,149	
2023	1.09%	230,633	
2024	1.08%	233,116	
2025	1.07%	235,600	235,600
2026	1.26%	238,564	
2027	1.24%	241,528	
2028	1.23%	244,492	
2029	1.21%	247,456	
2030	1.20%	250,420	250,420
2031	1.15%	253,307	
2032	1.14%	256,193	
2033	1.13%	259,080	
2034	1.11%	261,966	
2035	1.10%	264,852	264,852
2036	0.86%	267,137	
2037	0.86%	269,422	
2038	0.85%	271,707	
2039	0.84%	273,991	
2040	0.83%	276,276	276,276
2041	0.68%	278,146	
2042	0.67%	280,016	
2043	0.67%	281,887	
2044	0.66%	283,757	
2045	0.66%	285,627	285,627
2046	0.74%	287,738	
2047	0.73%	289,849	
2048	0.73%	291,961	
2049	0.72%	294,072	
2050	0.72%	296,183	296,183
2051	1.00%	299,145	
2052	1.00%	302,137	
2053	1.00%	305,158	
2054	1.00%	308,210	
2055	1.00%	311,292	
2056	1.00%	314,405	
2057	1.00%	317,549	
2058	1.00%	320,724	
2059	1.00%	323,931	

2076	5,686,649	383,633	373,949
2077	5,312,699	387,470	377,689
2078	4,935,011	391,344	381,466
2079	4,553,545	395,258	385,280
2080	4,168,265	399,210	389,133
2081	3,779,132	403,203	393,024
2082	3,386,107	407,235	396,955
2083	2,989,153	411,307	400,924
2084	2,588,229	415,420	404,933
2085	2,183,295	419,574	408,983
2086	1,774,312	423,770	413,073
2087	1,361,240	428,008	417,203
2088	944,037	432,288	421,375
2089	522,661	436,611	425,589
2090	97,072	440,977	97,072

2060	1.00%	327,171
2061	1.00%	330,442
2062	1.00%	333,747
2063	1.00%	337,084
2064	1.00%	340,455
2065	1.00%	343,860
2066	1.00%	347,298
2067	1.00%	350,771
2068	1.00%	354,279
2069	1.00%	357,822
2070	1.00%	361,400
2071	1.00%	365,014
2072	1.00%	368,664
2073	1.00%	372,351
2074	1.00%	376,074
2075	1.00%	379,835
2076	1.00%	383,633
2077	1.00%	387,470
2078	1.00%	391,344
2079	1.00%	395,258
2080	1.00%	399,210
2081	1.00%	403,203
2082	1.00%	407,235
2083	1.00%	411,307
2084	1.00%	415,420
2085	1.00%	419,574
2086	1.00%	423,770
2087	1.00%	428,008
2088	1.00%	432,288
2089	1.00%	436,611
2090	1.00%	440,977
2091	1.00%	445,386
2092	1.00%	449,840
2093	1.00%	454,339
2094	1.00%	458,882
2095	1.00%	463,471
2096	1.00%	468,106
2097	1.00%	472,787
2098	1.00%	477,515
2099	1.00%	482,290
2100	1.00%	487,113

APPENDIX B:

YOLO COUNTY 2030 GENERAL PLAN: LAND USE POLICIES

Policy LU-2.5:
Where planned growth would occur on lands under Williamson Act contract, ensure that development is phased to avoid the need for contract cancellation, where feasible. (DEIR MM AG-2)

Policy LU-2.6:
Encourage interim agricultural production on farmland designated for future development, prior to the start of construction, to reduce the potential for pest vectors, weeds, and fire hazards.

Policy LU-3.5:
Avoid or minimize conflicts and/or incompatibilities between land uses.

Policy LU-5.1
Balance land use decisions and land use burdens countywide so that there is not a disproportionate impact to any one group of residents because of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, socio-economic status, or other arbitrary factor.

Policy CC-1.4:
Identify and preserve, where possible, landmarks and icons which contribute to the identity and character of the rural areas.

Policy CC-1.10:
Protect existing ridgelines and hillsides from visually incompatible development.

Policy CC-1.12:
Preserve and enhance the scenic quality of the County's rural roadway system. Prohibit projects and activities that would obscure, detract from, or negatively affect the quality of views from designated scenic roadways or scenic highways.

Policy CI-3.1:
Maintain Level of Service (LOS) C or better for roadways and intersections in the unincorporated county. In no case shall land use be approved that would either result in worse than LOS C conditions, or require additional improvements to maintain the required level of service, except as specified below. The intent of this policy is to consider level of service as a limit on the planned capacity of the County's roadways.

A. Interstate 5 (County Road 6 to Interstate 505) – LOS D is acceptable to the County, assuming that one additional auxiliary lane is constructed in each direction through this segment. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from planned development. LOS D is anticipated by Caltrans according to the Interstate 5 Transportation Concept Report 1996 to 2016 (Caltrans, April 1997).

B. Interstate 5 (Interstate 505 to Woodland City Limit) – LOS D is acceptable to the County. LOS D is anticipated by Caltrans according to the Interstate 5 Transportation Concept Report 1996 to 2016 (Caltrans, April 1997).

