

## VI. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

As required by CEQA, this chapter discusses: growth-inducing impacts; significant irreversible changes; and cumulative impacts.

### A. GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS

State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.2(d)) require that an EIR evaluate the growth-inducing impacts of a proposed project.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, an EIR must discuss the ways in which a proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Growth can be induced in a number of ways, including the elimination of obstacles to growth, or by encouraging and/or facilitating other activities that would induce new growth. Examples of projects likely to have significant growth-inducing impacts include extensions or expansions of infrastructure systems beyond what is needed to serve project-specific demand, and development of new residential subdivisions or industrial parks in areas that are currently only sparsely developed or are undeveloped.

The Draft General Plan is a long term plan intended to accommodate projected population, housing and employment growth, including the appropriate balance among these factors with the necessary public services and infrastructure. The proposed Draft General Plan would serve as a comprehensive, long-term plan for the physical development of Yolo County. Projected growth is described in Chapter III, Project Description and the environmental consequences related to the potential growth are fully assessed in the topical sections of Chapter IV. Setting, Impacts and Mitigation Measures. By definition, the Draft General Plan is intended to provide for and address future growth in the County. Because the Draft General provides a framework for development through its land use map, land use designations, goals, policies, and actions it would directly induce population and employment growth in the unincorporated County by designating land for development that is more intense than current designations allow. The analysis of the indirect growth-inducing impacts for the Draft General Plan focuses on the following factors: (1) inducement of substantial unanticipated population growth; (2) encourage economic growth that leads to jobs and housing growth; (3) elimination of obstacles to population growth; and (4) result in service, facility, or infrastructure demand in excess of existing and planned growth.

#### 1. Induce Substantial Unanticipated Population Growth

The Draft General Plan would allow growth to occur in an orderly and regulated manner, consistent with the policies of the County and with agencies that regulate development of lands within the County, as described in Section IV.A, Land Use and Housing. All of the urban growth that would occur in unincorporated Yolo County would be directed to the areas within the identified growth boundaries of existing community areas. In addition, the Draft General Plan would support growth that is generally consistent with SACOG's Blueprint principles and would help the region achieve the

---

<sup>1</sup> *CEQA Guidelines*, 2008. Section 15126.2(d).

Blueprint Scenario through promoting mixed-use, compact development that supports transportation options, housing choice and diversity, conservation of agricultural land and natural resources, and use of existing assets. By increasing the density of development within the growth boundaries of existing towns and not allowing urban development outside the boundaries, regional development pressures would be decreased resulting in an overall beneficial effect for the County and region.

Land uses and development consistent with the Draft General Plan would result in additional housing, commercial, industrial, and public services and infrastructure development within the unincorporated area. Development consistent with the Plan would result in increased population in the County. Assuming full build-out of the General Plan by the horizon year of 2030 (which is unlikely to occur due to market conditions and past trends), the unincorporated population would increase from 23,265 currently to 64,700 residents (an increase of 41,435 new residents). The entire County population in 2008 was 199,066 residents of which the unincorporated County population comprised 12 percent. In 2035, the entire County population is estimated to be 317,259, of which the unincorporated population would be 20 percent of this total.<sup>2</sup> While the Draft General Plan would be growth inducing to the extent that it would accommodate this projected growth; it would not, in and of itself, serve to induce future growth within the unincorporated area beyond what is currently projected because urban growth would not be allowed outside of the defined growth boundaries (per Policy LU-3.1) Furthermore, while the Draft General Plan identifies land to accommodate new growth, implementation of the proposed goals, policies and actions would manage this growth in ways that would preserve and enhance Yolo County's agriculture, the environment, the rural setting and small town character (Goal LU-3).

## **2. Economic Expansion Resulting in Jobs and Housing Growth**

Yolo County has an historic dedication to the preservation and support of productive farming and related agricultural endeavors. The Draft General Plan goals and policies are directed at achieving this by protecting and enhancing the agricultural soils and farming economy. Goal LU-2 preserves farm land and expands opportunities for related business and infrastructure to ensure a strong local agricultural economy. The Agriculture and Economic Development Element of the Draft General Plan contains goals, policies and actions that would ensure that agricultural land is preserved and the agricultural economy is strengthened.

In addition to farm dwellings to support agricultural uses, agricultural commercial and industrial facilities are encouraged within the Agricultural land use designation in order to provide locational advantages for their use, which would be a beneficial outcome of the Draft General Plan. According to the Draft General Plan, agricultural commercial uses are encouraged to promote agri-tourism as an economic development strategy, and agricultural industrial uses are encouraged within the Agricultural land use designation to promote the location of agricultural processing uses within the County to create successful crop economies. Agricultural commercial and agricultural industrial uses work together as a critical part of the County's economic infrastructure and promote successful agriculture. The goals and policies aimed at protecting agriculture and expanding the agricultural economy would not result in the growth of agriculturally related jobs and housing which are being strategically accommodated and carefully controlled through Draft General Plan policies in support of a successful agricultural economy.

---

<sup>2</sup> Sacramento Area Council of Governments, 2008. *Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035; Appendix D2*. March 20.

In addition to conserving agricultural land, the goal and policies of the Draft General Plan also promote a mix of uses and a balance of jobs and housing for allowed growth within the community areas. Goal LU-1 maintains an appropriate range and balance of land uses to ensure the variety of activities necessary for a diverse, healthy and sustainable society. Draft General Plan policies are intended to create sustainable towns and communities with a balance, match, and phasing of jobs and housing that minimizes VMT similar to mature communities in the County (e.g., the cities of Davis and Woodland). In particular, the Draft General Plan includes policies for the Specific Plan areas of Dunnigan, Madison, and Knights Landing, where the majority of residential and commercial growth would be directed, that require a balanced mix of residential and commercial/ industrial uses be developed through the specific plan process. The Draft General Plan strategically and critically looks at the interplay between economic expansion, job production and location, and housing to maximize the sustainability of existing small communities and minimize and avoid sprawl and isolated growth. All proposed areas of growth are adjoining or within existing communities or key transportation nodes, and all growth is limited by the establishment of growth boundaries through the Draft General Plan. Therefore, the Draft General Plan would not encourage economic growth that leads to unanticipated jobs or homes.

