

4. Environmental Setting

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to provide, pursuant to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State CEQA Guidelines, a “description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, from both a local and a regional perspective.” The environmental setting will provide a set of baseline physical conditions that will serve as a tool from which the lead agency will determine the significance of environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. In addition, subsections of Chapter 5, *Environmental Analysis*, provide a more detailed description of the local environment setting for the environmental topical areas.

4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.2.1 Regional Location

The Town of Yucca Valley is near the southern boundary of the central portion of San Bernardino County, approximately 30 miles (driving distance) north of downtown Palm Springs in neighboring Riverside County (see Figure 3-1, *Regional Location*, in Chapter 3, *Project Description*). As shown previously in Figure 3-1, the Town is surrounded by portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County and is near the City of Twentynine Palms and the unincorporated communities of Morongo Valley and Joshua Tree. The southern boundary of Yucca Valley is adjacent to Joshua Tree National Park. SR-62 traverses the Town from east to west, and SR-247 crosses the northern half of the Town from north to south.



4.2.2 Regional Planning Considerations

Southern California Association of Governments

San Bernardino County and the Town are in a six-county metropolitan region composed of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties. SCAG is the federally recognized metropolitan planning organization MPO for the region, which encompasses over 38,000 square miles. SCAG is a regional planning agency and a forum for addressing regional issues concerning transportation, the economy, community development, and the environment. SCAG is also the regional clearinghouse for projects requiring environmental documentation under federal and state law. In this role, SCAG reviews proposed development and infrastructure projects to analyze their impacts on regional planning programs. As the Southern California region’s MPO, SCAG cooperates with Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and other agencies in preparing regional planning documents. San Bernardino County and its local jurisdictions constitute the San Bernardino Subregion of the SCAG region. Land use and transportation planning in the San Bernardino Subregion is the responsibility of the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), which has developed a variety of plans to achieve specific regional objectives. The plans most applicable to the proposed Yucca Valley General Plan Update are discussed below.

Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

On April 4, 2012, SCAG adopted the 2012 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) to help coordinate development of the region’s transportation improvements. The RTP is a long-range transportation plan that is developed and updated by SCAG every four years. The RTP provides a vision for

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transportation investments throughout the region. Using growth forecasts and economic trends that project out over a 20-year period, the RTP considers the role of transportation in the broader context of economic, environmental, and quality-of-life goals for the future, identifying regional transportation strategies to address our mobility needs. The proposed project's consistency with the applicable 2012 RTP policies is analyzed in detail in Section 5.9, *Land Use and Planning*, of this DEIR.

Compass Blueprint

In 2004, SCAG adopted a regional growth strategy known as the Compass Blueprint Strategy. The program is the part of the 2004 regional growth forecast policy that attempts to reduce emissions and increase mobility through strategic land use changes. Compass Blueprint, through extensive public participation, land use, and transportation modeling and analysis, has resulted in a plan that identifies strategic growth opportunity areas where the program will help cities and counties reap the maximum benefits from regional planning implemented in cooperation and partnership with the local community. Compass Blueprint tools support visioning efforts, infill analyses, economic and policy analyses, and marketing and communication programs.

The Mid-Town Master Land Use Vision and Mobility Plan is a demonstration project sponsored by the Compass Blueprint Program that outlines a vision for central Yucca Valley. The Mid-Town area is a 568-acre area in the center of the Town of Yucca Valley and is generally bounded by Sage Avenue on the west, Joshua View Drive on the east, Onaga Trail on the south, and Crestview Drive on the north. The Mid-Town area is anchored by the intersection of two state highways: State Routes 62 and 247. The intersection has the highest traffic volume in the Morongo Basin and is a focal point of the community. The two highways provide the only regional transportation linkages to and from the Morongo Basin, and SR-62 is the gateway to Joshua Tree National Park. In addition, the majority of the Town's nonresidential uses are along SR-62, which contributes significantly to the Town's overall image and character. The primary objectives of the Mid-Town Master Land Use Vision and Mobility Plan are to identify conceptual land use options that could include increased housing densities and mixed uses, as well as explore pedestrian linkages between public transit, public facilities, and major recreation, commercial, and education nodes of activity. A draft of the plan was released in January 2013.

Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District

The Town of Yucca Valley is in the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB), which is managed by the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD). The air pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and state law. These regulated air pollutants are known as criteria air pollutants and are: carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide, coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and lead. VOC and NO_x are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants, such as ozone (O₃), through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Air basins are classified as attainment/nonattainment areas for particular pollutants, depending on whether they meet ambient air quality standards (AAQS) for that pollutant. The MDAB is designated as in nonattainment for fine inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) under the California AAQS, and for ozone (O₃) and coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) under both federal and state AAQS. Several air quality management plans (AQMPs) have been prepared by MDAQMD to reduce criteria air pollutants for which the MDAB is designated as a nonattainment area. Applicable AQMPs within the portion of the MDAB where the Town is located include the 2008 "Federal 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan" for the Western Mojave Desert Nonattainment Area and the 1995 "Mojave Desert Planning Area Federal Particulate Matter Attainment Plan."