C. Interstate 5 (Woodland City Limit to Sacramento County Line) – LOS F is acceptable to the County. The County will secure a fair share towards intersection improvements from all feasible sources including planned development at the Elkhorn site. LOS C is anticipated by Caltrans according to the State Route 99 and Interstate 5 Corridor System Management Plan (Caltrans, May 2009).

D. Interstate 80 (Davis City Limit to West Sacramento City Limit) – LOS F is acceptable to the County. LOS F is anticipated by Caltrans according to the Interstate 80 and Capital City Freeway Corridor System Management Plan (Caltrans, May 2009).

E. State Route 16 (County Road 78 to County Road 85B) – LOS D is acceptable.

F. State Route 16 (County Road 85B to County Road 21A) – LOS E is acceptable.

G. State Route 16 (County Road 21A to Interstate 505) – LOS D is acceptable, assuming that this segment is widened to four lanes with intersection improvements appropriate for an arterial roadway. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from planned development. Caltrans and the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians shall be encouraged to provide funding for the project.

H. State Route 16 (Interstate 505 to County Road 98) – LOS D is acceptable, assuming that passing lanes and appropriate intersection improvements are constructed. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources. Caltrans and the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians shall be encouraged to establish a funding mechanism to pay the remainder.

I. State Route 113 (Sutter County Line to County Road 102) – LOS F is acceptable to the County. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from planned development. LOS F is anticipated by Caltrans according to the State Route 113 Transportation Concept Report 1991-2019 (Caltrans, May 2000).

J. State Route 113 (County Road 102 to Woodland City Limits) – LOS D is acceptable.

K. State Route 128 (Interstate 505 to Napa County Line) – LOS D is acceptable.

L. Old River Road (Interstate 5 to West Sacramento City limits) – LOS D is acceptable.

M. South River Road (West Sacramento City Limit to the Freeport Bridge) – LOS D is acceptable.

N. County Road 6 (County Road 99W to the Tehama Colusa Canal) – LOS D is acceptable, assuming this segment is widened to four lanes. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources.

O. County Road 24 (County Road 95 to County Road 98 – LOS D is acceptable. (DEIR MM CI-2)

P. County Road 27 (County Road 98 to State Route 113 – LOS D is acceptable. (DEIR MM CI-2)

Q. County Road 31 (County Road 95 to County Road 98) – LOS D is acceptable. (DEIR MM CI-2)

R. County Road 32A (County Road 105 to Interstate 80) – LOS D is acceptable.

S. County Road 98 (County Road 29 to County Road 27) – LOS D is acceptable. (DEIR MM CI-2)

T. County Road 99W (County Road 2 to County Road 8) – LOS D is acceptable, assuming that this segment is widened to four lanes. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources. (DEIR MM CI-2)

U. County Road 102 (County Road 13 to County Road 17) – LOS D is acceptable, assuming that passing lanes and appropriate intersection improvements are constructed. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources. (DEIR MM CI-2)

V. County Road 102 (County Road 17 to the Woodland City Limit) - LOS E is acceptable, assuming that passing lanes and appropriate intersection improvements are constructed. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources. (DEIR MM CI-2)

W. County Road 102 (Woodland City Limit to Davis City Limit) – LOS D is acceptable assuming that passing lanes and appropriate intersection improvements are constructed. The County will secure a fair share towards these improvements from all feasible sources.

X. Additional exceptions to this policy may be allowed by the Board of Supervisors on a case-by-case basis, where reducing the level of service would result in a clear public benefit. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, the following:
    1. Preserving agriculture or open space land;
    2. Enhancing the agricultural economy;
    3. Preserving scenic roadways/highways;
    4. Preserving the rural character of the county;
    5. Avoiding adverse impacts to alternative transportation modes;
    6. Avoiding growth inducement; or
    7. Preserving downtown community environments.
    8. Where right-of-way constraints would make the improvements infeasible. (DEIR MM CI-2)

Policy AG-1.3:
Prohibit the division of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses.

Policy AG-1.5:
Strongly discourage the conversion of agricultural land for other uses. No lands shall be considered for redesignation from Agricultural or Open Space to another land use designation unless all of the following findings can be made:

A. There is a public need or net community benefit derived from the conversion of the land that outweighs the need to protect the land for long-term agricultural use.

B. There are no feasible alternative locations for the proposed project that are either designated for non-agricultural land uses or are less productive agricultural lands.

C. The use would not have a significant adverse effect on existing or potential agricultural activities on surrounding lands designated Agriculture.

Policy AG-2.1:
Protect areas identified as significantly contributing to groundwater recharge from uses that would reduce their ability to recharge or would threaten the quality of the underlying aquifers.

Policy AG-6.3:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable agricultural policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy ED-1.12:
Seek productive expansion and re-use of existing County assets, including the Yolo County Airport, old military facilities and the County landfill.

Policy CO-1.2:
Develop a connected system of recreational trails to link communities and parks throughout the county.

Policy CO-1.13:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable, natural open space policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy CO-2.2:
Focus conservation efforts on high priority conservation areas (core reserves) that consider and promote the protection and enhancement of species diversity and habitat values, and that contribute to sustainable landscapes connected to each other and to regional resources.