### **3. Elimination of Obstacles to Growth**

A physical obstacle to growth typically involves the lack of public infrastructure or insufficient infrastructure capacity. The extension of public service infrastructure (e.g., roadways, water and sewer lines) into areas that are not currently provided with these services would be expected to support new development. Similarly, the elimination or change to a regulatory obstacle, including existing growth and development policies, could also result in new growth.

At build-out, the Draft General Plan would allow for additional growth above what is allowed under the 1983 General plan. The Draft General Plan would allow for the addition of approximately 41,435 residents, up to 14,789 homes, and 32,336 jobs resulting from changes in land use designations. This growth results from the changes in the amount of acres designated for development between the 1983 General Plan and the Draft General Plan, and most significantly the increase in acres designated for Specific Plan uses (3,285 additional acres) where the majority of new growth at build-out would occur. While the amount of land that could be developed would increase, it is the County's objective to designate the minimum supply of residential, commercial and industrial lands to accommodate projected growth, to meet the fair-share housing requirements, to provide the appropriate balance between employment and housing, and to provide existing communities (e.g., Dunnigan) with needed services and community-serving water, sewer and storm drainage utilities concomitantly with the new development.

One key purpose for allowing this growth is precisely to generate the minimum level of economic investment in existing economically disadvantaged towns, to ensure that services, infrastructure, and quality of life for existing residents will be improved as a result. This concept of "bootstrapping" the health of the existing communities by allowing modest, measured growth is a conscious strategy of the County under the Draft General Plan. The alternative in many cases would be to acknowledge and allow the County's historic rural communities to decline to levels that would be unsustainable economically.

As stated previously, the smart growth policy framework proposed by the Draft General Plan would result in limited areas of urban development, generally only in existing rural towns, and sustainable

communities that contain a mix and balance of uses. The Draft General Plan requires growth to occur in an orderly and regulated manner, consistent with the policies of the County and with agencies that regulate development of lands within the County, as discussed in Section IV.A, Land Use and Housing. Goal LU-4 would ensure the compatibility of land uses and decision-making within the Delta Primary Zone with applicable policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission. The Draft General Plan provides a framework of policies and actions and community planning guidelines for the specific plan areas to allow for the necessary public infrastructure (streets, water, sewer, storm drainage) to be provided concurrent with new growth. Therefore, the Draft General Plan would remove obstacles to growth but only for growth planned and allowed under the proposed new land use map.

#### **4. Result In Service, Facility or Infrastructure Demand**

The Draft General Plan would allow for the extension of community-serving infrastructure (e.g., roadways, water, and sewer lines) and services into areas that are not currently provided with these services, in order to allow urban growth in areas as defined by the growth boundaries, to facilitate the clustering of homes and preservation of agricultural land, and to correct current problems associated with private wells and septic systems, per Policies PF-1.4 and PF-1.5 that encourage small package wastewater systems (see Sections IV.G, Public Services and IV.H, Utilities and Energy). The Draft General Plan has designated Dunnigan, Knights Landing, Madison, and Elkhorn as Specific Plan areas. Specific plans must be prepared before development is allowed to occur in those communities. Per Policy CC-3.1, a new or updated specific plan or area community plan is also recommended for other rural towns and areas. Under the Draft General Plan, the majority of residential and commercial/industrial growth is directed to these towns. The specific and community plans must detail how new or expanded community services, utilities and facilities would be provided to serve the new growth being proposed and allowed under the Draft General Plan as well as existing development. Therefore, while growth under build-out of the Draft General Plan would result in increases in demand for public services and infrastructure in excess of the existing conditions, implementation of the Draft General Plan policies and actions would ensure the provision of appropriate timed and sized services and utilities to serve new urban development concurrent with growth. Implementation of the Draft General Plan would not result in service, facility, or infrastructure demand in excess of existing and planned growth.

#### **Impact GROWTH INDUCING-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan would result in growth inducing impacts. (S)**

In summary, the Draft General Plan by design and intent is growth inducing, but in a manner consistent with the community values of the County. Only modest amounts of growth are allowed in strategic locations, under specified conditions, with outcomes beneficial to existing communities, the agricultural economy, and the County overall. The fostering of growth by a proposed project is considered a significant and unavoidable impact under CEQA, but a beneficial outcome for the County.

Mitigation Measure GROWTH INDUCING-1: None available. (SU)

## **B. SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES**

An EIR must identify any significant irreversible environmental changes that could result from the implementation of a proposed project. These may include current or future uses of non-renewable resources, and secondary or growth-inducing impacts that commit future generations to similar uses. CEQA requires that irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to ensure that such current consumption is justified. The *CEQA Guidelines* describe three distinct categories of significant irreversible changes: 1) changes in land use which would commit future generations; 2) irreversible changes from environmental actions; and 3) consumption of non-renewable resources.

### **1. Changes in Land Use Which Would Commit Future Generations**

The land use designations proposed by the Draft General Plan would result in commitment of these areas to the designated uses for the foreseeable future. Under the proposed Draft General Plan, the majority (approximately 96 percent) of the unincorporated County area would remain designated for agricultural and open space uses and the remainder (approximately 4 percent) would be designated for urban and development supporting uses. Overall, the Draft General Plan would result in the conversion of about 9,072 acres of agricultural land and that includes an estimate of 4,103 acres from Agriculture to Open Space and another 162 acres to trails. This acreage amounts to 1.5 percent of the total area designated as Agriculture under the 1983 General Plan (603,544 acres) which included almost all of the County's Open Space and Public and Quasi-Public land which have since been correctly designated. Considering only urban uses, the Draft General Plan would allow for 4,738 acres to be developed in residential, commercial, and industrial uses, plus 69 acres for roadway improvements.

