however, the YCL is proposing to raise the building pad at least one-foot, and likely 18 inches, above the presumed base flood elevation of 76 feet AMSL.

2.1.5 Existing Utilities

The proposed project area is served by existing electricity, natural gas, water, and telecommunication lines associated with the existing library and residential developments.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electricity and natural gas service to the site. Overhead electrical lines run along the southern and eastern property boundaries of the project area. Natural gas mains are present along Sacramento Street and 2nd Street. The proposed project area's natural gas line originates from the gas main on 2nd Street.

The Cacheville Community Service District provides municipal drinking water to the proposed project area and the Town of Yolo. Five-inch water mains are located along Sacramento Street and 2nd Street. The existing library property connects to the water main on Sacramento Street; the existing residential parcel likely receives water from the main on 2nd Street.

There is no municipal sewer service in the area. The existing, historic Yolo Branch Library is connected to a seepage pit for wastewater disposal. The temporary modular building is equipped with a holding tank that is pumped and drained regularly, as needed, by a disposal service.

A 24-inch storm drain is located along Sacramento Street and a 15-inch storm drain is located along 2nd Street. These drains connect to a 30-inch storm drain along Sacramento Street, east of 2nd Street, and the storm water is presumed to ultimately discharge into Cache Creek, located approximately 600 feet east of the project area.

There are no known utility easements across either parcel.

2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project would involve the following components: amendments to the existing zoning and General Plan land use designation for the residential property at 14184 2nd Street, the merger of the existing residential property and the library property into a single parcel, the removal of the existing site facilities and construction of the new Yolo Branch Library Building, and the operation of the New Yolo Branch Library. These components are described below. A detailed description of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library building and site features is provided in Section 2.3.

2.2.1 Zoning/General Plan Amendments and Lot Merger

The residential property at 14184 2nd Street is a low-density residential use. The property is zoned R-L (Low Density Residential) and designated by the General Plan as RL (Residential Low). These zoning and General Plan land use designations do not permit public and quasi-public uses such as a library and, therefore, would be amended to support the development of the proposed project. As explained in Section 1.1.3, the County recently circulated and approved a IS/ND evaluating amendments to the zoning district and land use designation for 14184 2nd Street (Yolo County, 2018a and 2018b); however, for the purposes of this EIR, the existing zoning (R-L) and General Plan land use (RL) designations in effect in November 2017 (when the County issued the NOP for this EIR) for 14184 2nd Street are considered to be the baseline environmental conditions against which the potential impacts of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building are evaluated. Following the proposed changes to the land use designations for

14184 2nd Street, the County would merge the residential parcel (0.37 acres) with the library parcel (0.27 acres) to create a single development parcel that is approximately 0.65 acres in size.

2.2.2 Project Construction

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library building would be a single-story, 3,800 square-foot building designed to incorporate the look and feel of the existing, historic Yolo Branch Library. The new building would be installed on a shallow concrete foundation and constructed using light-framed construction, with wood or metal stud framed walls and prefabricated wood trusses for the roof framing. The floor will be slab-on-grade over imported fill. The finished floor would be built approximately 12 - 18 inches above grade to comply with flood zone requirements, similar to the existing Yolo Branch Library building (and temporary modular building).

The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with California Energy Code (Title 24 Part 6) and California Green Building Standards Code (Title 24 Part 11) in effect at the time the construction contract is executed. The proposed project would be energy efficient, low maintenance, and comfortable, utilize durable, sustainable materials, and include replacement / expansion of the existing rooftop solar power system. The project is targeting net-zero energy use. The building will be ADA compliant and will meet all building code requirements.

The County anticipates beginning construction of the proposed project in Spring 2019, with the target date for opening the new library set for Winter 2019; however, the proposed project's construction schedule may change depending on the timing and availability of future funding. Table 2-1 lists the anticipated construction phases, duration, and the typical equipment used during construction of the project. Construction staging would occur on-site; construction workers would park on-site or along Sacramento Street or 2nd Street.

Table 2-1 Summary of Project Construction Phases, Duration, and Equipment

Construction Activity	Days(A)	Typical Equipment(B)
1. Demolition and Site Preparation	10	Demolition excavator, skid loader, haul trucks
2. Grading	7	Graders, scrapers, compactor, dump trucks, backhoe/loaders
3. Foundation	14	Backhoe/loaders, trencher, skid loader, concrete pump, concrete finishing machine
4. Building Construction	100	Material lifts, generator, air compressor, vendor delivery trucks
5. Paving	4	Graders, compactor, skid loader, paving machine, striping machine
6. Architectural (finishes)	21	Air compressor, material lifts, small power and hand tools

(A) "Days" refers to total work days

(B) The typical equipment list does not reflect all equipment that would be used during the construction phase.

Project construction would begin with the demolition and deconstruction of the existing, approximately 1,000 square-foot library building and single-family home at 14184 2nd Street. All existing concrete, gravel and asphalt surfaces, landscaping, subsurface pipelines, etc. would be cleared and the site would be rough graded pursuant to the final site design and permissible

construction practices. Substantial soil hauling is not expected for the project. The YCL estimates approximately 100 cubic yards of cut, and 200 cubic yards of fill. It is anticipated that the cut material could be re-used on site as fill, requiring a net import of approximately 100 cubic yards. Additional trips are anticipated to off-haul building demolition materials and to import building construction materials.

Prior to demolition activities, all structures would be surveyed for lead based paint and asbestos containing materials. If any such materials are identified, they will be appropriately remediated and disposed of, in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Potential Yolo Fire Protection District Controlled-Burn Training Exercise

The YCL may coordinate with the Yolo Fire Protection District, which operates the adjacent Yolo Fire Station, to provide a controlled-burn training exercise for the Fire District. If the YCL agrees to coordinate with the Yolo Fire Protection District, the Fire District would conduct a controlled-burn of the residential structure at 14184 2nd Street as a training exercise. In the event this exercise occurs, the YCL and Yolo Fire Protection District would provide advance notice and ensure all appropriate safeguards are implemented prior to undertaking the training exercise.

2.2.3 On- and Off-Site Utility Improvements

The YCL, in coordination with utility service providers, would relocate, replace, and/or extend existing utilities and utility infrastructure to support the library site.

2.2.4 Proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Operations

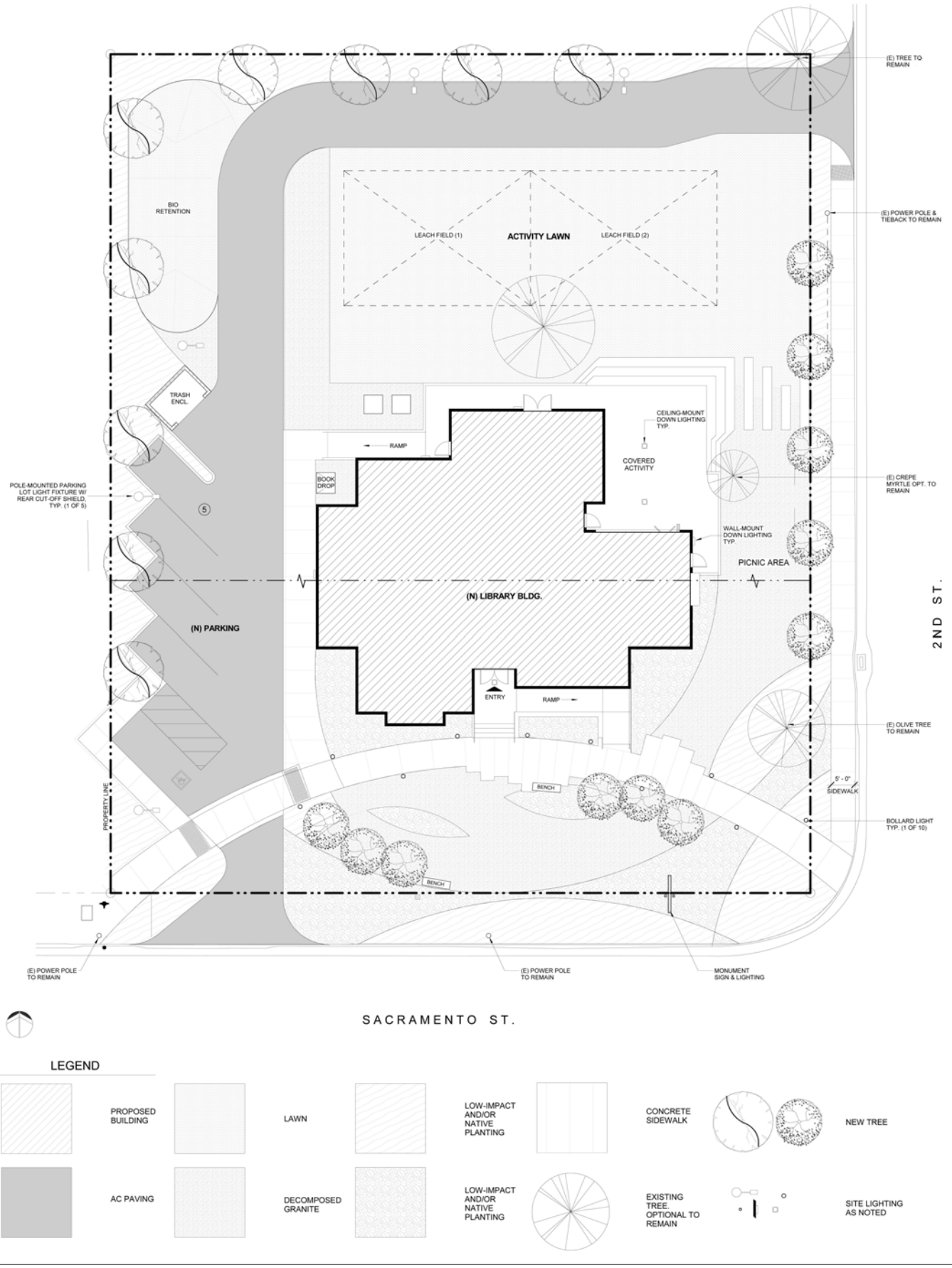
The existing Yolo Branch Library operates approximately 21 hours over four days per week on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays (see Section 2.1.2). The new Yolo Branch Library building would operate on the same schedule to begin with. The YCL is in the process of trying to identify funding resources to operate the new library building five days per week; however, this funding is not guaranteed. If, and when, funding becomes available, the YCL would conduct a community survey to determine the best days and times of the week to open for additional hours.

2.3 PROPOSED NEW YOLO BRANCH LIBRARY DESCRIPTION AND FEATURES

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project is intended to address substantial structural and safety issues with the existing Yolo Branch Library building, upgrade and improve existing Yolo Branch Library services, expand the existing book and media collections, and provide community meeting space. The proposed conceptual site layout and facilities are described below.

2.3.1 Conceptual Layout and Facilities

Figure 2-6 and Figure 2-7 show the conceptual site plan and visual renderings for the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project, respectively. The front of the new Yolo Branch Library building would have concrete pedestrian paths, bordered by decomposed granite paths and native, low-impact / drought tolerant ornamental planters. An activity lawn will be located to the north of the building. The interior property lines will be landscaped with native plants and trees, and ornamental shrubs and plantings will also be planted on the site. The project includes perimeter planters and if necessary, a bioswale in the northwest corner of the site to detain and treat stormwater runoff to ensure the project area maintains pre-development rates and volumes of stormwater runoff.



Source: WMB Architects, 2018

Figure 2-6 Conceptual Site Plan

New Yolo Branch Library Building Project

View from Sacramento Street

View from 2nd Street

Source: WMB Architects,

Figure 2-7 Conceptual Visual Renderings

New Yolo Branch Library Building Project

Figure 2-8 shows the conceptual floor plan for the New Yolo Branch Library Building Project. The key features of the conceptual floor and site plans include:

- Expanded book and media collections;
- Expanded public-use computer stations;
- Study rooms and distinct user group areas for children/family, teens, and adults;
- Central circulation desk and enhanced staffing resources;
- Staff work area for receiving, stocking and cataloging collection items, workspace for program planning and preparation, breakroom kitchenette, and storage;
- Large community room for joint use by library programs and the community;
- Covered outdoor activity area;
- Full accessibility to all public areas for individuals with disabilities;
- Efficient use of daylight, lighting, natural ventilation and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; and
- Opportunity for outdoor gardens, seating and picnic areas, and activity lawn.