Policy CO-2.3:
Preserve and enhance those biological communities that contribute to the county's rich biodiversity including blue oak and mixed oak woodlands, native grassland prairies, wetlands, riparian areas, aquatic habitat, agricultural lands, heritage valley oak trees, remnant valley oak groves, and roadside tree rows.

Policy CO-2.38:
Avoid adverse impacts to wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites (e.g., nest sites, dens, spawning areas, breeding ponds). Preserve the functional value of movement corridors to ensure that essential habitat areas do not become isolated from one another due to the placement of either temporary or permanent barriers within the corridors. Encourage avoidance of nursery sites (e.g., nest sites, dens, spawning areas, breeding ponds) during periods when the sites are actively used and that nursery sites which are used repeatedly over time are preserved to the greatest feasible extent or fully mitigated if they cannot be avoided. (DEIR MM BIO-4a)

Policy CO-2.40:
Preserve grassland habitat within 2,100 feet of documented California tiger salamander breeding ponds or implement required mitigation (equivalent or more stringent) as imposed by appropriate agencies or through the County HCP/NCCP, to fully mitigate impacts consistent with local, State, and federal requirements. Implementation and funding of mitigation measures for projects that will be developed in phases over time may also be phased, with the applicable mitigation being implemented and funded prior to the final approval of each phase or sub-phase. (DEIR MM BIO-4c)

Policy CO-2.41:
Require that impacts to species listed under the State or federal Endangered Species Acts, or species identified as special-status by the resource agencies, be avoided to the greatest feasible extent. If avoidance is not possible, fully mitigate impacts consistent with applicable local, State, and Federal requirements. (DEIR MM BIO-5a)

Policy CO-2.42:
Projects that would impact Swainson's hawk foraging habitat shall participate in the Agreement Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat in Yolo County entered into by the CDFG and the Yolo County HIP/NCCP Joint Powers Agency, or satisfy other subsequent adopted mitigation requirements consistent with applicable local, State, and federal requirements. (DEIR MM BIO-5b)

Policy CO-4.1:
Identify and safeguard important cultural resources.

Policy CO-4.11:
Honor and respect local tribal heritage.

Policy CO-4.13:
Avoid or mitigate to the maximum extent feasible the impacts of development on Native American archaeological and cultural resources.

Policy CO-4.14:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable cultural resources policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy CO-5.9:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable water policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy CO-5.14:
Require that proposals to convert land to uses other than agriculture, open space, or habitat demonstrate that groundwater recharge will not be significantly diminished.

Policy HS-1.1:
Regulate land development to avoid unreasonable exposure to geologic hazards.

Policy HS-1.3:
Require environmental documents prepared in connection with CEQA to address seismic safety issues and to provide adequate mitigation for existing and potential hazards identified.

Policy HS-2.1:
Manage the development review process to protect people, structures, and personal property from unreasonable risk from flooding and flood hazards.

Policy HS-2.2:
Ensure and enhance the maintenance and integrity of flood control levees.

Policy HS-2.5:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable flood control and protection policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy HS-4.1:
Minimize exposure to the harmful effects of hazardous materials and waste.

Policy HS-5.1:
Ensure that land uses within the vicinity of airports are compatible with airport restrictions and operations.

Policy HS-5.2:
Ensure that new development near commercial and public use airports is consistent with setbacks, height, and land use restrictions as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments Airport Land Use Commission. Ensure that development proximate to private airstrips addresses compatibility issues. (DEIR MM HAZ-3)

Policy HS-5.3;
Respect and conservatively enforce airport safety zones as identified in airports CLUPs.

Policy HS-5.4:
Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure compatibility of permitted land use activities with applicable airport policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy HS-7.1
Ensure that existing and planned land uses are compatible with the current and projected noise environment. However, urban development generally experiences greater ambient (background) noise than rural areas. Increased density, as supported by the County in this General Plan, generally results in even greater ambient noise levels. It is the County's intent to meet specified indoor noise thresholds, and to create peaceful backyard living spaces where possible, but particular ambient outdoor thresholds may not always be achievable. Where residential growth is allowed pursuant to this general plan, these greater noise levels are acknowledged and accepted, notwithstanding the guidelines in Figure HS-7.

Policy HS-7.2:
Ensure the compatibility of permitted land use activities within the Primary Delta Zone with applicable noise policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.

Policy HS-7.5:
Minimize the impact of noise from transportation sources including roads, rail lines, and airports on nearby sensitive land uses.