A total of 1,759 additional acres of residential growth would be allowed under the Draft General Plan primarily in: Dunnigan (1,257), Esparto (216), Madison (136), and Knights Landing (114). The Draft General Plan would allow 2,516 acres of additional commercial and industrial growth located in primarily in: Dunnigan (791), Davis Area (405), Woodland Area (345), Elkhorn (303) and County Airport (236).

Land use and development consistent with the Draft General Plan would result in irreversible changes by increasing densities and introducing development onto sites that are presently undeveloped (as discussed in Section IV.A, Land Use and Housing). The conversion of agricultural lands to urban uses also would result in an irreversible loss of agricultural land and existing wildlife habitats as analyzed in Section IV.B, Agricultural Resources and IV.J, Biological Resources. Therefore, the Draft General Plan would result in changes in land use within the unincorporated County that would commit future generations.

### **2. Irreversible Changes from Environmental Actions**

Development allowed under the Draft General Plan would represent a significant irreversible change to the physical environment. Although some of these changes have been addressed by mitigation measures, the potential for disturbance represents an irreversible change. Land uses allowed under the Draft General Plan would also result in increased traffic (discussed in Section IV.C, Transportation and Circulation) and as a result, increased air pollution (discussed in Section IV.D, Air Quality) and noise emissions (discussed in Section IV.E, Noise). Other irreversible changes associated with the Draft General Plan would be the use of non-renewable resources during construction, including non-renewable concrete, glass, plastic, and petroleum products. In addition, irreversible changes to the

physical environment could occur from the accidental release of hazardous materials associated with development activities and from mining and resource extraction activities. The conversion of agricultural land would also be an irreversible change to the environment. Potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Draft General Plan have been described and evaluated within the topical sections presented in Chapter IV of this EIR.

### **3. Consumption of Nonrenewable Resources**

Consumption of nonrenewable resources refers to the loss of physical features within the natural environment, including the conversion of agricultural lands, loss of access to mining reserves, and nonrenewable energy use. The County has multiple nonrenewable resources including agricultural lands, biological habitat areas, and mineral resources including aggregate and natural gas.

While approximately 9,072 acres of agricultural lands would be converted to urban land uses, open space, and trails, as a result of implementation of the Draft General Plan, the goals and policies, regulatory and ongoing programs minimize the potential for impacts to agriculture by directing most growth to the cities and existing rural towns, and by ensuring that the growth that is allowed follows “smart growth” principles. By increasing the density of development within the growth boundaries of existing towns and not allowing development that is not agriculturally-related outside the boundaries, the development pressure to convert agricultural and open space lands outside the growth boundaries would be decreased.

Non-renewable energy sources would also be consumed during the operation of future uses associated with the Draft General Plan (as discussed in Section IV.H, Utilities and Energy). At build-out of the Draft General Plan would generate additional demand for electricity, natural gas, and propane supplies and distribution. The Draft General Plan includes a framework of policies that seek to ensure the increase in energy consumption would not be substantial by: encouraging higher density infill development; encouraging energy conservation, efficiency, and green design in new construction and existing buildings; reducing the infrastructure energy demands by encouraging alternative transportation such as bicycling, walking, and public transit; promoting alternative energy sources. The recommendation of a new policy to establish a maximum VMT threshold in Dunnigan and a maximum VMT goal in the other specific plan areas would also reduce the consumption of energy and greenhouse gas emissions leading to global climate change (discussed in Section IV.C Transportation and Circulation and Section IV.F Global Climate Change).

The Cache Creek Area Plan (CCAP) of the Draft General Plan contains policies and actions specifically designed to support and promote the responsible management of mineral resources within the County. Geographic areas for new or expanded development under the Draft General Plan have been selected, in part, with the intent that they not interfere with the continued management of the County’s mineral resources. The policies and actions in the Draft General Plan would ensure that the urban development allowed under the Draft General Plan would not result in the loss of access to mining reserves.

#### **Impact IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan would result in significant irreversible changes. (S)**

In summary, the Draft General Plan will result in significant irreversible changes, however, these have been minimized to the greatest feasible extent, and an extensive policy framework is proposed to

ensure this as described in this EIR. Significant irreversible change is considered a significant and unavoidable impact under CEQA, but a beneficial outcome for the County.

Mitigation Measure IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES-1: None available. (SU)

## C. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

CEQA defines cumulative impacts as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable, or which can compound or increase other environmental impacts.” Section 15130 of the *CEQA Guidelines* requires that an EIR evaluate potential environmental impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively significant. These impacts can result from the proposed project alone, or together with other projects. The *CEQA Guidelines* state: “The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects.” Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.<sup>3</sup>

### 1. Methodology

When evaluating cumulative impacts, CEQA allows the use of either a list of past, present, and probable future projects, including projects outside the control of the lead agency, or a summary of projections in an adopted planning document, or a thoughtful combination of the two approaches. This cumulative analysis uses a projections-based approach for adjacent counties, cities and agencies, supplemented with project specific information, where reasonably foreseeable projects of importance to the region are not addressed in those planning documents. Future 2035 land use and growth projections are based on information provided in the general plans for the counties and cities in the region as well as growth projections from the regional council of governments, including SACOG’s Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035.<sup>4</sup>

The geographic scope for the cumulative analysis covers the incorporated cities within Yolo County, UC Davis, and the adjacent counties (including their incorporated cities).

- **Within Yolo County**
  - City of Davis
  - City of West Sacramento
  - City of Winters
  - City of Woodland
  - UC Davis
- **Outside Yolo County**
  - Colusa County

<sup>3</sup> *CEQA Guidelines*, 2008. Section 15355.

<sup>4</sup> Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), 2008. Draft Final Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035. March.

- o Lake County
- o Napa County
- o Sacramento County
- o Solano County
- o Sutter County

**a. Regional Planning Documents.** This section provides a summary of the cumulative planning environment used for the regional cumulative impact analysis.