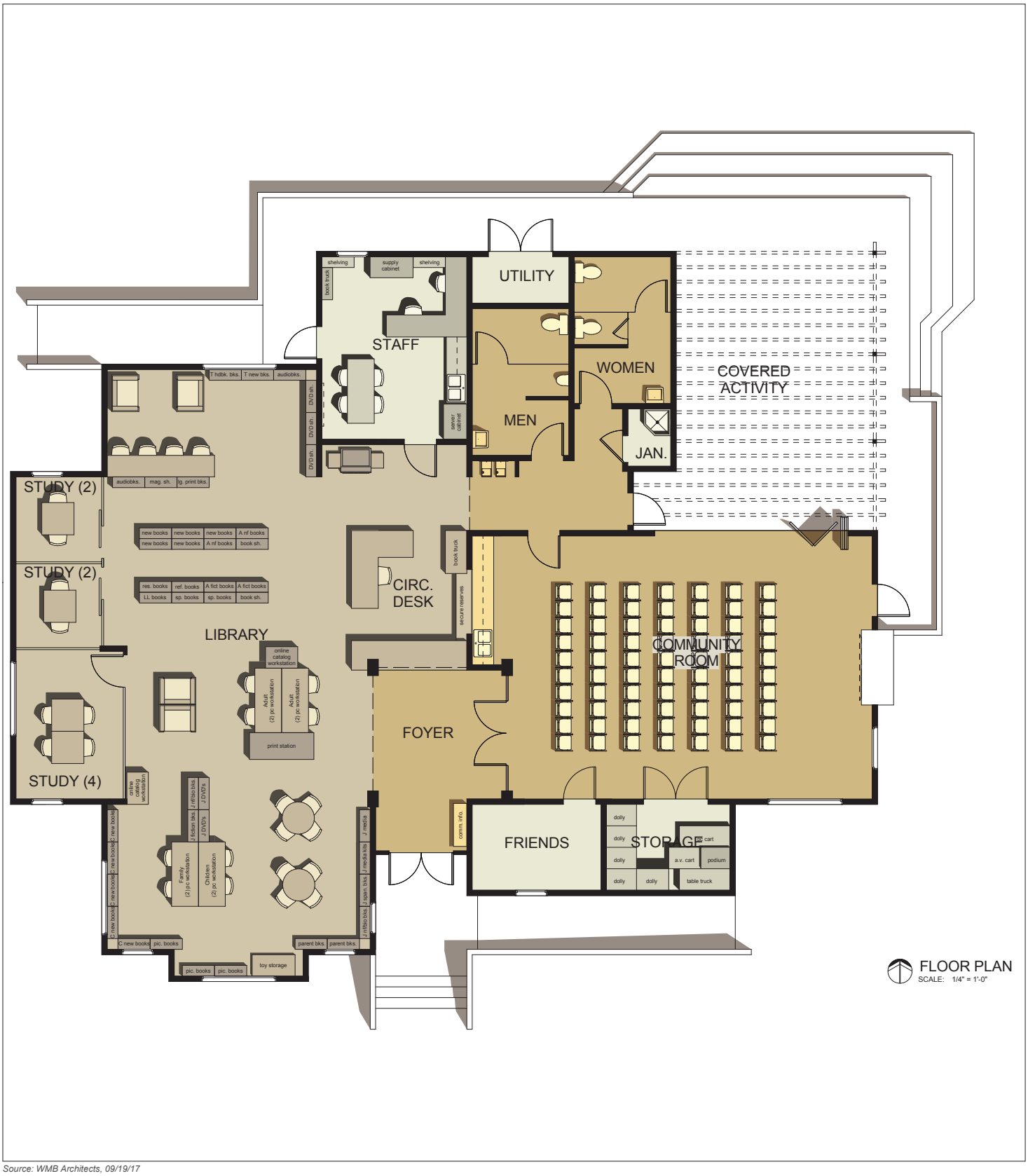
2.3.2 Conceptual Design / Compatibility with Existing Historic Library Features

The YCL is making a concerted effort to ensure the historic nature – the "look and feel" of the existing Yolo Branch Library Building – is brought into the planning and design of the proposed new Yolo Branch Library Building Project. The conceptual design is based on the Branch library's program goals and certain design concepts that guide both the form and function of the proposed new building. To date, the County has developed a list of "character defining" features which include both architectural (i.e., the "look") and experiential (the "feel") features associated with the existing, historic Yolo Branch Library building. Table 2-2 summarizes the character defining features of the existing Yolo Branch Library.

Using the character-defining features listed in Table 2-2, the County and its consulting architectural firm met with two groups, the Friends of Yolo Branch Library of Yolo and a Yolo Community Advisory Group, to discuss how these features should be treated in the proposed project – either salvaged, replicated, interpreted, documented, or demolished. Definitions of these treatments are described below:

- **Salvage:** Remove element from existing Yolo Branch Library building, repair/restore and install element in new.
- **Replicate:** Demolish element and recreate in-kind for use in the new Yolo Branch Library building.
- **Interpret:** Demolish element and design a similar feature for the new Yolo Branch Library building.
- **Document:** Document element through photography, drawing, and/ or narrative and demolish. Documentation can also be recommended for salvaged, replicated, and interpreted elements as well.
- **Demolish:** Removal from building without reuse in the new Yolo Branch Library building. This does not exclude recycling or re-use elsewhere.

The County and its consulting architectural firm would continue to work with these local groups as the project is further refined to ensure the architectural and experiential attributes that contribute to the community's experience with the existing Yolo Branch Library are carried forward in the design and construction of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project.



Source: WMB Architects, 09/19/17

Figure 2-8 Conceptual Floor Plan

New Yolo Branch Library Building Project

Table 2-2 Existing Yolo Branch Library Character-Defining Features	
Architectural Attributes	**Experiential Attributes**
Intersecting gable roof lines Front porch Clapboard siding Divided windows (lower portion single-pane, upper portion divided) Molded hoods/eyebrows over windows Open eaves with exposed rafter tails Faux half-timbering at gable ends Corbels/brackets at roof rake Paired square posts at front porch Wide, shallow squared arches at porch Half wall at front porch Front door with large glass panels, simple molding Simple wood moldings Built-in wood shelving Plate rail, picture rail Cove plaster ceiling Fireplace Wood-panel interior doors Wood wainscoting in restroom	Staff is visible, positioned for greeting/welcome and oversight Seeing kids at the round tables – crafts and story time Adequate seating for all age groups and comfortable for reading or studying Easy to identify where specific books are 'Antique flair' – home is nice – homey feel Salvage existing children's tables and chairs Replicate exterior paint color Welcoming Uncluttered Friendly, non-institutional, warm Kid friendly – things at proper height Woodsy – not shiny, not modern Homey – not too commercial Sense of history 'Gather around the table' Use of native landscaping

2.3.3 Lighting

The conceptual site lighting plans (see Figure 2-6) shows a total of five pole-mounted parking lot fixtures with rear cut-off shields along the western (three light poles) and northern (two light poles) property boundaries. Ceiling mounted fixtures are shown at the library entrance (one light) and the rear covered activity area (two lights). Five wall-mounted light fixtures (with downward throw) are shown along the building's exterior walls (one on the western elevation, and two each on the northern and eastern elevations). The plan also shows low-level bollard pathway lights along the pathways near the library front entrance. A small lighted monument sign is also planned toward the southeast corner of the site.

2.3.4 Community Room Use

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library building would include a dedicated community room for use by the library and public for meetings and events during normal operating hours. The

YCL would also allow the community room to be reserved for use by the public on days and times the library is not open to the public. In general, the YCL would allow use of the community room between 9:00 AM and 9:00 PM, Monday to Friday, and 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturday and Sunday.

2.3.5 Circulation and Parking

The current conceptual site plan shows pedestrian access via a walkway from Sacramento Street to the library main entrance door which also faces Sacramento Street. Vehicular access would utilize a driveway entrance from Sacramento Street near the southwest corner of the project area which provides a one-way circulation pattern around the western and northern perimeters of the site, ultimately exiting through a driveway at 2nd Street on the northeast corner of the project area. A total of five parking spaces would be provided (including one ADA compliant space) along the western property boundary and to the west of the proposed new library building. An informal, gravel paved parking area would also be provided along the access route near the northwest corner of the proposed project area.

2.3.6 Fire Access

The YCL would design and construct the proposed New Yolo Branch Library building in accordance with the California Fire Code in effect at the time of construction. The YCL would also continue to coordinate with the Yolo Fire Protection District on fire access and project design.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The YCL's objectives for the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project are to:

- Eliminate the structural, safety, disability access, and other issues identified at the existing Yolo Branch Library Building;
- Construct a new, larger library building that incorporates the look, feel, character, and history of the existing Yolo Branch Library building and the Town of Yolo;
- Construct a new, larger library building that provides programming flexibility and that can be operated by a limited amount of YCL staff;
- Upgrade and improve Yolo Branch Library services to meet County library operating goals as much as feasible;
- Expand the Yolo Branch Library's total book and media collections (both storage capacity and actual volume); and
- Provide a dedicated meeting room and/or other space that supports the concept of a library as a community-gathering place.

2.5 PERMITS AND APPROVALS REQUIRED BY THE PROJECT

The YCL is the proponent and CEQA Lead Agency for this project. The YSAQMD and Yolo Fire Protection District may be responsible agencies for the project. A list of the potential permits and approvals that the project could be subject to is provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Potential Project Permits and Approvals	
Agency	**Review, Authorization, or Approval**
Yolo County	General Plan Land Use Amendment, Lot merger and rezoning, variance for reduction in required parking, building permit (including demolition, grading, and building), septic system approval (Yolo County Environmental Health Department), encroachment and right-of-way approvals for driveways and frontage improvements.
YSAQMD	Burn Permit

2.6 CHAPTER REFERENCES

FEMA 2012. *Flood Insurance Rate Map Yolo County, California and Incorporated Areas, Panel 435 of 785.* Map Number 06113C0435H. May 16, 2012.

Laugenour and Meikle 2016. *Topographic Survey Exhibit for Yolo Library*. Woodland, CA. April 4, 2016.

Yolo County 2017a. *Resolution Authorizing Purchase of Fee Interest In 14184 2nd Street in the Town of Yolo in the Unincorporated Area of the County of Yolo, State of California Assessor's Parcel Number 025-401-012.* Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 99999. Yolo County, CA. October 10, 2017.

_____2017b. *Purchase and Sale Agreement and Initial Joint Escrow Instructions.* October 2017.

_____2017c. *Yolo County Library Facilities Master Plan (2018-2035).* Yolo County, CA. September 11, 2017.

_____2018a. *Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration and Notice of Public Hearing*. Yolo County Community Services Department. February 2018.

_____2018b. *Initial Study/Negative Declaration File #2017-035 2017 General Plan and Zoning Code Amendments*. Yolo County Community Services Department. February 2018.

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CHAPTER 3 IMPACT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the analytical methodology employed and scoping information considered in the preparation of the environmental analyses contained in Chapters 4 – 12 of this EIR. This chapter also partially addresses project effects found not to be significant.

3.1 ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

The YCL employed the following analytical methodology in the evaluation of the proposed project's potential impacts identified in this EIR:

Step 1: Identification of Existing Physical Conditions. The EIR identifies the existing physical environmental conditions that exist in the project area and which could change as a result of the proposed project activities and components. The environmental setting generally reflects the physical environmental conditions of the project area as they existed at the time the YCL published its NOP for this EIR (November 2017), unless otherwise noted (see Sections 1.1 and 1.4). This setting constitutes the baseline physical conditions by which the YCL is determining whether the physical change that occurs to the environment as a result of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project is significant. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a), the environmental setting describes only those physical environmental conditions necessary to understand the significant effects of the proposed project and its alternatives.

Step 2: Compliance with Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Statutes, and Regulations. The EIR presumes, unless specifically noted otherwise, that the project would be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements described in the regulatory setting discussion. The regulatory setting is not intended to be exhaustive; rather, it is intended to provide a summary of key regulatory requirements that materially affect the relationship between the project's design, construction, operation, and maintenance and potential environmental impacts. In addition, the regulatory setting does not summarize regulations that do not apply to the proposed project's components and activities.

Step 3: Analysis of Project Impacts. The EIR evaluates the significance of the project's potential impacts, i.e., the change to the physical environmental conditions that could result from implementation of the project, on the full range of resources identified in Appendix G to the CEQA guidelines. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126, this EIR analyzes the potential environmental impacts stemming from all phases of the proposed project. This examination is based on the incremental change to the existing physical conditions that would result from the implementation of the proposed project, and considers public comments received on the scope and content of the EIR.

This EIR evaluates the proposed project's potential impacts against thresholds of significance specific to the resource being evaluated. The YCL selected significance criteria based primarily on Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines; however, thresholds from other sources, such as the YSAQMD and the Central Valley RWQCB, were considered and used where appropriate. The EIR's impact analyses consider the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed project, as well as the short-term and long-term impacts of the project, and enable the YCL to determine if the proposed project would

have a beneficial impact, no impact, a less than significant impact, a potentially significant impact, or a significant and unavoidable impact to the environment. As described above, the impact analyses presume compliance with applicable regulations, except where noted prior to determining significance of any potential project impact. For impacts found to be potentially significant, the YCL identified mitigation measures to reduce these impacts to the extent feasible (see Step 4 below).