Action HS-A14:
Require a minimum 50-foot setback for all permanent improvements from the toe of any flood control levee. (Policy HS-2.2) Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action HS-A15:
Restrict proposed land uses within 500 feet of the toe of any flood control levee, including but not limited to the items listed below, unless site-specific engineering evidence demonstrates an alternative action that would not jeopardize public health or safety:

- Prohibit permanent unlined excavations;
- Large underground spaces (such as basements, cellars, swimming pools, etc) must be engineered to withstand the uplift forces of shallow groundwater;
- Prohibit below-grade septic leach systems;
- Engineered specifications for buried utility conduits and wiring;
- Prohibit new water wells;
- Prohibit new gas or oil wells;
- Engineered specifications for levee penetrations; and
- Require landscape root barriers within 50 feet of the toe. (Policy HS-2.2)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action HS-A46:
Provide adequate separation between areas where hazardous materials are present and sensitive uses. The following land uses are considered sensitive receptors for the purpose of exposure to hazardous materials: residentially designated land uses; hospitals, nursing/convalescent homes, and similar board and care facilities; hotels and lodging; schools and day care centers; and neighborhood parks. Home occupation uses are excluded. (Policy HS-4.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

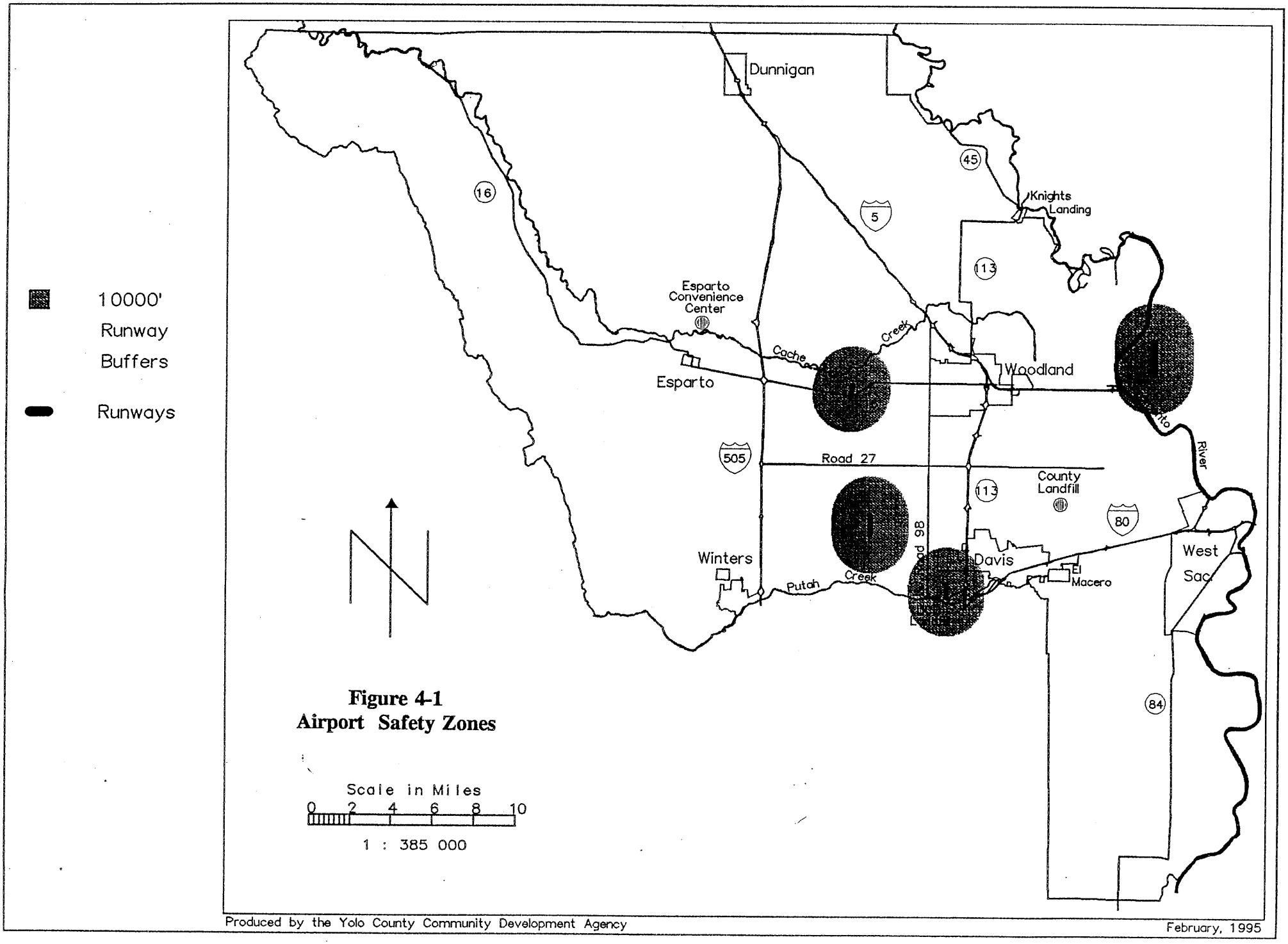
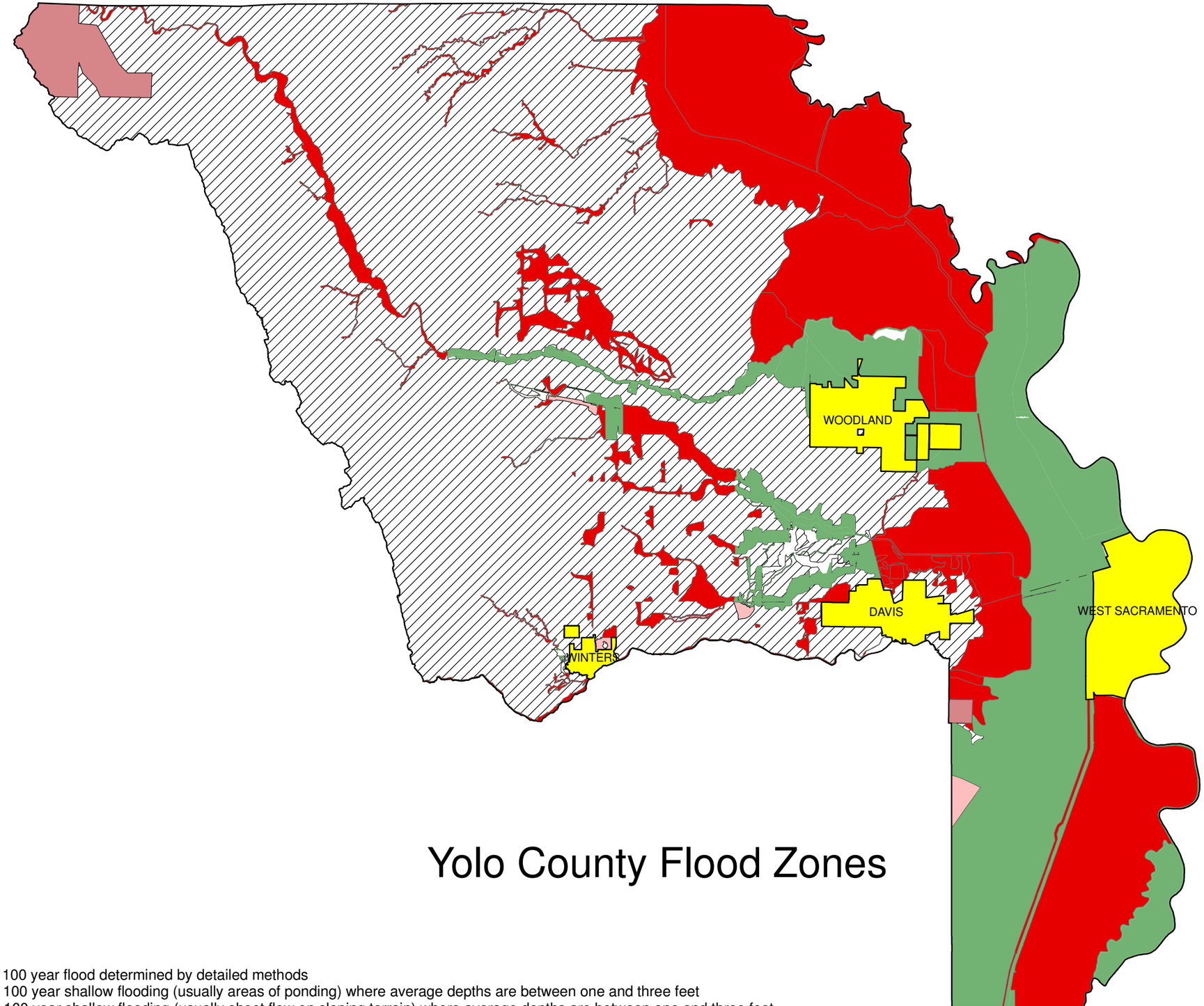