The general plans for the surrounding counties generally designate land uses that are similar and compatible with the adjacent portions of Yolo County. Napa, Lake, Colusa, Sutter, and Solano counties generally have open space, agricultural and rural/undeveloped lands along their borders with Yolo County. The Cache Creek Natural Area spans the Yolo County border with Lake County and the Lake Berryessa Wildlife Area and BLM lands are located along the border with Napa County. Within Colusa County, Arbuckle and College City, located along I-5, are the closest developed areas to Yolo County. These areas are surrounded by primarily orchard and agricultural lands. Within Solano County, growth is projected to occur within the cities and municipal service areas. The closest developed areas to Yolo County are the cities of Vacaville and Dixon, which are located along I-80.

Within Sacramento County, lands that abut Yolo County are primarily agricultural croplands and recreational lands. However, the Sacramento International Airport is located within the vicinity of Yolo County and is expanding through its planning horizon of 2020. In addition, Metro Air Park is a business park planned for an approximately 1,892-acre site located along I-5, immediately east of Sacramento International Airport. The 20 million square foot mixed-use commercial and industrial business park would contain warehouses, offices, hotels and retail, and a golf course and open space.

The City of Sacramento generally abuts the City of West Sacramento. Development would occur within the City of Sacramento and surrounding region, including areas to the north and northeast of the County. The Sacramento Railyards Specific Plan<sup>5</sup> area is located immediately across the Sacramento River and will result in redevelopment of a 240-acre brownfield site, north of Sacramento's central business district. Implementation of the plan would result in mixed-use development consisting of high-density for-sale and rental housing, commercial uses, office development, hotels, entertainment and retail uses, and parks and urban plazas. Areas further south include the Greenhaven/Pocket area which is a primarily residential community.

As shown in Table VI-1, the regional population for the surrounding counties is projected to grow from approximately 2 million persons to 2.99 million persons by 2035. This population increase represents a range of growth rates; Colusa and Sutter counties are projected to grow the fastest, by approximately 2.3 to 2.2 percent per year, respectively, and Napa County is anticipated to grow the slowest, by approximately 0.5 percent per year.

---

<sup>5</sup> Design Community & Environment, 2007. Sacramento Railyards Specific Plan. Approved by the Sacramento City Council on December 11, 2007. Resolution Number 2007-908.



**Table VI-1: Estimated and Projected Growth for Adjacent Planning Areas (2005 to 2035)**

Jurisdictions	Population			Housing Units			Jobs		
	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change
Colusa	21,407 <sup>a</sup>	36,310 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	7,659 <sup>b</sup>	12,991 <sup>b</sup>	2.3	8,500	13,921	2.1 <sup>d</sup>
Lake	63,127 <sup>a</sup>	91,976 <sup>a</sup>	1.5	33,036 <sup>b</sup>	48,133 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	21,330	26,129	0.8 <sup>e</sup>
Napa	133,700	155,700	0.5	51,167 <sup>c</sup>	61,947 <sup>c</sup>	0.7	70,690	98,570	1.3
Sacramento	1,283,234	1,986,543	1.8	525,484	828,342	1.9	678,503	967,986	1.4
Solano	421,600	585,800	1.3	147,509 <sup>c</sup>	203,774 <sup>c</sup>	1.3	150,520	227,870	1.7
Sutter	80,802	134,266	2.2	29,688	49,921	2.3	28,159	49,796	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,003,870</b>	<b>2,990,595</b>	--	<b>794,543</b>	<b>1,205,108</b>	--	<b>957,702</b>	<b>1,384,272</b>	--

<sup>a</sup> Interpolated population for 2005 and 2035 based on California DOF projections (2007).

<sup>b</sup> Housing units calculated based on DOF persons per household estimates for 2008 (3.069 persons per household in Colusa County and 2.414 persons per household in Lake County) and DOF vacancy rates for 2008 (9.80 percent in Colusa County and 26.33 percent for Lake County).

<sup>c</sup> Housing units calculated based on households (occupied housing units) + vacant units. Vacant units derived from a vacancy rate of 3.85 percent. (DOF, 2008).

<sup>d</sup> Annual percent change was calculated based on the employment projected in Colusa County in 2014, which was then used to extrapolate employment in 2035 assuming a growth rate of 2.1 percent. per year.

<sup>e</sup> Annual percent change was calculated based on the employment projected in Lake County in 2016, which was then used to extrapolate employment in 2035 assuming a growth rate of 8 percent pre year.

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), 2008. Draft Final Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035, Appendix D2, MTP 2035 Land Use Allocation. March. Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), 2006. Projections 2007, Forecasts for the San Francisco Bay Area to the Year 2035. December. State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008. State of California, Department of Finance, Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, Sacramento, California, July 2007. California Employment Development Department, 2009. Lake County Profile. California Employment Development Department, 2009. Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation. LSA Associates, Inc., 2009.

Within Yolo County, growth in the incorporated cities is regulated through the cities' planning processes, and is limited to land within the city limits and within the cities' sphere of influences. As shown in Table VI-2, the City of West Sacramento is projected to grow the fastest and could replace Davis as the largest city in the County, with a projected annual population growth rate of 3.9 percent. Winters' population is projected to grow more slowly, increasing by approximately 2.9 percent annually. Woodland, the County seat, is projected to have an annual population growth rate of 2.9 percent annually. Davis is projected to have a population growth of approximately 0.8 percent annually.

The majority (approximately 4,350 acres) of the approximately 5,300-acre UC Davis campus is located within Yolo County, south of the City of Davis. The physical development of the campus is guided by the UC Davis 2003 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP), a comprehensive land use plan for campus growth from 2003 through 2015. The LRDP estimated the campus population would increase from 36,445 in 2001-2002 to approximately 51,645 persons in 2015-2016. The LRDP anticipates development of academic and administrative buildings, support services, and additional student housing as well as a new neighborhood (the West Campus Project) on approximately 225 acres which would provide campus housing, an elementary school, and commercial uses.