The EIR's impact analyses focuses on the project's potentially significant environmental impacts. Chapters 4 through 10 focus on the project's significant environmental impacts to specific resource areas (e.g., biological resources, noise). Chapter 11 discusses the project's contribution to cumulative impacts. Chapter 12 considers and discusses a range of reasonable alternatives to the project that would feasibly attain most of the objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project. Finally, Chapter 13 discusses other aspects of the project, including significant environmental effects which cannot be avoided if the proposed project is implemented, significant irreversible environmental changes which would be involved in the proposed project should it be implemented, and growth-inducing impacts of the proposed project.

Step 4: Inclusion of Mitigation Measures. The EIR identifies feasible mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts resulting from project implementation. Project mitigation measures generally require the YCL to avoid, prevent, or minimize impacts to resources, or, if impacts do occur, to rehabilitate, restore, or compensate for the impact in a manner that is proportional to the project impact.

3.2 SUMMARY OF EIR SCOPING COMMENTS

As described in Section 1.4, the YCL filed an NOP for an EIR with the SCH on November 13, 2017 and provided a 35-day public review period for the NOP from November 13, 2017 to December 15, 2017. The YCL received written comments from the following agencies, organizations, and individuals on the NOP:

Public Agencies

- Yolo Fire Protection District
- Yolo Habitat Conservancy
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Interested Individuals and Organizations

- Norma Berrettoni (individual)
- Joan Cotter (individual)

Written comments received on the scope of the EIR are presented in Appendix A. Written comments germane to the scope and content of the EIR are briefly summarized below, followed by where each comment type is addressed in the Draft EIR:

- Proposed fencing surrounding the project area: Chapter 2, Project Description;
- Potential impacts to hydrology and water quality: Chapter 9, Hydrology and Water Quality
- Potential impacts to HCP listed species: Chapter 7, Biological Resources
- Proposed preservation, archiving, and reuse of historical features: Chapter 2, Project Description, and Chapter 4, Cultural / Tribal Cultural Resources.

3.3 PROJECT IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

The YCL has determined, using the Environmental Checklist Form contained in Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines as a guide, the implementation of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would clearly result in no impact or a less than significant impact to the resources described below. In addition to the analyses presented below, Chapters 4 – 10 of this EIR include a summary of project impacts found to be less than significant for specific resource areas (e.g., biological resources) in which one or more impacts were also determined to be potentially significant. This summary, which is found under the "Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures" heading of each chapter (typically sub-section 3 of the chapter), also indicates which impacts are not evaluated further in this EIR.

3.3.1 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

The implementation of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would not impact agricultural or forestry resources. Both the existing Yolo Branch Library parcel and the adjacent residential parcel at 14184 2nd Street are developed properties, do not support any agricultural or forestry resources, and are identified as urban and built up land according to the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (CDC, 2017). In addition, neither parcel is under Williamson Act contract (CDC, 2012). Likewise, neither parcel is zoned as forest land, timberland, or timberland production. Thus, the proposed project would have no impact on agricultural or forestry resources. For these reasons, potential agricultural and forestry-related impacts from implementation of the New Yolo Branch Library Building Project are not discussed further in this EIR.

3.3.2 Geology and Soils

The information contained in this section is based primarily on the County's 2030 Countywide General Plan Health and Safety Element, County's General Plan EIR, and a site-specific geotechnical evaluation that was prepared for the Yolo Branch Library's temporary modular building (Yolo County, 2009a and 2009b; Raney Geotechnical Inc., 2017). The YCL has not completed a site-specific geotechnical evaluation for the full Yolo Branch Library parcel nor the adjacent residential parcel at 14184 2nd Street.

3.3.2.1 Environmental Setting

According to the Yolo County General Plan (pages HS-5 to HS-10), Yolo County contains two known faults – the Hunting Creek and Dunnigan Hills faults. Of these two faults, the Dunnigan Hills fault is closest to the Town of Yolo, located approximately five miles to the northwest; however, the Dunnigan Hills Fault has not been active in historic times. The Hunting Creek Fault is located in the northwestern portion of the County and could be subject to surface rupture during a seismic event. Thus, the Hunting Creek Fault is subject to regulation under the Alquist-Priolo Act (see Section 3.3.2.2). Although the County has a low probability for earthquake hazards compared to the rest of California, it remains potentially subject to seismic activity both within and near the County. Major faults in the Coast Ranges to the west of the County, as well as the Sierra Nevada foothills to the east of the County, are capable of producing ground shaking that could affect the County. Therefore, the County is considered at risk of damage to structures and property associated with seismically-induced ground shaking, including damage to stucco, masonry walls, and chimneys, which could expose people to falling objects and possible building collapse. Damage to structures from ground shaking comes from the transmission of earthquake

vibration from the ground into the structure. The intensity of the vibration or shaking and its potential impact on buildings and other urban development depends on several factors:

- The nature of the underlying materials, including rock and soil;
- The structural characteristics of a building;
- The quality of workmanship of a building and materials used in its construction; and
- The location of the epicenter and the magnitude of the earthquake.

Seismic events may induce other hazards, such as liquefaction and landslides or lateral spreading:

- Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soils are reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction of granular soils can be caused by strong vibratory motion due to earthquakes. Soils that are highly susceptible to liquefaction are loose, granular, and saturated. The liquefaction of soils causes surface distress, loss of bearing capacity, and settlement of structures that are founded on the soils.
- A landslide is ground failure on sloped terrain. On flat terrain, the ground failure results in the settling of soils and the creation of sinks or depressions in the ground. On a moderately sloped surface, ground failure results in a lateral movement of the ground surface. On a sloped surface of 15 percent or greater, this settling or movement of soils occurs in a down-slope direction, resulting in a landslide.
- Lateral spreading is a process that results in free face failures during a seismic event. The Yolo County General Plan does not specifically identify areas with lateral spreading. Lateral spreading is generally limited to areas of unstable soil, which may include agricultural roads, levees, and other disturbed areas along the transmission lines.

Within Yolo County, liquefaction may be a risk in areas with higher than average water tables, while landslides and lateral spreading risk are generally limited to western portions of the County and some rapidly moving watercourses, such as Cache Creek.

Yolo County also faces other geologic risks, including mudslides, subsidence (i.e., decrease in ground elevation), and volcanism. Mudslides may occur along Cache Creek in the western part of the County, and subsidence due to groundwater pumping is documented in eastern Yolo County, near Zamora, Knights Landing, and Woodland. Finally, the County's General Plan identifies that the County faces a potential risk from a possible eruptive event at Mount Konockti, located in Lake County. Although an eruption is possible, historic events associated with this volcano were non-explosive, and generally involved air fall tuff activity.

Soils in the proposed project area are underlain by Yolo silt loam soils, between 0 to 2 percent slope (USDA, 2017). It is associated with alluvial fans and flood plains and characterized as a well-drained soil with low runoff potential. Expansive soils are those soils that shrink and swell in response to changes in moisture content, potentially causing serious damage to overlying structures.

3.3.2.2 Regulatory Setting

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (formerly the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act), signed into law December 1972, requires the delineation of zones along active faults in California. The purpose of the Alquist-Priolo Act (Public Resource Code Section 2621 et seq.) is to regulate development on or near active fault traces to reduce the hazards associated with fault rupture and to prohibit the location of most structures for human occupancy across these traces. Cities and counties must regulate certain development projects within the zones, which includes withholding permits until geologic investigations are conducted in order to demonstrate that development sites are not threatened by future surface displacement. Surface fault rupture is not necessarily restricted to the area within an Alquist-Priolo Zone.

The County's General Plan Health and Safety Element contains goals and policies intended to ensure appropriate consideration of natural and human-made hazards and risks are factored into land use decisions. This element of the General Plan includes the following goals and policies related to geology and soils that are relevant to the proposed project:

- Goal HS-1: Geologic Hazards. Protect the public and reduce damage to property from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.
    - Policy HS-1.1: Regulate land development to avoid unreasonable exposure to geologic hazards.
    - Policy HS-1.2: All development and construction proposals shall be reviewed by the County to ensure conformance to applicable building standards.
    - 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.
    - Action HS-A1: Require a geotechnical analysis for construction in areas with potential geological hazards and/or for purposes of environmental analysis. Recommendations of the geotechnical analysis shall be implemented.
    - Action HS-A2: Rely upon the most current and comprehensive geological hazard mapping available in the evaluation of potential seismic hazards associated with proposed new development.

3.3.2.3 Impact Discussion

The geotechnical investigation conducted for the Yolo Branch Library's temporary modular building indicated the Yolo Branch Library parcel is not within a fault rupture hazard area but could be subject to seismic ground shaking. The investigation also found the site was at low risk from liquefaction, expansive soils, erosion, landslides, and subsidence. The YCL would design and construct the new library building to meet California Building Code (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24) regulations in effect at the time of execution of the construction contract. The geotechnical investigation prepared for the temporary modular building identified that a building design meeting current code requirements would be appropriate to address seismic risks, including groundshaking.

The Town of Yolo does not have a municipal sewer system. The YCL, therefore, is proposing to install a new septic system as part of the proposed project. This septic system would be designed

to meet all applicable County requirements, including requirements that address the adequacy of site soils for septic system installation (see Section 9.2.9).

The inclusion of geotechnical recommendations and adherence with building code requirements, therefore, would render any potential impacts related to seismic hazards and soils less than significant. For these reasons, potential geologic-, seismic-, and soils-related impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further in this EIR.

3.3.3 Greenhouse Gases and Energy

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and affect regulation of the earth's temperature are known as "greenhouse" gases (GHG). Many chemical compounds found in the earth's atmosphere exhibit a GHG property. GHG allow sunlight to enter the atmosphere freely. When sunlight strikes the earth's surface, some of it is reflected back towards space as infrared radiation (heat). GHG absorb this infrared radiation and trap the heat in the earth's atmosphere. GHG that contribute to climate regulation are a different type of pollutant than criteria or hazardous air pollutants because climate regulation is global in scale, both in terms of causes and effects. Some GHG are emitted to the atmosphere naturally by biological and geological processes such as evaporation (water vapor), aerobic respiration (carbon dioxide), and off-gassing from low oxygen environments such as swamps or exposed permafrost (methane); however, GHG emissions from human activities such as fuel combustion (e.g., carbon dioxide) and refrigerants use (e.g., hydrofluorocarbons) significantly contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, climate regulation, and global climate change. Human production of GHG has increased steadily since pre-industrial times (approximately pre-1880) and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased from a pre-industrial value of 280 parts per million (ppm) in the early 1800's to 411 ppm in May 2016 (NOAA 2018). The effects of increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere include climate change (increasing temperature and shifts in precipitation patterns and amounts), reduced ice and snow cover, sea level rise, and acidification of oceans. These effects in turn will impact food and water supplies, infrastructure, ecosystems, and overall public health and welfare. The six common GHG are described below.

- **Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)**. CO_2 is released to the atmosphere when fossil fuels (oil, gasoline, diesel, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, and wood or wood products are burned.
- **Methane (CH_4)**. CH_4 is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from the decomposition of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills and the raising of livestock.
- **Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)**. N_2O is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of solid waste and fossil fuels.
- **Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)**. SF_6 is commonly used as an electrical insulator in high voltage electrical transmission and distribution equipment such as circuit breakers, substations, and transmission switchgear. Releases of SF_6 occur during maintenance and servicing as well as from leaks of electrical equipment.
- **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)**. HFCs and PFCs are generated in a variety of industrial processes. Although the amount of these gases emitted into the atmosphere is small in terms of their absolute

mass, they are potent agents of climate change due to their high global warming potential.

GHG can remain in the atmosphere long after they are emitted. The potential for a particular greenhouse gas to absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere is considered its global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for measuring GWP is CO_2, which has a GWP of one. By comparison, CH_4 has a GWP of 25, which means that one molecule of CH_4 has 25 times the effect on global warming as one molecule of CO_2. Black carbon consists of particles emitted during combustion; although a particle and not a gas, black carbon also acts to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

3.3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The existing Yolo Branch Library generates GHG emissions from staff and visitor vehicle trips to and from the library, the combustion of natural gas in space heating equipment, electricity consumption, and solid waste generation. The Yolo Branch Library does not generate a substantial amount of vehicle trips. The library is staffed by a single employee when open, which is currently three days during the week (16 hours total) and one day on the weekends (5 hours total) limited. The County estimates that the existing, historic Yolo Branch Library building (i.e., not the temporary modular building, which was just recently opened for use), consumes approximately 540 therms of natural gas (54 million British thermal units, or BTUs) and 8,300 kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. The library's existing solar panels generate and offset approximately 2,780 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually (producing a net electricity consumption of 5,520 kilowatt-hours). Annual water consumption information is not available for the existing Yolo Branch Library.