Figure 4-1
Airport Safety Zones

FIGURE 4-2

Legend

- City Boundaries
- Flood Zone A
- Flood Zone AE
- Flood Zone AH
- Flood Zone AO
- Flood Zone D
- Flood Zone X



Yolo County Flood Zones

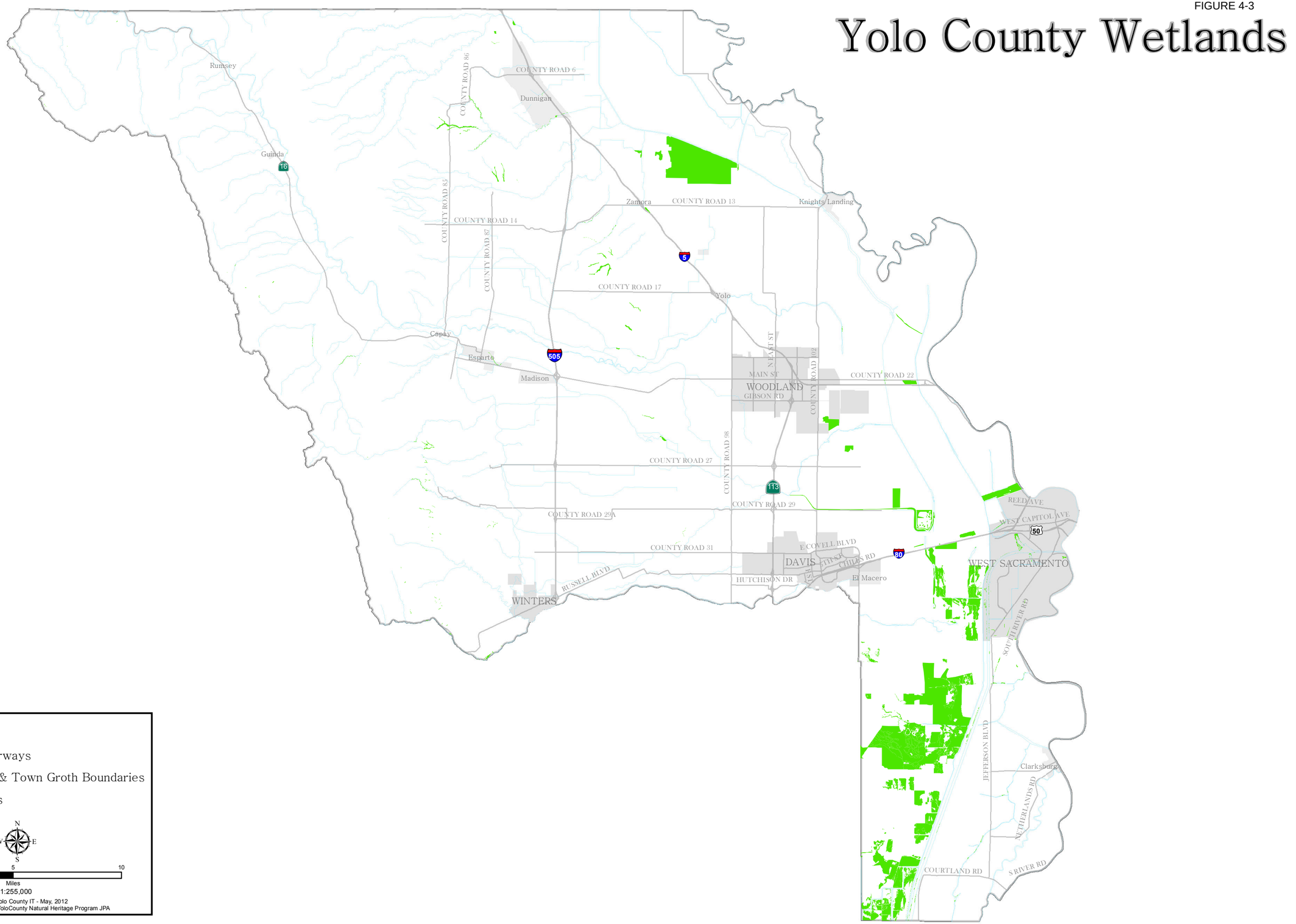
NOTES:

A : 100-year flood zone
AE : Areas subject to inundation by the 100 year flood determined by detailed methods
AH : Areas subject to inundation by the 100 year shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between one and three feet
AO : Areas subject to inundation by the 100 year shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet
D : Areas of undetermined but possible flood hazards
X : Not included in a flood hazard area

N
W E
S

FIGURE 4-3

Yolo County Wetlands



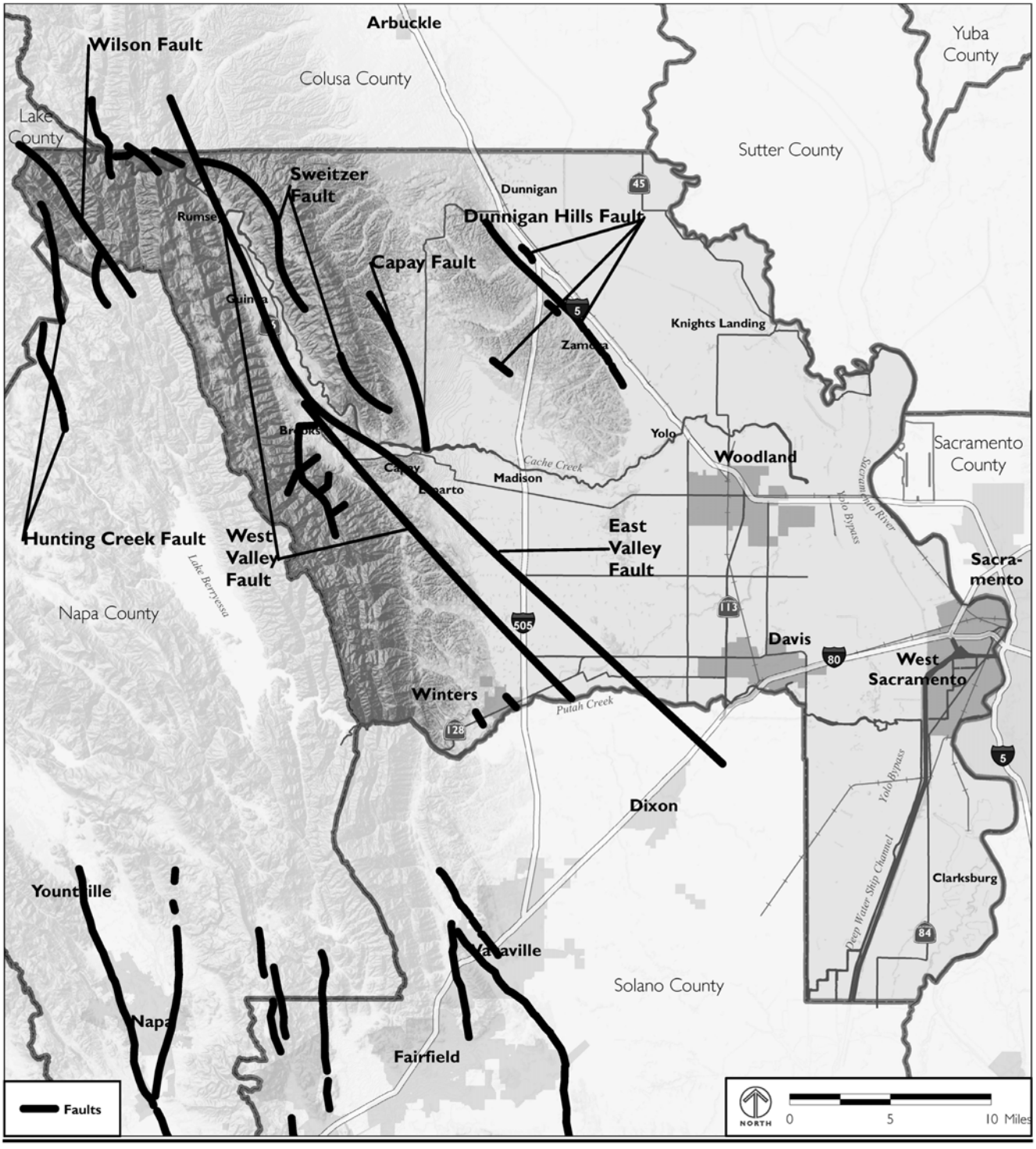
Wetlands
Major Waterways
City Limits & Town Groth Boundaries
Major Roads