**Table VI-2: Estimated and Projected Growth for Cities within Yolo County (2005 to 2035)**

Incorporated Cities	Population			Housing Units			Jobs		
	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change	2005	2035	Annual Percent Change
Davis	61,854	76,665	0.8	24,832	31,618	0.9	16,326	21,298	1.0
West Sacramento	40,439	87,402	3.9	15,448	36,136	4.5	30,655	60,535	3.2
Winters	6,633	12,360	2.9	2,509	4,770	3	1,895	4,193	4.0
Woodland	49,281	76,132	1.8	17,961	28,262	1.9	25,417	35,498	1.3
<b>Total Incorporated Cities</b>	<b>158,207</b>	<b>252,559</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>60,750</b>	<b>100,786</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>74,293</b>	<b>121,524</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), 2008. Draft Final Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035. March.

**b. Related Projects.** Two potential projects within Yolo County that could affect the cumulative environment within the County are described below. The proposed expansion of the Cache Creek Casino Resort is considered a reasonably foreseeable project and is included in the cumulative analysis. The State Reentry Program Facility is not considered a reasonably foreseeable project as described below and is not included in the cumulative analysis.

- Cache Creek Casino Resort.** Although located within the boundaries of Yolo County, the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians tribal trust holdings of approximately 257 acres of land in the Capay Valley are outside of the County’s jurisdiction and subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Cache Creek Casino is located on these lands and includes approximately 414,110 square feet of hotel, dining, and entertainment facilities. The Rumsey Band is proposing to expand the existing casino located along SR 16 near Brooks by 811,447 square feet to create a destination resort with 467 additional hotel rooms, 27 casitas, additional spa, pool restaurant and restaurant space, a new event/conference center, gaming, and other casino facilities. The total expanded resort would provide approximately 1,225,557 square feet of facilities. Potential impacts from casino expansion are described in the Tribal Environmental Impact Report that has been prepared for the proposed project.<sup>6</sup>
- State Reentry Program Facility.** The State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is in a process to construct a State Reentry Program Facility and is working with Yolo County to identify an appropriate location for the facility. The County has recommended a site in Madison for the new facility and the State is reviewing the site through a process that will take approximately 14 to 17 months. For the purposes of this EIR, the Reentry Program Facility is considered to be speculative and is not assumed to be a reasonably foreseeable project. This project would undergo its own environmental review process separate from this EIR and prior to approval and construction of the project. Therefore, this facility is not included in this cumulative analysis.

<sup>6</sup> Analytic Environmental Sciences, 2008. Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians, Cache Creek Destination Resort Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report. April. SCH # 2007072010.

## 2. Cumulative Effects of the Draft General Plan

The following analysis examines the cumulative effects of the Draft General Plan. The potential cumulative effects of the Draft General Plan are summarized below for each of the topics analyzed in Chapter IV of this EIR.

**a. Land Use and Housing.** Build-out of the Draft General Plan and the development projected for the County's incorporated cities and the surrounding counties would result in substantial land use changes on the regional level. Implementation of regional plans would result in the development of several thousand acres of undeveloped land into residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses.

The additional population that would result from build-out of the Draft General Plan does not represent a significant proportion of the projected population growth in the region. Through 2030, Yolo County is expected to add an additional 41,435 residents, which represents 4.1 percent of the total additional population projected for the region (986,725).

As shown in Table VI-3, in total, the region has 4,053,057 acres designated under the various land use categories, 15.3 percent of which is within unincorporated Yolo County. Of this total, approximately 1,199,899 acres has been designated for open space (4.4 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 2,200,325 acres is designated for agricultural use (24.8 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 40,589 acres is designated for parks and recreation (2.1 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 187,792 acres is designated for residential uses (1.6 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 13,895 acres is designated for commercial uses (4.7 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 35,167 acres is designated for industrial uses (3 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 29,340 acres is designated for public uses (23.9 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), 36,799 acres is designated for mixed use or as specific plan areas (8.9 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County), and 291,458 acres is designated for other uses (2.9 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County).

As the unincorporated area together with the cities and surrounding counties develop, land use conflicts between agricultural and urban uses could intensify particularly at the edge of existing cities. Additionally, growth pressures from development in Yolo County could affect surrounding counties, including Sacramento, Colusa County, and Sutter County. Particularly, the growth allowed by the Draft General Plan in Dunnigan and Knights Landing could induce some additional growth pressure in Colusa County and Sutter County. However, the Draft General Plan policies and strict adherence to the policies requiring compact sustainable development only within growth boundaries and the provision of community-serving services and utilities to only serve the existing and proposed development within the growth boundaries would ensure that the potential to induce substantial growth in other counties would be reduced.

The general plans for the surrounding counties and the cities generally designate land uses that are similar and compatible with the adjacent portions of Yolo County. Napa, Lake, Colusa, Sutter, and Solano counties generally have open space, agricultural and rural/undeveloped lands along their borders with Yolo County. In addition, as described in Section IV.A, Land Use and Housing, land uses identified in the Draft General Plan would be generally consistent with the plans and land use maps for the cities within the County, as well as with the SACOG's Blueprint development scenario for communities in the region.

However, as discussed previously, while land uses and development consistent with the Draft General Plan would not induce substantial unforeseen or unregulated population or employment growth within the unincorporated portion of Yolo County; when viewed as a contributing factor to the more substantial growth projected to occur in the cities and the surrounding counties, the proposed project's incremental effects on growth and population, however small, would be a cumulatively considerable significant and unavoidable impact.

**Impact CUMULATIVE LU-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to land use and housing impacts in the region. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE LU-1: None available. (SU)

**b. Agricultural Resources.** Existing and projected future urban development throughout the State is expected to further contribute to the loss of California's important farmlands, particularly within the Central Valley. As shown in Table VI-3, the remaining land designated for agricultural uses in the region is 2,200,325 acres, 24.8 percent of which is located in Yolo County. As such, Yolo County will have a significant portion of the remaining agricultural land in the region through 2035 which would be a beneficial outcome of the Plan.