According to the Yolo County Climate Action Plan (CAP), the unincorporated portions of Yolo County generated approximately 651,740 metric tons of CO_2 equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) in 2008, with agriculture (46%), energy (29%), and transportation (16%) sources making up the three largest GHG emitting sectors in the County's GHG emissions inventory (Yolo County, 2011).

The existing Yolo Branch Library operations contributed to the County's 2008 GHG emissions inventory levels (and continues to contribute to current GHG emissions within the County); however, the Yolo Branch Library does not generate a substantial amount of GHG emissions. As estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2), the existing, historic Yolo Branch Library building generates approximately 33.5 $MTCO_2e$ per year (see Appendix B). This level of emissions accounts for less than 0.01% of the County's 2008 GHG emissions inventory, as well as the County's 2020 GHG emissions reduction target (613,651 $MTCO_2e$; Yolo County, 2011).

3.3.3.2 Regulatory Setting

The proposed project's potential GHG emissions are primarily regulated at the state and local level. State regulation began in earnest in 2006, when the State Legislature adopted the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, AB 32, which required the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to: 1) determine 1990 statewide GHG emissions, 2) approve a 2020 statewide GHG limit that is equal to the 1990 emissions level, 3) adopt a mandatory GHG reporting rule for significant GHG emission sources, 4) adopt a Scoping Plan to achieve the 2020 statewide GHG emissions limit, and 5) adopt regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions. In 2007, CARB approved a statewide

1990 emissions level and corresponding 2020 GHG emissions limit of 427 million $MTCO_2e$, which was subsequently updated to 431 million $MTCO_2e$ (CARB 2007, 2014). In 2008, CARB adopted its Climate Change Scoping Plan, which projects, absent regulation or under a "business as usual" (BAU) scenario, 2020 statewide GHG emissions levels of 596 million $MTCO_2e$ and identifies the numerous measures (i.e., mandatory rules and regulations and voluntary measures) that will achieve at least 174 million $MTCO_2e$ of reductions and reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (CARB, 2009). CARB has continued to update the Scoping Plan to ensure California remains on track to achieve 2030 (reduce GHG emissions 40% below 1990 levels) and 2050 (reduce GHG emissions 80% below 1990 levels) GHG reduction goals (CARB, 2014 and 2017).

In 2007, the County became a charter member of the Cool Counties Initiative and pledged to collectively reduce GHG emissions by 80% in 2050. That same year, the County organized and formed the Yolo County Climate Change Compact which created an ongoing forum for exchanging information on how best to analyze and address GHG emissions. According to the County's CAP, the County's 2030 Countywide General Plan contains over 350 policies that deal with climate change; this analysis focuses on the General Plan's Conservation and Open Space Element and Land Use and Community Character Element, which include the following goals and policies related to GHG that are relevant to the proposed project:

- Goal CO-7: Energy Conservation. Promote energy efficiency and conservation.
    - Policy CO-7.4: Require the use of Energy Star certified appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces, and boiler units, where feasible.
    - Policy CO-7.3: Require all projects to incorporate energy-conserving design, construction and operation techniques and features into all aspects of the project including buildings, roofs, pavement, and landscaping.
    - Policy CO-7.5: Require all new parking lots to significantly increase shading to relieve the potential for "heat islands."
    - Policy CO-7.6: Encourage the use of building materials and methods that increase energy efficiency a minimum of 15% beyond State Title 24 standards for residential buildings and a minimum of 20% beyond State Title 24 standards for commercial buildings.
    - Policy CO-7.9: Require that new site and structure designs maximize energy efficiency.
    - Policy CO-7.11: Strongly encourage Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification or equivalent for all public, private, and existing buildings and strongly encourage LEED-Neighborhood Design (ND) certification or equivalent for other applicable projects, particularly within the Specific Plan areas.
- Goal CO-8: Climate Change. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and plan for adaptation to the future consequences of global climate change.
    - Action CO-A119: Require the implementation of cost-effective and innovative GHG emission reduction technologies in building components and design.

  - Action CO-A121: Require new development to incorporate designs and/or programs to reduce travel demand and vehicle emissions.

- Goal CC-4: Project Design. Require project design that incorporates smart growth planning principles and "green" building standards that reflect the County's commitment to sustainable development.
  - Policy CC-4.1: Reduce dependence upon fossil fuels, extracted underground metals, minerals, and other non-renewable resources by: Requiring projects to take advantage of shade, prevailing winds, landscaping, and sun screens to reduce energy use; Encouraging projects to use regenerative energy heating and cooling source alternatives to fossil fuels; and Encouraging projects to select building materials that require less energy-intensive production methods and long-distance transport, in compliance with LEED or equivalent standards.
  - Policy CC-4.4: Encourage all new construction to be net-zero energy by combining building energy efficiency design features with on-site clean distributed generation so as to result in no net purchases from the electricity or gas grid.
  - Policy CC-4.5: Encourage individual and community-based wind and solar energy systems.
  - Policy CC-4.7: Require energy efficient design for all buildings
  - Policy CC-4.8: Require measures to minimize "heat islands" by requiring light-colored and reflective roofing materials and paint, light colored roads and parking lots, extensive numbers of shade trees in parking lots, and shade trees and/or overhangs on the south and west sides of new or renovated buildings.
  - Policy CC-4.12: Require "green" design, construction, and operation including: Site planning sensitive to the natural environment; Efficiency in resource use (including energy, water, raw materials, and land); Building reuse and adaptive reuse; Selection of materials and products based on their life-cycle environmental impacts; Use of materials and products with recycled content; Use of materials provided from within the region; Recycling of construction and demolition waste; Reduction in the use of toxic and harmful substances in the manufacturing of materials and during construction; Use of passive and active solar strategies and efficient heating and cooling technologies; Reduction in water use for buildings and landscaping; Light pollution reduction to protect "dark skies", Improvements to interior and exterior environments leading to increased health, comfort, and productivity; Facility maintenance and operational practices that reduce or eliminate harmful effects on people and the natural environment during occupancy; Water reuse systems; as well as other systems to capture energy sources that would otherwise be wasted.

According to General Plan Implementing Action CO-A118 and the Yolo County CAP, the County uses the following thresholds for determining the significance of potential GHG emissions and climate change impacts:

- Impacts associated with GHG emissions from projects that are consistent with the General Plan and otherwise exempt from CEQA are determined to be less than significant and further GHG CEQA analysis is not required.
- Impacts associated with GHG emissions from projects that are consistent with the General Plan, fall within the assumptions of the General Plan EIR, consistent with the CAP, and not exempt from CEQA are determined less than significant or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and further GHG CEQA analysis is generally not required. To be determined consistent with the CAP, a project must demonstrate that it is included in the growth projections upon which the CAP was modeled and incorporates applicable strategies and measures from the CAP as binding and enforceable components of the project.
- Impacts associated with GHG emissions from project that are not consistent with the General Plan, do not fall within the assumptions of the General Plan EIR, and/or are not consistent with the CAP, and are subject to CEQA review are presumed to be significant and further CEQA analysis is required.

3.3.3.1 GHG and Energy Impact Analysis

The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with California Energy Code (CCR Title 2, Part 6) and the California Green (CALGreen) Building Standards Code (CCR Title 24, Part 11) in effect at the time of final project design. The project would have a small construction footprint (approximately 0.65 acres) and would not require significant grading during site preparation since the site is already flat. The CALGreen building code requires a minimum of 65% of construction materials generated during new construction or demolition projects shall be diverted from the landfill.

The YCL is designing the new Yolo Branch Library building to be energy efficient, low maintenance, and comfortable. The building design would incorporate durable and sustainable materials, and includes the replacement and expansion of the existing rooftop solar panel system. Consistent with County goals, the YCL is pursuing a net-zero energy design for the new Yolo Branch Library building which could include one or more of the following design elements: Onsite power generation (rooftop solar); efficient HVAC systems; use of natural day light combined with energy efficient lighting; an energy management system; passive and active ventilation; and an efficient building envelope.

As estimated using CalEEMod (see Appendix B), the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would generate approximately 83 $MTCO_2e$ from potential construction activities, or approximately 2.8 $MTCO_2e$ when amortized by the presumed useful life of the project (30 years); it is noted this estimate does not include emissions from the controlled-burn by the Yolo Fire Protection District). Once operational, the proposed project would generate approximately 66 $MTCO_2e$ from operation, resulting in approximately 69 MTCO2e per year in total (amortize construction plus operational GHG emissions), or a net increase of 35.5 $MTCO_2e$ per year above existing conditions. Thus, although the proposed new library building would be 3.8 times larger than the existing library building (3,800 square feet versus 1,000 square feet), it would only increase total GHG emissions by a factor of approximately 2 (33.5 $MTCO_2e$ vs. 69

$MTCO_2e$). It is noted the GHG emissions estimates for the new library building do not account for any energy efficiencies associated with enhanced building envelopes and efficient HVAC systems, nor any reduction in electricity from a rooftop solar installation. It is also noted the net emissions estimates described above do not take into account any emissions generated by the residence at 14184 2nd Street. Thus, actual GHG emission from the new building may be substantially lower than estimated in this EIR.

The YCL has designed the new Yolo Branch Library building to better accommodate existing demand as well as forecasted growth anticipated to occur in the library's service area. The YCL has also designed the new building to provide additional library services (e.g., expanded computer stations and study rooms), and meet other community needs. The proposed project would replace the existing library building and an existing single-family residence; the proposed project would not cause or contribute to increased growth in the Town of Yolo or the County. Therefore, the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building project is considered consistent with all growth assumptions in the County's General Plan and CAP, and the proposed project's net increase in GHG emissions (35.5 MTCO2e) would not result in a significant effect on the environment nor conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions. For these reasons, potential GHG emissions impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further.

The implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in energy demand or the wasteful use of fuel or energy. The project would be designed to meet the current energy efficiency standards described above and would include design features that reduce standard electricity and natural consumption and usage and promote, such as efficient HVAC units, an efficient building envelope, and a rooftop solar system. For these reasons, potential energy impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further.

3.3.4 Land Use and Planning

As described in Section 2.2.1, the existing Yolo Branch Library parcel is zoned PQP and designated by the General Plan as PQ, whereas the existing residential parcel at 14184 2nd Street is zoned R-L and designated by the General Plan as RL. Under the proposed project, the County would rezone and re-designate the residential parcel to PQP and PQ, respectively, and merge the approximately 0.27-acre Yolo Branch Library Parcel and the approximately 0.37-acre residential parcel into a single, approximately 0.65-acres PQP parcel. The proposed project, however, would not induce or permit any additional growth in the Town beyond that already envisioned and planned for by the General Plan.

As explained in Section 1.1.3, the County recently circulated and approved an IS/ND evaluating amendments to the zoning district and land use designation for 14184 2nd Street. This IS/ND concluded the zoning and general plan amendments for the property at 14184 2nd Street would not physically divide an established community, conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, or conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. The County is incorporating the information and findings from its 2017 General Plan and Zoning Code Amendments IS/ND into this EIR.

Title 8 of the Yolo County Code, Land Development and Zoning, Chapter 2, Zoning Regulations, Article 8, Public and Open Space Zones, establishes standards applicable to PQP land uses such as the Yolo Branch Library (which is considered a public and civic use type by

the County code). Pursuant to Table 8-2.804, library facilities are subject to a site plan review by the County. In addition, Table 8-2.805 sets forth development standards for PQP land uses such as a library, including front yard setbacks (five feet or match the prevailing setback on the adjacent properties), rear yard setbacks (10 feet or 20 feet if abutting residential land), side yard setbacks (none, except 10 feet if abutting residential land), height limits (50 feet or four stories), and maximum floor to area ratio limits (0.5). The conceptual site plan (see Figure 2-6) prepared for the project indicates the new Yolo Branch Library building would be able to satisfy all these requirements (see also Chapter 5). There are no other specific zoning development standards applicable to the project.

For these reasons, the potential land use and planning impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further in this EIR.

3.3.5 Mineral Resources

Yolo County has two primary mineral resources, mined aggregate and natural gas; however, the proposed project is not located in a mineral resource zone (MRZ) identified in the Yolo County General Plan. The closest MRZ to the Town is the Cache Creek MRZ, located west of I-5. The Cache Creek MRZ is a significant high-grade aggregate deposit known to contain over 900 million tons of sand and gravel. The proposed project is not located in the Cache Creek Resources Management Plan area, and would not interfere with any mineral resource extraction operations in the County. In addition, the construction of the proposed new library building would not require building materials in quantities that could result in the loss of an important mineral resource. For these reasons, potential mineral resource impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not evaluated further in this EIR.