N
W E
S

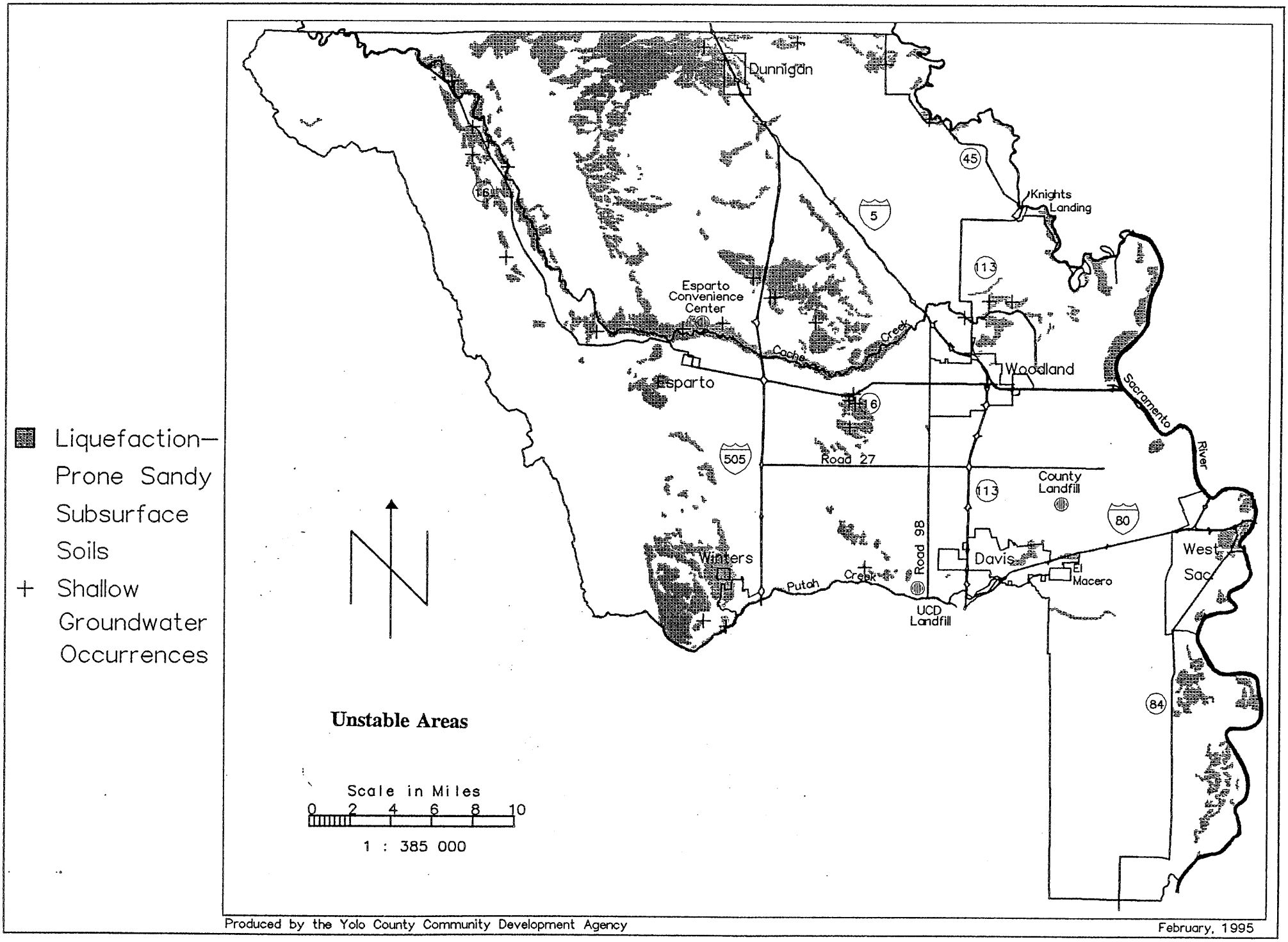
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
1:255,000

Created by Yolo County IT - May, 2012
Data Sources: Yolo County, YoloCounty Natural Heritage Program JPA

FAULTS



Source: USGS, 1996; Yolo County GIS, 2009; Cotton/Bridges/Associates, 2004.