The cumulative amount of agricultural lands that would be lost as a result of development through 2030 would be those lands contained within the urban growth boundaries, plus open space and trail conversions which the County has calculated to be 9,072 acres. While loss of agricultural land would not extend beyond this amount within the County, neighboring counties would also continue to lose agricultural land due to development in rural regions and urban fringe development, which would add to the cumulative conversion of agricultural lands in the region. As such, the cumulative loss of agricultural lands across the region would be significant.

Implementation of mitigation measures in Section IV.B, Agricultural Resources, would minimize Yolo County's contribution to cumulative agricultural impacts, but would not reduce them to less-than-significant levels. Consequently, cumulative impacts of agricultural land conversion are considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE AG-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to loss of agricultural land. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE AG-1: None available. (SU)

**Table VI-3: Cumulative Land Uses through 2035 (acres)**

Jurisdiction	Open Space	Agriculture	Parks/ Recreation	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public	Mixed or Specific Plan	Other	Total
Unincorporated Yolo County	52,969	544,723	866	3,088	651	1,049	7,001	3,285	8,592	621,224
<b>Incorporated Cities</b>										
Davis <sup>a</sup>	299	0	402	3,940	493	433	548	11	229	6,355
West Sacramento <sup>b</sup>	2,185	0	322	4,316	633	2,656	730	889	2,992	14,723
Winters <sup>c</sup>	104	0	45	770	122	75	370	50	93	1,629
Woodland <sup>d</sup>	754	0	252	4,169	727	2,281	1,329	0	106	9,618
<b>Adjacent Counties</b>										
Colusa <sup>e</sup>	114,200	606,400	0	1,400	0	1,500	0	14,400	100	738,000
Lake <sup>f</sup>	417,083	32,373	0	53,543	4,040	487	0	0	279,346 <sup>1</sup>	806,666
Napa <sup>g</sup>	424,749 <sup>k</sup>	51,809	0	4,915	0	2,298	2,238	0	0	484,009
Sacramento <sup>h</sup>	26,317	294,653	35,418	88,933	5,768	16,142	15,253	13,600	0	496,083
Solano <sup>i</sup>	116,705	348,975	2,132	15,843	1,033	3,314	1,871	4,564	0	495,437
Sutter <sup>j</sup>	44,534	321,392	1,152	6,875	428	4,932	0	0	0	379,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,199,899</b>	<b>2,200,325</b>	<b>40,589</b>	<b>187,792</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>35,167</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>36,799</b>	<b>291,458</b>	<b>4,053,057</b>
<b>Percentage Yolo County of Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> City of Davis Planning Director. Personal communication with Tschudin Consulting Group, October 5, 2007.

<sup>b</sup> City of West Sacramento Planning Director. Personal communication with Tschudin Consulting Group, October 1, 2007.

<sup>c</sup> City of Winters Planning Director. Personal communication with Tschudin Consulting Group, September 28, 2007.

<sup>d</sup> City of Woodland Senior Planner. Personal communication with Tschudin Consulting Group, April 22, 2008

<sup>e</sup> Colusa County, 1989. Colusa County General Plan. Note that planning horizon is through 2010 and land use designations based on the updated General Plan are currently unavailable.

<sup>f</sup> Horn, Brian, 2009. Assistant Planner, Lake County Planning Division. Written communication with LSA Associates, Inc. March 30. Note that these acreages represent the land uses currently zoned in the County as this is the only information currently available.

<sup>g</sup> Kelly, Lynsey, 2009. Planner III/GIS Specialist, Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department. Written communication with LSA Associates, Inc. March 23

<sup>h</sup> Sacramento County, 2007. Sacramento County General Plan. May 30.

<sup>i</sup> County of Solano, 2008. County of Solano, 2008 General Plan. August 5.

<sup>j</sup> Sutter County, 1996. *Sutter County General Plan*. Note that the planning horizon is through 2016 and land use designations based on the updated General Plan are currently unavailable.

<sup>k</sup> Napa County categorizes open space, recreation and some agricultural uses under one land use category: Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space (AWOS). For the purposes of this table, the AWOS acreage is included just as open space in the table.

<sup>1</sup> This acreage represents the Rural Lands (RL) designation, which allows natural resource investigations and claims, agricultural uses, and single-family homes.

Source: LSA Associates, Inc., 2009. Tschudin Consulting Group, 2009.

**c. Transportation and Circulation.** Section IV.C, Transportation and Circulation includes a detailed analysis of the cumulative conditions related to transportation and build-out of the Draft General Plan. Under the cumulative condition, which assumes build-out of all planned growth in the region, including the County's Draft General Plan, regional roadways and highways would experience the following impacts: increased vehicle miles traveled; levels of service in excess of those identified by responsible agencies; increased travel on roadways that do not meet current design standards; and increased travel on State facilities that do not meet current design standards. These impacts, and the County's contribution to them under the Draft General Plan, are considered regionally significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE CI-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to transportation and circulation impacts in the region. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE CI-1: None available. (SU)

**d. Air Quality.** Section IV.D, Air Quality includes a detailed analysis of the cumulative air quality conditions related to build-out of the Draft General Plan. Air pollution is a regional issue affected by climate, land uses, and topography. The Sacramento Valley Air Basin, of which Yolo County is a part, is in non-attainment for ozone (both 1-hour and 8-hour standards) and particulate matter (PM10). Regional growth would exacerbate the regions non-attainment status. Therefore, regional cumulative air quality impacts and the County's contribution to them with build-out of the General Plan are considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE AIR-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan, in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to air quality impacts in the region. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE AIR-1: None available. (SU)

**e. Noise.** Section IV.E, Noise includes a detailed analysis of the cumulative noise conditions related to build-out of the Draft General Plan. Noise impacts are generally experienced locally as opposed to regionally. However, increased traffic from build-out of the proposed Draft General Plan would contribute to a significant increase in traffic noise levels on roadway segments throughout the region, beyond accepted thresholds in various communities. This impact, and the County's contribution to it with build-out of the Draft General Plan, is considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE NOISE-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to noise impacts in the region. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE NOISE-1: None available. (SU)