3.3.6 Population and Housing

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would not induce substantial population growth in the Town of Yolo, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure). The proposed project also would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, nor would it displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The proposed new Yolo Branch Library building would accommodate forecasted growth in the library's service area. Although the proposed project involves the removal of one single-family home, this loss does not represent displacement of a substantial amount of housing or people, and the County has provided relocation assistance to three displaced residents. Finally, the staff the YCL may hire to support the new library are likely to already live and commute in the county, and would not significantly reduce the available housing stock in the area. For these reasons, potential population and housing impacts from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further in this EIR.

3.3.7 Public Services

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project is located in a developed area in the Town of Yolo in unincorporated Yolo County. Fire protection services are provided by the Yolo Fire Protection District, which operates the Yolo Fire Station directly adjacent to the existing and proposed Yolo Branch Library site at 37220 Sacramento Street. Police protection services are provided by the Yolo County Sheriff's Office which operates out of Woodland, approximately

10 miles away from the Town. Public schooling for the Town is provided by the Woodland Joint Unified School District.

The proposed project constitutes the replacement and expansion of an existing library and removal of one single-family home. The proposed construction and operation of the new library would not significant change the existing conditions as it relates to the provision of public services, and would adversely affect response times or other service ratios such that additional built police, fire, or school facilities is necessary. For these reasons, potential public service impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project are not discussed further in this EIR.

The County notes that library services are a form of public service. While the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would result in some adverse environmental impacts (see, for example, Chapter 4 of this EIR), the project in and of itself would not have an adverse effect on public service providers or their facilities. Rather, it is probable that the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would have a beneficial impact on library services with the expansion of the facility.

3.3.8 Recreation

The YCL has designed the new Yolo Branch Library building to better accommodate existing demand as well as forecasted growth anticipated to occur in the library's service area. The proposed project would not induce population growth (see Section 3.3.6) and therefore would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. The conceptual design for the proposed project includes a community room and outdoor covered meeting and small picnic area to serve library users and the community. The use of these facilities is not expected to result in the overuse of other recreational facilities in the area such that accelerated deterioration or the need for new or reconstructed facilities is necessary. Thus, for these reasons, the potential impacts to recreational facilities resulting from the implementation of the New Yolo Branch Library Building Project are not discussed further.

3.3.9 Transportation

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would not result in a significant traffic/transportation impact. According to the YCL, in 2017 the Yolo Branch Library served approximately 6,315 regular visitors, 859 pre-school students, 1,061 school aged students, 89 young adult program participants, and 157 adult program participants. This equals a total of 8,478 total visitors. Even if all of these visitors result in a single-occupancy vehicle trip (which was not the case), the existing Yolo Branch Library would have resulted in approximately 41 trips per day on the four days of the week the library is open, or less than eight trips per operating hour. The proposed project may increase visitation to the Yolo Branch Library but would not change existing operating hours. The YCL is not aware of any traffic-or transportation related complaints regarding the Yolo Branch Library. Any construction-related traffic or potential increase in traffic that would occur as a result of the new library building (which would primarily be during off-peak hours) would not constitute a significant traffic or transportation-related impact.

3.3.10 Utilities and Service Systems

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project is located in a developed part of the unincorporated Town of Yolo. The proposed project area is served by existing utilities and

service systems including stormwater, water, natural gas, electric, and phone services. The Town of Yolo is not served by municipal sewer services and, therefore all development in the Town is served by individual septic systems.

Although the proposed project would result in a new library building (approximately 3,800 square feet) that is larger than the existing library building (approximately 1,000 square feet), and adjacent single-family residence (approximately 1,150 square feet), as well as the temporary modular building (approximately 1,350 square feet), the net increase in conditioned square footage associated with the proposed project is estimated to be approximately 1,500 square feet. The proposed project would include the latest, most efficient mechanical and other equipment that is likely to result in utility consumption rates that are substantially the same as existing conditions. The County has confirmed all utility services (except sewer) can be provided by existing service providers without significant off-site improvements or upgrades to utility pipes or systems. The public water system in the Town of Yolo is reaching capacity; however, the new library is not anticipated to substantially change potable water consumption, and the Yolo Fire Station shares a common property line with the library property, rendering any issue from insufficient fire flows a less than significant impact. The proposed project will control and direct on-site stormwater to appropriate storage and treatment areas, and result in less than 10,000 square feet of new impervious surface area at the project site. Finally, the proposed project would be subject to the County's requirements for new septic systems (see Section 9.2.9), and would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to the generation of solid waste. For these reasons, the potential impacts to utilities and service systems resulting from the implementation of the New Yolo Branch Library Building Project are not discussed further.

3.4 CHAPTER REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 4 CULTURAL/TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter describes the cultural and tribal cultural resources that occur or have the potential to occur at and in the vicinity of the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project and summarizes the applicable regulations and policies that govern these resources. This chapter also evaluates the project's potential adverse effects on these resources and identifies mitigation measures to avoid or lessen potential impacts. The analysis of the proposed project's impacts to cultural resources has determined that the demolition of the historic Yolo Branch Library building would represent a significant and unavoidable impact even with the implementation of feasible mitigation measures.

Much of the information regarding the proposed project's effects on historical resources is based on the Historical Resource Report prepared for the project by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP Historical Consulting, 2018; see Appendix C to this EIR).

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project is located in the unincorporated Town of Yolo, in the eastern part Yolo County, in the southern portion of the Sacramento Valley, approximately 600 feet west of Cache Creek. In general, cultural resources include archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources, including cemeteries and burials outside of cemeteries, and tribal cultural resources include sites, features, objects, places, or landscapes with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. As described below, the proposed project area contains or is located in close proximity to known cultural/tribal cultural resources that have been identified through records searches and inventories of the project area and vicinity.

4.1.1 Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic Setting

According to the County's General Plan EIR (Yolo County, 2009, page 517):

> "Although the Sacramento Valley may have been inhabited by humans as early as 10,000 years ago, the evidence for early human use is likely deeply buried by alluvial sediments that accumulated rapidly during the late Holocene epoch. Archaeological remains from this early period, though rare, have been found in and around the Central Valley, although to date none have been identified in the County. These early archaeological remains were grouped into what is called the Farmington Complex, which is characterized by core tools and large, reworked percussion flakes. It is generally thought that the economy of this early period was based on the exploitation of large game. Later periods are better understood because of a better representation in the archaeological record.
>
> The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley has been described in terms of archaeological patterns. A pattern is a general mode of life characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. Fredrickson identified three general patterns of resource use for the period between 4500 years before present (B.P.) and the contact period: the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns.

The Windmiller Pattern (4500 B.P.–2500 B.P.) shows evidence of a mixed economy that relied on the procurement of game and plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points and a wide range of faunal remains. Fishing was also an important activity, as evidenced by fishing hooks and spears found in association with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and other fish. Plant use is indicated by ground stone artifacts and clay balls that were used for boiling substances like acorn mush. Settlement strategies during the Windmiller period reflect seasonal adaptations: habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter months, with populations moving into the foothills during the summer.

The Windmiller Pattern ultimately changed to a more specialized adaptation termed the Berkeley Pattern (2500 BP–1500 B.P.). A reduction in the number of handstones and millingstones and an increase in mortars and pestles indicate a greater dependence on acorns. Although gathered plant resources gained importance during this period, the continued presence of projectile points and atlatls (spear-throwers) in the archaeological record indicates that hunting was still an important activity.

The Berkeley Pattern was superseded by the Augustine Pattern around A.D. 500. The Augustine Pattern reflects a change in subsistence and land use patterns to those of the ethnographically known people (Patwin, Plains Miwok) of the historic era. This pattern exhibits a great elaboration of ceremonial and social organization, including the development of social stratification. Exchange became well developed, with an even more intensive emphasis on the use of the acorn, as evidenced by shaped mortars and pestles and numerous hopper mortars. Other notable elements of the Augustine Pattern's artifact assemblage include flanged tubular smoking pipes, harpoons, clamshell disc beads, and an especially elaborate baked clay industry, which included figurines and pottery vessels (Cosumnes Brownware). The presence of small projectile point types, referred to as the Gunther Barbed series, indicates the use of the bow and arrow. Other traits associated with the Augustine Pattern include the introduction of pre-interment burning of offerings in a grave pit during mortuary rituals, increasingly sedentary villages, population growth, and an incipient monetary economy in which beads were used as a standard of exchange."

Ethnographic Setting

The proposed project area lies with a portion of the territory of the Patwin people, a southern band of the Wintun group. The name Patwin is the word for people, used by several independent 'tribelets' that inhabited territory within modern day Yolo County. A tribelet was an autonomous kinship unit that was usually comprised of one major village and several smaller villages and led by a hereditary chief. The position of chief was inherited from the old chief to the eldest male son. Chiefs would have resolved conflicts in the community and provided leadership. These tribelets were a part of the larger group of tribelets known collectively as the Wintun. The entire Wintun group shared linguistic and cultural similarities. This culturally similar group stretched from the greater San Francisco Bay delta northward, along the western Sacramento Valley to the valleys of the upper Trinity River. The Patwin inhabited lands that included almost all of Yolo County.

The Patwin economy was based principally on the use of natural resources from the riparian corridors, wetlands, and grasslands adjacent to the Sacramento River and along drainages of the

North Coast Range. Tribelets with territory primarily on the floor of the Sacramento River valley had the largest populations. The Town of Yolo is in this area, and is situated adjacent to Cache Creek. These groups relied on riparian and wetland resources. Fish, shellfish, and waterfowl were important sources of dietary protein. Fish were caught with nets, weirs, fishhooks, and harpoons. Mussels were harvested from gravel along the Sacramento River channel. Geese, ducks, and mudhens were hunted using decoys and various types of nets.

The majority of important plant resources in the Patwin diet came from the grasslands of the Sacramento River floodplain and the woodlands of the Coast Range foothills. Acorns were a food staple of all of the Patwin tribelets. As in many other native California cultures, acorns were pulverized into meal and leached with water in a sand basin. The processed meal was then used to make a gruel or bread. A number of seed plants were also important secondary food sources, such as sunflower, wild oat, alfilaria, clover, and bunchgrass. The seeds from these plants typically were parched or dried, then ground into meal. Manzanita and juniper berries were also, dried, pulverized, and strained through baskets to make cider. Blackberries, elderberries, and wild grapes were eaten raw, dried and ground into meal or boiled.

Historic Setting

The first recorded expedition to enter the Sacramento Valley did not take place until 1808. It was led by Gabriel Moraga. The group traveled east from the San Francisco Presidio to the San Joaquin River, where they turned north into the Sacramento Valley, crossing the American River about 15 miles east of Davis. The expedition ultimately followed the Sacramento River up to Princeton, where they had peaceful interactions with River Patwin groups, and returned to the Bay Area along the eastern side of the valley.

European settlement in Yolo County did not begin until after the Mexican land grants had been awarded. These land grants and the subsequent European settlement led to the displacement of the Patwin and the destruction of traditional food and material-gathering areas. By the early 20th century, the Patwin peoples were scattered into small groups and displaced to reservations. The modern-day census designated place of Yolo is situated in what was the Rancho Rio de Jesus Maria. This was a 26,637-acre land grant given in 1843 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Thomas M. Hardy, a native of England who fought at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836. For his service, he was considered a naturalized citizen of Mexico. The name of the land grant refers to Rio de Jesús María, which is now known as Cache Creek. The grant, located north of Woodland, extended along Cache Creek, from Rancho Quesesoni on the east to the Sacramento River. Although the land grant was given in 1843, settlement did not begin in modern-day Yolo County until 1849, a year after Hardy's death. The town of Cacheville became the first community to develop in what is now the County. In 1850, the County of Yolo was officially formed as one of the original counties as California became a state. By 1856, Cacheville was formally laid out and designated as the County seat, then grew rapidly for a few years and became a prosperous farming district.

The County's soil, terrain, and climate promoted agricultural development. The fertile soil, rich from centuries of runoff from the nearby coastal mountains and flooding from the Sacramento River, was especially conducive for planting. In addition, Putah Creek, Cache Creek, and the Sacramento River provided plentiful water for irrigation. Barley and wheat became the dominant crops in the County starting in the 1860s. Alfalfa was the major irrigated crop in the 1870s. Between 1870 and 1900, 25,000 to 35,000 acres of barley were planted each year in the County.

Grown primarily for beer production, the barley crop was sold both at home and abroad. Other successful crops included hops, green peas, onions, beans, tomatoes, corn, sugar beets, flax, and grapes. Fruit and nut varieties were also planted, such as almond, walnut, cherry, pear, plum, apple, olive, orange, lemon, apricot, peach, nectarine, and berries of all kinds.

The boom in agriculture caused the town of Woodland, to the south of Cacheville, to grow rapidly. In the 1860s it became the county seat, and by 1869 Woodland was linked by railroad with other major places across California. This boom, combined with competition from new railroad communities, caused an economic downturn for the town of Cacheville. By the mid-1880s, California's fruit industry was thriving and was second only to gold mining in economic importance; however, in 1883, an overproduction of wheat from Yolo County was a contributing factor in causing a worldwide depression.