Liquefaction–Prone Sandy Subsurface Soils
Shallow Groundwater Occurrences
Unstable Areas
Dunnigan
Knights Landing
Esparto Convenience Center
Esparto
Cache Creek
Woodland
Sacramento River
Road 27
County Landfill
Winters
Putah Creek
Road 98
UCD Landfill
Davis
El Macero
West Sac
Scale in Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10
1 : 385 000
Produced by the Yolo County Community Development Agency
February, 1995

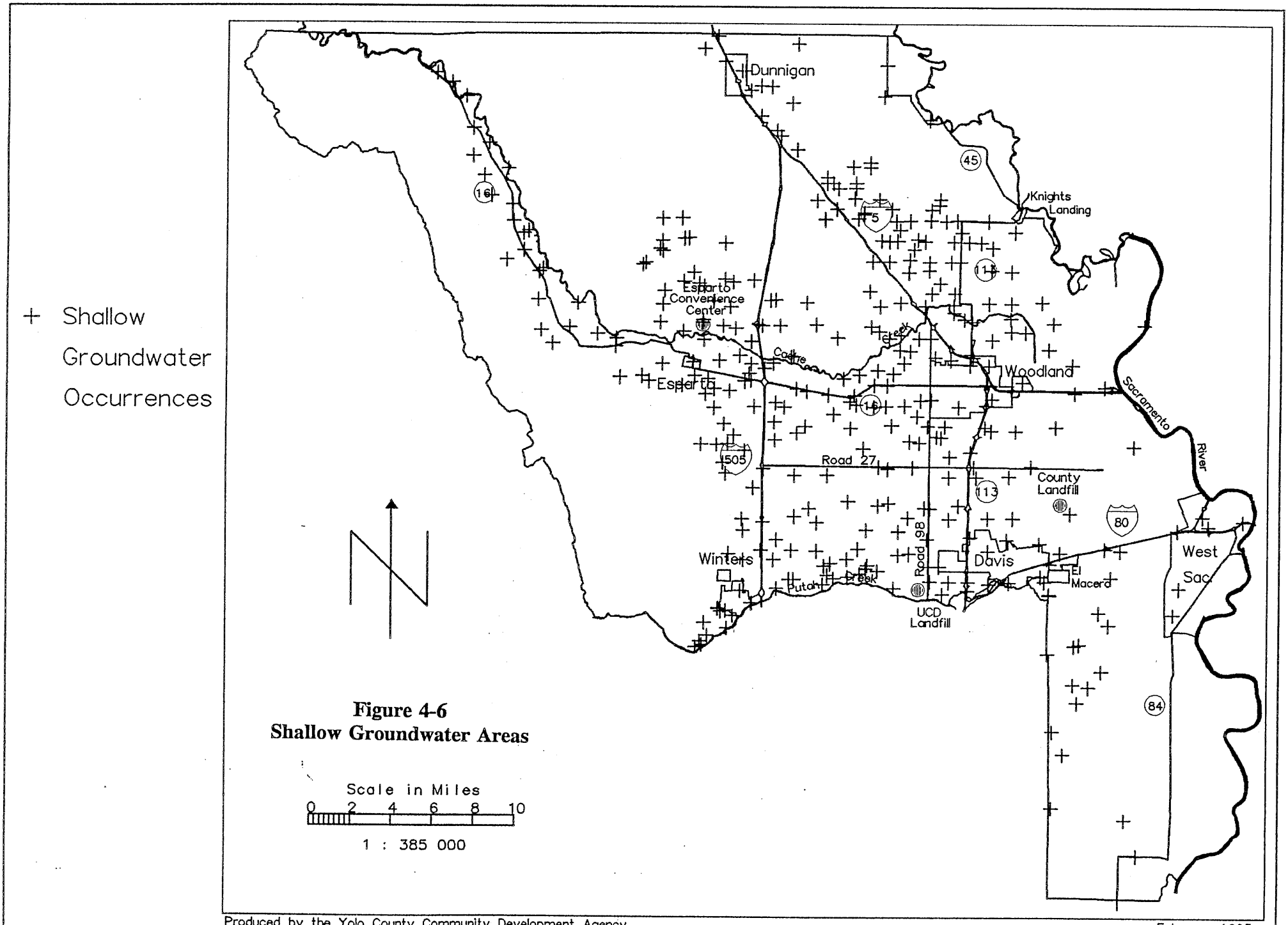


Figure 4-6
Shallow Groundwater Areas