**f. Global Climate Change.** Section IV.F, Global Climate Change, describes the proposed project's contribution to global climate change and potential climate change impacts on the County. Climate change is considered a global cumulative issue due to the nature of associated environmental changes. While any given development project contributes only a small fraction of the net increase in

greenhouse gases, this contribution is considered cumulatively considerable for the purposes of this EIR. Implementation of the policies and actions included in the Draft General Plan would significantly reduce Yolo County's contribution to regional and global greenhouse gases. The proposed mitigations to establish County thresholds for greenhouse gases on a specific plan basis are unprecedented in the region and possibly in the State. Nevertheless, regional increases in greenhouse gases, and the County contribution to them, are considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE GCC-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan, in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to global climate change. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE GCC-1: None available. (SU)

**g. Public Services.** Public services are generally provided by local governments for areas within their jurisdictions and are not provided on a regional basis, as described in Section IV.G, Public Services. Law enforcement and fire protection and emergency services are provided by local governments or fire protection districts for areas within their jurisdiction. Although mutual aid agreements between agencies do help spread resources. Public schools are provided by school districts to areas within their jurisdictions. While districts may cross jurisdictional boundaries, school services are still provided at the local, rather than regional, level. As with the other public services described here, libraries are also generally provided by local governments for areas within their jurisdiction, and services are not provided on a regional basis. Social services are generally provided by counties, and not on a regional basis. Neighborhood parks and recreational services are generally provided by local governments for areas within their jurisdiction. In the region, there is a total of 40,589 acres designated for parks and recreation, 2.1 percent of which is in unincorporated Yolo County. The Draft General Plan would not substantially impact the use of the other parks and recreation facilities in the region. Therefore, the cumulative regional impacts of the Draft General Plan associated with law enforcement, fire and emergency, schools, library, social, and neighborhood parks and recreation services are considered less-than-significant.

**h. Utilities and Energy.** The utilities identified below are generally provided or delivered on a local level, but often originate from sources outside of the County and/or as part of a regional distribution system. The project's contribution to cumulative regional impacts associated with the provision of utilities are considered less than significant unless otherwise noted below.

**(1) Water Supply and Infrastructure.** Water supply is a regional issue, while water infrastructure has both local (e.g., CSDs and CSAs) and regional components (e.g., Tehama-Colusa Canal). Surface water supplies in Yolo County originate outside the County. Clear Lake in Lake County, for example, is an important source of water for Yolo County agricultural users. The Sacramento River and Putah Creek are other examples. The surface water resources are also distributed both to surrounding counties and cities and to the San Francisco Bay area and Southern California. An increase in demand and water consumption in one region has the potential to affect supplies throughout California, because the surface water supply systems are interconnected. However, the groundwater that serves Yolo is largely local to the County. Most new urban land uses and development in the unincorporated area would be dependent on groundwater, and if current rates continue, agriculture would rely on groundwater for 40 percent of their supply in a normal year and would rely more heavily in drought years.

Development of future water supply regionally depends on several factors, such as surface water availability, groundwater recharge, land use density and land use type. Future urban population growth will result in an increase in water supply needs and demand. Agricultural water demand is expected to remain fairly stable, but may decline slightly depending on the impact of land conservation and conversion.<sup>7</sup>

Future growth in the region, including cities and surrounding counties, could cumulatively lead to potential future water shortages and depletion of existing water supplies. The potential effects of global climate change add further uncertainty. As noted in Section IV.H, Utilities and Energy, future growth would result in a significant and unavoidable impact to groundwater water demand and to groundwater supply. These impacts, and the contribution of the Draft General Plan to them, would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE UTIL-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to water supply and infrastructure impacts. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE UTIL-1: None available. (SU)

(2) **Wastewater.** Wastewater services (sewer treatment) in Yolo County are generally a local concern, as the wastewater treatment facilities and services are usually provided and regulated by local governments or special districts for areas within their jurisdictions, and generally do not provide regional service. However, it is possible for a community service district to expand their service area to include lands outside the city or county of origin. For example, the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District serves Sacramento County and its cities, plus the Yolo County city of West Sacramento. The potential exists that the District may treat wastewater discharge from the proposed 103-acre of winery and grape crush facilities targeted at one of the three alternative agricultural industrial sites in Clarksburg. Were this to occur, service collection lines would need to be extended from the SRCSD regional plant in West Sacramento to the identified site. A determination of whether excess capacity at the regional plant is available would be made at that time or on-site facilities would be provided. In any event, other growth in the County has been analyzed for wastewater impacts and there is no proposal that this growth would receive services from any regional facilities. Therefore County contributions to regional cumulative impacts from wastewater impacts are less than significant.

(3) **Stormwater.** Stormwater drainage systems are generally provided by local governments for areas within their jurisdictions, and are not provided on a regional basis. Therefore, the County's contribution to cumulative regional impacts associated with stormwater drainage systems would be less than significant.

(4) **Solid Waste.** Build-out of the Draft General Plan would include new development that would increase the generation of solid waste in the unincorporated County. Additional growth in the surrounding counties and cities would also increase the generation of solid waste. However, solid waste management is generally provided by the respective counties and not on a regional basis. While the Yolo County Central Landfill accepts waste from Sacramento County, it is projected to have

<sup>7</sup> Water Resources Association of Yolo County, 2007. Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. April.



adequate capacity to accommodate solid waste through 2081. Therefore, the County's contribution to cumulative regional impacts associated with solid waste management would be less than significant.

(5) **Energy.** Demand for electrical power generation and natural gas has the potential to affect a broader area in a cumulative manner, because the energy systems are interconnected on a regional and even national level. Land uses and development consistent with the Draft General Plan would lead to an increased demand for energy and consumption of energy resources. Future land use patterns, new construction and building renovations, and commuting patterns would increase demand for energy throughout the region. If growth of regional supplies does not keep pace with regional demand, the cumulative demand from growth in the County and the rest of the region has the potential to create shortages.