In 1900, the town of Cacheville changed its name to Yolo. Yolo is a Native American name variously believed to be a corruption of a tribal name Yo-loy meaning "a place abounding in rushes" or of the name of the chief, Yodo, or of the village of Yodoi. Between 1911 and 1918, hundreds of miles of levees were constructed to control flooding in the Sacramento Valley. During this period, the combination of flood control and the reclamation of lands near the Sacramento River contributed to the conversion of thousands of acres of swampland. Between 1910 and 1930, the County's agricultural growth continued to flourish. During World War I, growers worked especially hard to meet the increasing need for food. By the end of World War II, the food demands from the war resulted in the recovery of the County's agricultural industries. This revival primarily spurred the larger town of Woodland.

After the war, mainly due to research at the University of California, Davis, advancements in technology revolutionized the planting of crops, irrigation, cultivation, harvesting, and transportation. Developments in technology led to mechanized farm equipment, which resulted in increased production, reduction of human labor, and increased profits. Although much of Yolo County remained rural with agriculture as the foundation of the economy, areas such as Davis, Woodland, and West Sacramento became increasingly urbanized during the 20th century. Davis continues to expand and support the University of California campus. Woodland is currently a thriving agribusiness and industrial center, as well as the County seat. In 1963, the opening of the Deep Water Channel into the Port of Sacramento in West Sacramento provided worldwide access to Yolo County's agricultural and manufacturing goods.

The census designated place of Yolo is an unincorporated area of Yolo County with a population of 452, according to the 2010 United States Census. The Town is small with many dilapidated buildings and few commercial properties. Many of the structures to the east side of the settlement are historic (see Section 4.1.2.4 below) as they are original buildings from the 19th century and have not been demolished or replaced, unlike in other more highly developed towns in the County.

Yolo Branch Library Historical Resource Status

As described in Section 2.1.1, the existing Yolo Branch Library is a historical resource. The historic status of the library is described in more detail in Section 4.1.2.4.

4.1.2 Cultural/Tribal Cultural Resource Inventory

This section describes the results of records searches, a pedestrian survey, Native American notification and consultations, and a historical resource evaluation conducted for the proposed project and the preparation of this EIR.

4.1.2.1 Records Searches

California Historical Resources Information System

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) lists potentially significant historical resources and makes determinations as to their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CHRIS includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory database maintained by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the records maintained and managed by twelve independent regional Information Centers. The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University maintains records for the region that includes the Town of Yolo.

A literature review and records search of the CHRIS for information on known archaeological, tribal or historical resources within a one-half mile radius (Study Area) from the boundary of the approximately 0.65-acre project area, was performed by NWIC in December 2017 (NWIC 2017, see Appendix D). This records search identified a total of 3 prehistoric and 23 historic resources within the 0.5-mile Study Area, including the existing Yolo Branch Library building. Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 summarize the prehistoric and historic records, respectively, identified during the CHRIS search (see also Appendix D to this EIR). The historic status of the Yolo Branch Library building is discussed in more detail in Section 4.1.2.4

Table 4-1 Summary of CHRIS Prehistoric Records Search Results

Identification Number	Common / Trinomial Name	Period of Significance	Location
P57-000039	CA-YOL-36	Prehistoric	Study Area
P57-000110	CA-YOL-135	Prehistoric	Study Area
P57-000201	CA-YOL-187	Prehistoric	Study Area

Source: NWIC, 2018 (see Appendix D)

Table 4-2 Summary of CHRIS Historic Records Search Results

Identification Number	Common / Trinomial Name	Period of Significance	Location
P57-000594	Cache Creek North Levee	Historic	Study Area
P57-000821	Yolo Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge	Historic	Study Area
P57-000977	Southern Pacific Railroad	Historic	Study Area
P57-000978	Yolo Railroad Depot	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-090	Leonard Knight House	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-091	Matlick House	Historic	Study Area

Table 4-2 Summary of CHRIS Historic Records Search Results			
Identification Number	**Common / Trinomial Name**	**Period of Significance**	**Location**
YOL-HRI-092	Asa Petit House	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-093	Jerome Borach House	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-094	Diamond Match Lumber	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-125	108 First Street	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-126	207 First Street	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-127	208 First Street	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-128	Knight House	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-129	Borach's Store	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-130	Giguire Meat Market	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-131	Hutton House/ Yolo County Courthouse	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-132	320 First Street	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-133	206 Second Street (Methodist Church)	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-134	220 Second Street (Blacksmiths)	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-135	Yolo Library	Historic	Project Site
YOL-HRI-136	Yolo Town Hall	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-137	Abram Griffith House	Historic	Study Area
YOL-HRI-162	Wells Fargo & Company Express	Historic	Study Area
Source: NWIC, 2018 (see Appendix D).			

County of Yolo Historic Resource Inventory

The Yolo County Historic Resources Survey, compiled in 1986, identifies historic resources in the County. The survey has not been substantially updated since 1986, and an examination of the inventory did not show any historic resources that were not identified in the CHRIS records search described above (much of which was drawn from the County's 1986 historic resources survey).

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by the County's EIR contractor, MIG, on December 12, 2017 for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The search was completed by the NAHC on December 14, 2017. The results of the search did not identify any SLF records at or within a 1/2-mile radius of the approximately 0.65-acre project area (NAHC, 2017; see Appendix D). As an extension of the SLF records search, the NAHC recommended the County contact representatives of Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation for potential additional information or special knowledge regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the Study Area. The County contacted these and other tribes as part of the notification and consultation process required pursuant to AB 52, which is described in more in Section 4.1.2.3.

4.1.2.2 Site Survey

On February 8, 2018, MIG Archaeologist Robert Templar visited the site for a reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey of the proposed project area. The purpose of the reconnaissance-level survey was to identify potential cultural/tribal cultural resources on the site and in the surrounding landscape. No surface artifacts were discovered during the survey; however, Ms. Sue Billing, Library Associate, Yolo Branch Library, revealed that the residents of the property immediately north of the library at 14184 2nd Street (within the proposed project area), had discovered Native American pestles and mortars in the footprint of the proposed new library during gardening. The subject mortar and pestle has been retained by the YCL at the Yolo Branch Library site. The subject mortar and pestle is shown in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Tribal Cultural Resource Discovered in the Project Area

Figure 4-1. Top: Pestle (left) and mortar (right) discovered on the residential parcel at 14184 2nd Street during gardening. Bottom: Mortar and pestle to scale. Image source: MIG.

4.1.2.3 Native American Notification and Consultation Pursuant to AB 52

Pursuant to the notification process required by AB 52 (see Section 4.2.1.3), the County provided formal notification of the proposed project to five Native American tribes on February 14, 2018. The County received two replies to this formal notification.

- **Wilton Rancheria:** The Wilton Rancheria commented that the area was highly sensitive in terms of cultural resources and recommended a tribal monitor or archaeologist be present on-site during ground disturbance. The Wilton Rancheria also noted certain legal requirements regarding tribal resources and human remains. The County replied to the Wilton Rancheria in April 2018, stating that the County would consider the Wilton Rancheria's comments and recommendations for inclusion in the EIR and that the County would obey all local, state, and federal regulations during project development. The County stated that the Wilton Rancheria had not formally requested consultation and that it would consider its AB 52 consultation complete unless the Wilton Rancheria replied within 30 days. The Wilton Rancheria did not reply to this communication and did not formally request consultation under AB 52.
- **Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation:** The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation commented the proposed project area is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and requested the County provide a project timeline, detailed project information, and a cultural study to the tribe. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation also requested formal consultation pursuant to AB 52. As requested, the County provided detailed project information available at the time to the Yocha Dehe in April 2018 and May 2018, including a project description, a summary of the potential cultural resources identified in the CHRIS search and the pedestrian survey, and conceptual mitigation measures available for the project. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation recommended additional mitigation measures for inclusion in the EIR, including tribal cultural training, Native American monitoring, and incorporation of a re-burial plan in the event that resources were discovered during ground moving activity. On May 17, 2018, the County met with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation at their main offices to discuss the project and potential mitigation measures for tribal cultural resources. The County has incorporated the measures recommended by the Yocha Dehe into this Draft EIR as part of Mitigation Measures CUL-2A, CUL-2B, CUL-2C, CUL-2D, CUL-2E, and CUL-2F (see Section 4.3.3 below).

No other Native American tribe replied to the County's formal notification of the project under AB 52. The County's AB 52 notification letters and responses received to these letters are presented in Appendix D.

4.1.2.4 Yolo Branch Library Building Historic Resource Evaluation

As shown in Table 4-2, the existing Yolo Branch Library Building is a historical resource (Yol-HRI-135) that is recognized as such at the County, state, and federal level. The Historical Resource Report prepared for the project by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, provides background information on the historic status of the Yolo Branch Library building and evaluates the proposed project area for the presence of other potential historical resources (JRP Historical

Consulting, 2018). This information is summarized below. Please refer to Appendix C for the complete Historical Resource Report prepared for the project.

The Yolo Branch Library building was constructed in 1918 with a $3,000 dollar grant from the Carnegie Corporation and has been in continuous use as a library for approximately 100 years. The Yolo Branch Library was listed in the NRHP in 1990. Lucy Kortum of Sonoma State University prepared the nomination following a multiple property listing for California Carnegie Libraries. The library was determined to be eligible under NRHP Criteria A and C at the local level for its associations with the development of Carnegie Libraries in California, and for its distinct Craftsman architecture designed by noted architect W.H. Weeks. The period of significance is given as 1918 to 1921, the start of which corresponds to the date the library was completed and opened to the public; the NRHP nomination does not provide a rationale for the 1921 ending date, although that was the year a similar library was built in Santa Cruz. William H. Weeks was a prolific architect with works throughout northern California and known works in 152 communities. To produce such a volume of work, he maintained multiple offices through his career. Due to the distribution of his work, no one facility (e.g., archive, library, etc.) has become a repository for documents related to his work; rather, documents related to his work are retained throughout the state.

The historic Yolo Branch Library building property is defined by the approximately 0.27-acre parcel it has historically sat upon (APN 025-401-013). Fieldwork conducted by JRP Historical Consulting on November 9, 2017 confirmed that no significant changes had been made to the building since listing, other than the addition of solar panels to the building roof in 2011. Any changes to the building are the result of maintenance activities or the lack of maintenance and continued deterioration.

The NRHP nomination form does not specifically list or identify the character-defining features of the Yolo Branch Library, although there are features noted within the description the building and, the property's Craftsman style is noted as part of its significance. According to the Historical Resource Report (page 19):

> "Craftsman style developed as a reaction to the rapid industrialization of the second half of the nineteenth century. The style greatly relied upon showcasing the simple workmanship that went into items and the marks that left upon the materials. Natural materials and an intersection between the outdoors and indoors marked the ethos of the style. Physically wood was a common material, along with stone, brick and metal. Hand crafted tiles, simple carving and an emphasis on joints were common aesthetic representations. The style also altered the architectural model of base, column, and capital to create a very tall base, narrow column, and capital as seen on the interior walls."

During the site visit, JRP Historical Consulting reviewed and documented the characteristic features of the building. The Historical Resource Report provides the following description of the Yolo Branch Library building (page 10):

> "The building is set back from the property line and includes mature trees and vegetation on its lot blending with the community. The low, compact form of the building is typical of Craftsman architecture. The simplicity is off set by the asymmetry of the intersecting rooflines and the incorporated porch. The wood materials allow an expression of human workmanship, which is a key tenet of the Craftsman movement. The front windows are

> characterized by their large size and asymmetry. The lower portions of the windows are large single panes with the upper portion divided into three. These are topped with decorative hoods. Smaller windows flank the fireplace high on the east end. The roofline includes additional ornamentation using common Craftsman motifs. The eaves are open leaving the rafter tails exposed. Faux half timbering is present in the gable ends and solid brackets at the gable peak and sides. The porch features paired square posts and wide shallow squared arches with the half wall. The Craftsman theme is continued in the interior. The interior walls are characterized by built-in shelving to the height of a plate rail with a picture rail several feet above that but below the ceiling. The fireplace creates a focal point and is incorporated into the built-in shelving. The design of the fireplace makes little use of ornament, but rather relies on the difference between the cream-colored brick and the dark green tile."

Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3, and Figure 4-4 depict some of the Yolo Branch Library's character-defining features identified in the Historical Resource Report prepared by JRP Historical Consulting.

Historical Resource Evaluation of Property at 14184 2nd Street

In addition to the Yolo Branch Library, JRP Historical Consulting evaluated the historical resource status of the residence on the property at 14184 2nd Street, immediately north of the Yolo Branch Library parcel. The residence, the earliest portion of which was constructed about 1878 shortly after the Northern Railway reached the Town of Yolo, was owned by Claude Burke. After several transactions it was sold to the Woodward family whose family members owned and lived in the home through 1967. The property has undergone significant alterations over the years and does not retain historic integrity to the period of its construction or its early use. Thus, the residence is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The evaluation of this property was recorded by JRP Historical Consulting using California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523, which is appended to the Historical Resource Report contained in Appendix C to this EIR.

Other Historic Buildings in the Study Area

Thirteen of the buildings listed in Table 4-2, including the Yolo Library building (Yol-HRI-4/125 - Yol-HRI-4/137), form the heart of the pioneer-era settlement of Yolo. The buildings are historically and architecturally representative of a small rural town, and remain predominantly unchanged from their initial construction in the early part of the Town's history. The library and the town hall are the two later built structures, as the other buildings were constructed in the first 40 years of the Town's history. According to the Historical Resource Report prepared for the project (see Appendix C), a survey of the Town conducted in 1986 recognized the collection of 13 buildings in Yolo as an example of rural small-town architecture.

Figure 4-2 Yolo Branch Library Character-Defining Features (Asymmetrical Features)

Figure 4-2. Top: Exterior of the Yolo Branch Library showing the asymmetrical cross gable plan. Bottom: Large front window with asymmetrical upper and lower sashes and square decorative hood. Image source: JRP Historical Consulting.

Figure 4-3 Yolo Branch Library Character-Defining Features (Gable End and Porch)

Figure 4-3. Top: Western gable end showing decorative half timbering and supporting bracket. Bottom: Front porch with supporting square pillars and flattened arch. Note rafter tails are visible under the roofline. Image source: JRP Historical Consulting.

Figure 4-4 Yolo Branch Library Character-Defining Features (Fireplace)

Figure 4-4. Interior eastern end fireplace with green tile and cream brick. Note the flanking bookshelves are built-in. Also partially visible is the high picture rail and cove ceiling. Image source: JRP Historical Consulting.

4.1.3 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources may include vertebrate fossils, their taphonomic and associated environmental indicators, and fossiliferous deposits, as well as botanical and invertebrate fossils. The potential for discovery of paleontological resources is depending in part on the underlying age of the geologic strata in a project area. According to the County's General Plan EIR (Yolo County 2009, page 517):

> "The County's diverse geology spans 145 million years, from the Cretaceous Period through today. The western boundary of the County is the Blue and Rocky ridges, a northwest-southeast trending range comprised of the Cretaceous Great Valley Sequence. The Great Valley Sequence formed when great quantities of mud, sand, and gravel accumulated as regularly bedded layers on the ocean floor of a deep trench along the

> margin of the North American continent. Seven geological formations have been identified in the Upper Cretaceous sediments; from oldest to youngest these are the Fiske Creek, Venado, Yolo, Sites, Funks, Guinda, and Forbes Formations . . . The southern and eastern portions of Yolo County are in the relatively flat alluvial plain of the Sacramento Valley. The Sacramento Valley is a northwest-southeast-trending structural trough that contains a thick sequence of sediments, ranging in age from the Jurassic to recent Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium."

A records search conducted at the time the County prepared its General Plan indicated more than 120 fossil localities existing within or directly adjacent to the County. Although sedimentary geologic units in the County may be paleontologically sensitive, most fossil localities have occurred in older geological formations on the western side of the County. The predominantly Holocene-aged (approximately less than 10,000 years old) surficial alluvial deposits of sand, silt, and gravel that are present near the Town of Yolo may contain vertebrate and invertebrate fossils of extant, modern taxa, which are generally not considered paleontologically significant. Holocene alluvial deposits may overlay Pleistocene-aged deposits (10,000 to 1.8 million years old) at depth. Vertebrate fossils in Late Pleistocene alluvium are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age, and many such taxa are now extinct. These fossils include, but are not limited to, bison, mammoth, ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Pleistocene alluvium is considered highly sensitive for paleontological resources.

4.2 REGULATORY SETTING

4.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA establishes statutory requirements for the formal review and analysis of projects. CEQA recognizes archaeological resources as part of the environment. For the purpose of CEQA, "environment" is defined to include "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by the proposed project, including objects of historic or aesthetic significance" (PRC §21060.5). A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1). Additionally, if the lead agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, these effects will be addressed in an environmental impact report, or proper mitigations can be made to lessen or avoid impacts all together (PRC §21083.2). Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and 21083.2 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. The former applies to archaeological sites which are listed on or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR, see Section 4.2.3), the latter applies to other "unique" archaeological resources. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a proposed project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

An effective determination of whether or not a project will adversely affect archaeological resources is contingent upon supporting baseline data that includes, but is not limited to, archaeological archival research, field work, analyses, and resource evaluations. A record search to determine whether any previously identified resources exist within the project boundary is the first step in determining whether archaeological resources may be present. A record search is conducted at the applicable CHRIS. There are nine regional centers that maintain the State Archaeological Inventory as part of the Historical Resources File System. This system maintains

current information on recorded archaeological sites, as well as resources listed in the CRHR. Additional sources of information include colleges and universities within archaeology departments, the local historical or archaeological society, local Native American groups, or appropriate archives and repositories. The NAHC maintains a file of sacred lands that contains information unavailable elsewhere. If a project area has never been surveyed for archaeological resources, the lead agency should require a field survey by a qualified state professional archaeologist to identify, record, and evaluate known archaeological resources within the project boundary.

4.2.1.1 Historical Resources

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a) the term "historical resources" includes the following:

- A resource listed, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, 14 CCR, §4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 (k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 (g), shall be presumed historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852) including the following:
    a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC §5020.1(k)), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC §5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined by Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

4.2.1.2 Unique Archaeological Resources

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 21083.2(g), a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

The resource must also be at least 100 years old, possess "substantial stratigraphic integrity" (i.e., is substantially undisturbed); and the resource involves "important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods." To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required (PRC §21083.2(c)). If it is proven that an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment, and no further CEQA review is required (14 CCR §15064.5(d)).

4.2.1.3 Assembly Bill 52 / Tribal Cultural Resources

AB 52, approved in September 2014, creates a formal role for California Native American tribes by creating a formal consultation process and establishing that a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment. Tribal cultural resources are defined as:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
   A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR
   B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1 (c). In applying the criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1 (c) the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A cultural landscape that meets the criteria above may also be a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. In addition, a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g), or a "non-unique archaeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(h) may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms to the above criteria.

AB 52 requires a lead agency, prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in

writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. AB 52 states: "To expedite the requirements of this section, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area."

4.2.2 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria

Properties listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR and are historical resources under CEQA. The criteria for determining whether a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP are found in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.4 and are reproduced below:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinctions; or
>
> d. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the above NRHP Criteria for Evaluation by being associated with an important context and retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

4.2.3 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provide standards and guidelines for preserving, rehabilitating, restoring, and reconstructing historic structures and properties. The standards and guidelines can be applied to structures and properties of all type, material, construction, size, and use. These standards can be employed to mitigate impacts on historical resources to a level that is less than significant.

4.2.4 California Register of Historical Resources

The OHP administers CRHR, which was established in 1992 though amendments to the Public Resources Code, as an authoritative guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The CRHR includes resources that have been formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP, State Historical Landmark Number 770 or higher, Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the State Historical Resources

Commission, resources nominated for listing and determined eligible in accordance with criteria and procedures adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission, and resources and districts designated as city or county landmarks when the designation criteria are consistent with CRHR criteria.

A resource also has to be at least 50 years old and must possess several of the seven aspects of integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR. Integrity is defined as "…the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (OHP, 2006). The seven levels of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Resources that are listed in the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR (PRC §5024.1(c)).

Both NRHP and CRHR evaluations must be made within an appropriate historic context. A historic context includes three components: historical theme, time period, and geographic location. A historic context is developed through one or more research themes to help identify the resources' significance at the local, state, or national level. A resources' integrity is based on its ability to convey its significance through data requirements. Data requirements can best be described as evidence found within the archaeological record that conveys the resources' historical significance. If the appropriate data requirements are lacking, the resource arguably lacks significance and is therefore not an eligible resource.

4.2.5 California Historic Building Code

The California Historical Building Code (CHBC) provides alternate regulations to the California Building Code (CBC) applicable to formally recognized historical structures. It is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of historic structures while providing acceptable health and safety regulations that are equivalent to the regular CBC.

4.2.6 Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 states, "it is illegal for any person to knowingly and willfully excavate or remove, destroy, injure, or deface cultural resources." Furthermore, the crime is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $10,000 and/or county jail time for up to one year. In addition to a fine and/or jail time, the court can order restitution, and restitution will be granted for the commercial and archaeological value of the property.

4.2.7 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 regulates procedures in the event of human remains discovery. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, in the event of human remains discovery, no further disturbance is allowed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings regarding the origin and disposition of the remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner is required to contact the NAHC. The NAHC is responsible for contacting the most likely Native American descendent, who would consult with the local agency regarding how to proceed with the remains.

4.2.8 Penal Code Section 622.5

Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands but specifically excludes the landowner.

4.2.9 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

4.2.10 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001

Codified in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030, the California NAGPRA is consistent with the federal NAGPRA. Intended to "provide a seamless and consistent state policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect," the California NAGPRA also encourages and provides a mechanism for the return of remains and cultural items to lineal descendants. Section 8025 established a Repatriation Oversight Commission to oversee this process. The act also provides a process for non–federally recognized tribes to file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

4.2.11 County of Yolo 2030 Countywide General Plan

The County's Conservation and Open Space Element contains goals and policies that provide for the balanced management of the County's multiple natural and cultural resources. This element of the General Plan includes the following goals and policies related to cultural/tribal cultural resources that are relevant to the proposed project:

- Goal CO-4: Cultural Resources. Preserve and protect cultural resources within the County.
    - Policy CO-4.3: Encourage owners of historic resources to preserve and rehabilitate their properties.
    - Policy CO-4.4: Encourage historic resources to remain in their original use whenever possible. The adaptive use of historic resources is preferred when the original use can no longer be sustained. Older residences may be converted to office/retail use in commercial areas and to tourist use in agricultural areas, so long as their historical authenticity is maintained or enhanced.
    - Policy CO-4.7: Encourage the identification of historic resources through the integrated use of plaques and markers
    - Policy CO-4.11: Honor and respect local tribal heritage.
    - Policy CO-4.12: Work with culturally affiliated tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
    - Policy CO-4.13: Avoid or mitigate to the maximum extent feasible the impacts of development on Native American archaeological and cultural resources.

- Action CO-A60: Review and monitor demolition permits, grading permits, building permits, and other approval procedures to reinforce preservation goals.
- Action CO-A63: Require cultural resources inventories of all new development projects in areas where a preliminary site survey indicates a medium or high potential for archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources. In addition, require a mitigation plan to protect the resource before the issuance of permits. Mitigation may include: Having a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist present during initial grading or trenching; Redesign of the project to avoid historic or paleontological resources; Capping the site with a layer of fill; and/or Excavation and removal of the historical or paleontological resources and curation in an appropriate facility under the direction of a qualified professional.
- Action CO-A64: Require that discretionary projects which involve earth disturbing activities on previously undisturbed soils in an area determined to be archaeologically sensitive perform the following: Enter into a cultural resources treatment agreement with the culturally affiliated tribe; Retain a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the site if cultural resources are discovered during the project construction. The archaeologist will have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe and their designated monitors, to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property; Consult with the culturally-affiliated tribe to determine the extent of impacts to archaeological resources and to create appropriate mitigation to address any impacts; Arrange for the monitoring of earth disturbing activities by members of the culturally affiliated tribe, including all archaeological surveys, testing, and studies, to be compensated by the developer; Implement the archaeologist's recommendations, subject to County approval; Agree to relinquish ownership of all artifacts that are found on the project area to the culturally affiliated tribe for proper treatment and disposition.
- Action CO-A65: Require that when cultural resources (including non-tribal archeological and paleontological artifacts, as well as human remains) are encountered during site preparation or construction, all work within the vicinity of the discovery is immediately halted and the area protected from further disturbance. The project applicant shall immediately notify the County Coroner and the Planning and Public Works Department. Where human remains are determined to be Native American, the project applicant shall consult with the NAHC to determine the person most likely descended from the deceased. The applicant shall confer with the descendant to determine appropriate treatment for the human remains, consistent with State law.
- Action CO-A66: Prohibit the removal of cultural resources from the project site except by a qualified consultant and after the County planning staff have been notified. Prehistoric resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations and walls, structures and features with square nails, and refuse deposits often in old wells and privies.

- Action CO-A70: Refer draft environmental documents, including any studies and recommended mitigation measures, to the appropriate culturally-affiliated tribes for review and comment as part of the public review process.