To reduce the consumption of energy to the greatest degree possible and maintain consistency with the SACOG Blueprint, the County has taken a fine-grained, prescriptive smart growth approach to future allowed growth by: allowing urban growth only within the identified community area growth boundaries (see Section IV.A, Land Use and Housing); planning for sustainable communities with basic services and utilities (see Sections IV.G, Public Services and IV.H, Utilities); attempting to balance land uses and the number of resulting jobs and homes within community areas to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and resulting environmental effects including the consumption of energy and emissions of greenhouse gases resulting in global climate change (see Sections IV.C, Transportation and Circulation and IV.F, Global Climate Change); identifying upper limits or caps to the total amount of development that can occur in Specific Plan areas and some other communities; providing policies that protect agricultural and open space lands (see Sections IV.B, Agricultural Resources and IV.J, Biological Resources); and requiring "green" design, construction and operation (see Section IV.H, Utilities). However, while implementation of the goals and policies of the Draft General Plan may result in a reduction in energy use in unincorporated Yolo County on a project by project basis, cumulative development in the cities and surrounding counties would result in a significant cumulative increase in the demand for energy and the Draft General Plan would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this impact. The County's contribution to energy impacts is considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE UTIL-2: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to energy impacts. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE UTIL-2: None available. (SU)

i. **Cultural Resources.** In general, while cultural resources may have some regional significance, they are usually considered to be local resources because the discovery occurs at an individual site. Projects in the County and other cumulative projects would require mitigation that avoids or substantially lessens potentially significant impacts to the resources described above, as required by State law. Such mitigation would generally include pre-construction identification surveys; significance evaluations; consultation with descendant communities; culturally and legally appropriate treatment of human remains; archaeological construction monitoring; resource documentation; and data recovery for unavoidable impacts. These mitigation categories would generally avoid or substantially lessen the severity of impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the County's contribution to cumulative regional impacts associated with cultural resources are considered less than significant.

**j. Biological Resources.** As shown in Table VI-3, in the region there are a total of 1,199,899 acres designated as open space (4.4 percent of which are located in unincorporated Yolo County), 2,200,325 acres designated as agricultural (24.8 percent of which are located in unincorporated Yolo County), and 40,589 acres designated as parks and recreation (2.1 percent of which are located in unincorporated Yolo County). Therefore, a significant portion of the agricultural and open space land that will remain relatively undeveloped in the region through 2035 is located in Yolo County, which would be a beneficial effect to the region resulting from the County's Draft General Plan goals and policies aimed at preserving large contiguous areas of agriculture, natural areas and parks that provide habitat for plants and animals.

However, implementation of the Draft General Plan and cumulative development would result in significant adverse impacts to biological resources, including habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat, disruption of movement corridors, and impacts to special-status species. The proposed project and regional growth anticipated by 2030 would cumulatively result in the loss of wildlife habitat through the conversion of agricultural land and open space land to urban uses. Although some mitigation for the loss of habitat would occur due to federal, State and local agency regulations, most mitigated areas do not fully replicate the complex ecological relationships that exist in undeveloped habitat areas. Therefore, the County's contribution to regional cumulative loss of biological resources is considered significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE BIO-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to biological resources. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE BIO-1: None available. (SU)

**k. Hydrology and Water Quality.** New development in the County and the region may alter local drainage and runoff characteristics; however, such changes would be localized and would not have an impact on a regional scale. Increased cumulative urbanization would be expected to increase vehicle traffic and related releases of automobile-related pollutants, including petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and sediment, drain from roads into surface waters and which could have a regional impact. Development in cities and counties are required to comply with applicable NPDES permits, as discussed in Section IV.K, Hydrology and Water Quality, which would require that projects implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to treat stormwater runoff, prior to its discharge, to the maximum extent practicable. However, there could be a significant cumulative impacts related to the water quality of surface drainages based on the cumulative amount of regional growth.

Build-out of the Draft General Plan and development in surrounding areas would increase demand for water resources, and particularly for groundwater resources. Through 2035, Yolo County is expected to add an additional 41,435 residents, which represents 3.8 percent of the total additional population projected for the region from 2005 to 2035 (1,081,077). The additional population generated by the Draft General Plan does not constitute a significant contribution to the overall population growth projected for the region. However, due to the limited nature of water resources in California, the additional population generated by the Draft General Plan, along with future growth in the region, and the effects of global climate change (as discussed in Section IV.F, Global Climate Change could cumulatively lead to future water shortages and depletion of existing groundwater supplies. New development would also result in covering recharge areas with impervious surfaces, reducing aquifer

recharge. In addition, new development throughout the region, and associated impervious cover, in areas of moderate and high potential for recharge, would have a significant cumulative impact on groundwater recharge. These impacts, and the County's contribution to them, would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

**Impact CUMULATIVE HYDRO-1: Build-out of the Draft General Plan, in conjunction with other planned development in the region would contribute cumulatively to hydrology and water quality impacts. (S)**

Mitigation Measure CUMULATIVE HYDRO-1: None available. (SU)

**i. Geology, Soils, Seismicity and Mineral Resources.** Geologic conditions are highly localized and implementation of the Draft General Plan would generally not result in cumulative geologic impacts, unless growth under the Plan would exacerbate a regional cumulative geologic issue (e.g., fault zone, massive landslide) affecting an extensive area. This is not anticipated in Yolo County. Therefore, the County's contribution to regional cumulative impacts related to geology, soils, seismicity and mineral resources would be less than significant.

**m. Hazards and Hazardous Materials.** Hazardous materials and other public health and safety issues are generally site-specific and would not be significantly affected by other development in the region. Therefore, the County's contribution to regional cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

**n. Visual and Scenic Resources.** Visual and scenic resources are generally localized, although specific resources can be regional in nature, such as vistas of a mountain range. Build-out of the Draft General Plan would generally be limited to areas within or adjacent to existing communities. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts to regional visual and scenic resource impacts. Comparatively little concentrated growth is proposed in unincorporated Yolo County and it would not be of a scale or density to affect regional visual and scenic resources. Therefore the County's contribution to cumulative regional visual and scenic resource impacts would be less than significant.