4.2.12 County of Yolo Code of Ordinances

The County Code of Ordinances establishes standards pertaining to historic resources. Title 8 of the Yolo County Code, Land Use and Development, Chapter 11, Historic Landmarks, provides for the identification, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of the County's cultural heritage.

- Section 8-11.104 sets forth that no person shall demolish, remove, move, or make alterations that affect the exterior of a designated historic landmark without obtaining written approval from the Historic Preservation Commission (i.e., the Yolo County Planning Commission), with exceptions for items specified in the design review guidelines set forth in Section 8.11-105 of the code or work authorized by the County Building Official upon written approval of the Planning, Public Works and Environmental Services Department undertaken for the protection of public safety.
- Section 8.11.105 sets forth that the Historic Preservation Commission shall conduct the design review of exterior alterations to historic landmarks for projects which repair, replace, or replicate original architecture if the cost to conduct such activities is more than five hundred dollars.
- Section 8-11.106 sets forth that property owners desiring to construct, move, remove, or demolish a designated historic landmark or structure within a designated historic district shall file an application with the Planning, Public Works and Environmental Services Department, and that this application shall be referred to the County's Historic Preservation Commission.
- Section 8-11.107 sets forth that upon the filing of an application requiring review by the Historic Advisory Commission, the Secretary of the Historic Preservation Commissions shall refer the matter to any local Historical Society or Committee, set the matter for hearing, and provide public notification of the hearing. Local historical societies or committees are permitted 30 days to review and provide recommendations on the application, and the Historic Preservation Commission shall have 90 days to make its decision on whether to approve or deny the application.
- Section 8-11.108 sets for that the Historic Preservation Commission shall review and consider the following when reviewing an application for exterior alterations to a designated historical landmark: The recommendations of any local Historical Society or Committee; The historical value and significance, or the architectural value and significance, or both, of the designated historic landmark or of the structure within a designated historic district and its relation to the historical value of the surrounding area; The relationship of the exterior architectural features of the structure to the rest of the structure itself and to the surrounding area; The general compatibility of the exterior design, arrangement, texture and material which is proposed by the applicant; Plans for structures which have little or no historic value or plans for new construction for their compatibility with surrounding structures; Conformance with

the design review guidelines specified in Section 8-11.105 of the County code; Conformance with the Yolo County General Plan or applicable area general plan.

- Section 8-11.109 sets forth the Historic Preservation Commissions shall not approve an application that proposes to move, remove, or demolish structure that the Commission considers would be a great loss to the County, unless: it finds the project proponent has been unable to develop any reasonably economically feasible alternative plan for the preservation of the structure, including documentation that a good faith attempt (i.e., seeking funding and advertising the structure for purchase) to save the property was made. This section also sets forth:
  - The Commission shall approve an application for demolition if retention of the structure constitutes a hazard to public safety and the hazard cannot be eliminated by economic means available to the owner.
  - The Commission may approve moving a structure of historical or architectural value as a last alternative to demolition if all other options for maintaining the structure on the site have been exhausted.

4.3 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Consistent with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, this EIR focuses on the potentially significant direct and indirect impacts that could result from implementation of the proposed project, as described in Chapter 2. The YCL has determined, based on the characteristics of the proposed project and the environmental conditions described in Section 4.1, that:

- The proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project does not have the potential to result in a substantial adverse impact on a unique geologic feature because there are no unique geologic features in the vicinity of the Town of Yolo.

For this reason, this issue is not discussed further in this EIR. The potentially significant impacts that could result from implementation of the proposed project are described below.

4.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Based on CEQA Guidelines Appendix G and thresholds applicable to the project, the implementation of the proposed project would have a significant environmental impact related to cultural/tribal cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a paleontological resource;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; or
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, and that is:
  - Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or
  - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth Public

Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

4.3.2 Potential Impacts to Known Historical Resources, Archaeological Resources, Paleontological Resources, Human Remains, and/or Tribal Cultural Resources

As described in Section 4.1.2 and Section 4.1.3, there are no known archaeological resources, paleontological resources, tribal cultural resources, or human remains in the proposed project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact these resources. Although a mortar and pestle was discovered within the proposed project area, this is not considered a recorded tribal cultural resource that could be impacted by the proposed project; however, this discovery is appropriately considered in Section 4.3.3, under Impact CUL-3, regarding potential impacts to unrecorded tribal cultural resources

The proposed project would result in the demolition of the existing Yolo Branch Library building, a recorded historical resource, and the adjacent residence at 14184 2nd Street, which is not a historical resource. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource because of a project is defined as "the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings such that its significance is materially impaired". In general, a historical resource's significance is materially impaired when it can no longer convey its historical significance and therefore can no longer justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR, the local register of historical resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).

Impact CUL-1: The proposed project would result in the demolition of the existing Yolo Branch Library Building, a known historical resource.

As described in Section 4.1.2.4, the existing Yolo Branch Library building is a historical resource (Yol-HRI-135) that is recognized as such at the County, state, and federal level. The Yolo Branch Library was listed in the NRHP in 1990 under the NRHP eligibility criteria related to structures and events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the United States (Criterion A) and which embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The NRHP's nomination form lists the existing Yolo Branch Library's period of significance as 1918 to 1921, and the property's Craftsman style is noted as part of its significance.

The Yolo Branch Library building was constructed in 1918 and has been in continuous use as a library for approximately 100 years; the historic building conveys information to the community and public at large about the history of the Town and County. Furthermore, as a design by William H. Weeks, it conveys information about period architecture and the Craftsman style as employed by a prominent northern California architect. The YCL's proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project would result in the demolition (or deconstruction, which is considered to be less destructive) and elimination of the existing, historic building from the Yolo Branch Library property to allow the YCL to construct a newer, larger library building capable of best meeting current library service and community needs. The Historical Resource Report prepared by JRP Historical Consulting identifies that the proposed demolition of the existing Yolo Branch Library building would constitute a substantial adverse change because the historical resource would be materially impaired, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)-(2), and the

proposed project would destroy the property's ability to convey significance under the CRHR. Therefore, the demolition of the existing, historic Yolo Branch Library building is considered a potentially significant impact.

The proposed project would also result in the demolition of the existing residence at 14184 2nd Street. As described in Section 4.1.2.4, the Historical Resource Report prepared by JRP Historical Consulting found the residence at 14184 2nd Street lacks historic significance and integrity and is not a historical resource under CEQA. The demolition of this structure, therefore, would not represent a potentially significant impact.

To reduce the potential for the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project to result in this significant effect, the Historical Resource Report recommended three mitigation measures for the YCL to incorporate into the proposed project. In general, the recommended measures include a baseline treatment for all contributing elements of the property that includes 1) recordation and documentation under the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Standards, 2) interpretation of the building addressing the importance of the Carnegie Library program, architect William H. Weeks, and Craftsman architecture, and 3) design of the new building to incorporate salvaged and/or replication of character-defining features of the existing building.

With regards to the recommendations for salvaging and/or replication character-defining features, the Historical Resource Report states (page 18):

> "Several levels of incorporating design elements are possible: salvage, replication, and reinterpretation. Salvage involves the retention of actual materials from the original building and incorporating them into the new building. Salvage of materials and artifacts can also be used to bolster previously discussed interpretive exhibits. Replication is the copying of historic elements in new materials similar to that of the originals. This recreates the original elements in fresh materials, replacing materials damaged beyond salvage. Reinterpretation involves using new materials to create features similar to that found on the original building, but such features are not exact replicas. These items may be produced in different material, or in different sizes to better accommodate the new building. Features selected for these treatments should relate to the building's significance and its Craftsman architecture.
>
> Generally, salvage is best for individual features that show distinct materials and workmanship. These features may be difficult to replicate using modern materials and techniques. Salvage is also appropriate for discrete features separable from the whole of the building. Reinterpretation will best suit items that are integrated into the building fabric, or where the amount needed is in excess of the possible salvaged materials. For example, the fireplace and window sashes are distinct items and may be separated from the building itself making them suitable for salvage. The extant trim-work and roof rafters, however, are incorporated into the building and would be difficult to salvage. Plus, the size and scale of those latter items are unlikely to be sufficient for the new building. Documentation of these features through drawings or small sections and reinterpretation based upon that documentation is better suited to these features. Salvage may also be a part of the interpretive mitigation. Hardware and fixtures may be suitable exhibit pieces for interpretive exhibit. It would also be appropriate to provide some signage in the new building regarding the reuse or reinterpretation of materials from the historic building.

> Design of the new building and selection of items for salvage or replication should consider both the aesthetics of Craftsman architecture, but also the philosophy and ethos behind the architectural style."

The Historical Resource Report also states (page 20, emphasis added):

> "Guidance from the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties] should also be taken into consideration in the design process. *As the original building is to be demolished and the new building is not intended to be a reproduction, the [Secretary of the Interior] Standards are not specifically applicable*. However, the guidance regarding additions to historic buildings provides a framework upon which the new building has been, and can be, designed. *This guidance indicates that new construction should not be a replication of the historic building, but discernable from the original*. The design should be sympathetic to the original in massing, size, scale and design. Often repeating materials and the proportions of the original provides a harmonious balance. Also recognizing key elements and repeating them in the new construction is also an element of the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties]. As salvaged and reinterpreted items are incorporated into the new design care should be taken to have salvaged items discernable from the new construction surrounding it. This could include signage that provides information about the use of historic materials in the new building."

The YCL has reviewed the measures recommended in the Historical Resource Report and determined they are appropriate, roughly proportional to the impact described above, and feasible for the YCL (i.e., capable of being accomplished by the YCL in a reasonable period of time given economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors). Thus, to reduce to potential for the proposed New Yolo Branch Library Building Project to result in a substantial adverse effect on the historical Yolo Branch Library building, the YCL would implement Mitigation Measures CUL-1A, CUL-1B, and CUL-1C.

> ***Mitigation Measure CUL-1A: Document and Record the Existing Yolo Branch Library Building***
>
> To identify and ensure the significant physical characteristics of the existing Yolo Branch Library property are documented and retained for public benefit, and to provide an appropriate basis and foundation for the interpretive materials required by Mitigation Measure CUL-1B, the Yolo County Library (YCL) shall, at least 90 days prior to the start of any construction activity, document and record the existing Yolo Branch Library building and property. This documentation and recordation shall:
>
> 1) Be performed by a qualified historian or architectural historian (a person that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's minimum education and experience qualifications for these disciplines).
>
> 2) Follow the standards of the National Park Service's (NPS) Historical American Building Survey (HABS) Historical Report Guidelines (to ensure the appropriate level of written and photographic recordation of the property's significant historic context and character-defining features occurs). Tentatively, the Historical Resource Report prepared for the project by JRP Historical Consulting in June 2018 recommended approximating HABS Level II documentation standards, and include:

a. Select existing drawings, if available, for photographic documentation;

b. Photographs following the NPS photo policy of interior and exterior views of the features, placement, and location of the existing building's significant physical characteristics, such as, but not limited to: building massing, the intersecting roofline, the porch and porch supports, the asymmetrical divided windows and their hoods, the faux half-timbered gable ends, the deep eaves and exposed rafter tails, the fireplace, the building shelving, and the cove ceiling;

c. Photographs following the NPS photo policy of any historic views; and

d. Written data providing a history and description of the property.

The appropriate HABS documentation standards to guide the documentation and recordation conducted pursuant to this measure shall be determined by the qualified historian/architectural historian retained by the YCL based on the final project plans, and appropriate justification shall be provided if something less than HABS Level II documentation is recommended at that time.

3) Include, or attempt to discover, additional research and information on the hiring of William H. Weeks and any potential requirements for the building at the time of its design.

4) Be retained by the YCL (for public benefit) and offered and/or disseminated to interested parties, which may include, but is not limited to historical organizations, Yolo County Archive, Woodland Public Library, California State Library – History Room, California Historical Society, History San Jose, University of California Environmental Design Archives, Oakland Public Library – Oakland History Room, San Francisco Public Library, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation – Western Office.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1B: Incorporate Interpretative Materials into the Final Project Design

To engage the surrounding community and public at large on the meaning and importance of the Yolo Branch Library's 100-year history, the Yolo County Library (YCL) shall incorporate appropriate interpretative materials into the final project design and/or programming. Appropriate interpretive materials shall be based on the documentation conducted pursuant to Mitigation Measure CUL-1A, and may include, but is not limited to:

1) Oral history programs involving the community, library staff, and/or the Friends of the Yolo Branch Library of Yolo that convey information regarding the library and its historic role.

2) Interior or exterior signs, panels, or exhibits that provide written, photographic, or physical (i.e., salvaged materials) information about the historic library (e.g., construction date, architectural style, architect of record, etc.).

a. Interpretative materials shall focus on specific theme(s) relevant to the Yolo Branch Library, such as the Carnegie library program, the role of library in local education and civic development, the works of William H. Weeks, or other themes determined appropriate by the YCL and the qualified