California Air Resources Board

Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act, was passed by the California state legislature on August 31, 2006, to place the state on a course toward reducing its contribution of greenhouse gas emissions. AB 32 follows the first tier of emissions reduction targets established in Executive Order S-3-05, signed on June 1, 2005, which

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requires the state's global warming emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Pursuant to the requirements of AB 32, the state's reduction in global warming emissions will be accomplished through an enforceable statewide cap on global warming emissions that will be phased in starting in 2012. In order to effectively implement the cap, CARB adopted the Scoping Plan in December 2008 that identified the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and reduction strategies for the various emission sectors within the state. Projected GHG emissions in California identified in the 2008 Scoping Plan are estimated at 596 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent (CO_{2e}) pollutants. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_{2e} for the state (CARB 2008). Since release of the 2008 Scoping Plan, CARB has updated the statewide GHG emissions inventory to reflect GHG emissions in light of the economic downturn and measures not previously considered within the 2008 Scoping Plan baseline inventory. The updated forecast predicts emissions to be 507 MMT by 2020. The new inventory identifies that an estimated 80 MMT of reductions are necessary to achieve the statewide emissions reduction of AB 32 by 2020, 15.7 percent of the projected emissions compared to business as usual in year 2020 (i.e., 15.7 percent of 507 MMT) (CARB 2012).

National Park Service

Joshua Tree National Park

Joshua Tree National Park, which abuts the southern Town boundary, is in San Bernardino and Riverside counties and covers approximately 791,000 acres south and southeast of the Town. Joshua Tree National Park protects portions of three ecosystems: the Colorado Desert, the Mojave Desert, and the pinyon and juniper woodlands in the Little San Bernardino Mountains. A large part of Joshua Tree National Park (approximately 430,000 acres) has been designated as a wilderness area and is managed by the National Park Service in accordance with the Wilderness Act.

Proposed Sand to Snow National Monument

The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument would be west of the Town and would include approximately 134,000 acres of federal land between Joshua Tree National Park and the San Bernardino National Forest, including the San Geronio Wilderness and the Big Morongo Canyon Preserve. The monument would rise from approximately 1,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the Mojave Desert floor to 11,503 feet amsl at San Geronio Mountain. Sand to Snow National Monument would include one of California's most diverse landscapes and would also protect wildlife corridors between the San Bernardino Mountains, San Jacinto Mountains, and Joshua Tree National Park. It would be managed jointly by the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service.

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region 7

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, California's water quality control law, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has ultimate control over water quality policy and allocation of state water resources. The SWRCB, through its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), carries out the regulation, protection, and administration of water quality in each region. Each regional board is required to adopt a water quality control plan or basin plan. The Town of Yucca Valley is located in the Colorado River Basin, Region 7.

Colorado River Basin Plan

The basin plan for the Colorado River Basin was adopted in 2006. It gives direction on the beneficial uses of the state waters within Region 7; describes the water quality that must be maintained to support such uses; and provides programs, projects, and other actions necessary to achieve the standards established in the basin plan. The basin plan was amended in 2011 to prohibit septic tank discharges within the Town of Yucca Valley.



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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan

The Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan is a regulatory document maintained by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that aims to facilitate recovery of the Mojave desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), an herbivorous reptile that lives in the region and is federally listed as threatened. The plan's strategy includes regulation of land use-related threats to tortoise habitat, which include urbanization, recreational vehicle use, grazing, and military activities. The recovery plan was originally adopted in 1994 and was most recently revised in 2011.

4.3 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.3.1 Location and Land Use

The Town of Yucca Valley encompasses approximately 25,000 acres (or 39 square miles). As shown previously in Figure 3-3, *Existing Land Uses*, (see Chapter 3, *Project Description*) and in Table 4-1, *Existing Land Use Summary*, below, the vast majority of Town land is either single-family land uses (24.0 percent) or vacant (65.4 percent). This is due to the Town's low density residential character and isolated, high desert location. With a few exceptions, existing commercial and industrial uses are generally within a one-half mile of the SR-62 corridor and concentrated in the Old Town and Mid-Town areas (see Figure 3-2, *Townwide Aerial*). Yucca Valley does not contain any major water bodies. The Town's abundant vacant land generally consists of undeveloped desert saltbrush scrub, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon-juniper woodland. The majority of roadways in the less developed portions of the Town are unimproved (i.e., dirt roads).

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**Table 4-1
Existing Land Use Summary**

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Dwelling Units</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total Square Feet¹</i>	<i>Employment²</i>
Residential						
Single-Family ³	6,113	24.0%	7,754	17,448	-	-
Mobile Homes ⁴	115	0.5%	772	1,737	-	-
Multifamily ⁵	93	0.4%	932	2,097	-	-
Subtotal	6,321	24.8%	9,458	21,282	-	-
Commercial, Mixed Use, and Industrial						
Other Commercial	22	0.1%	-	-	188,892	540
General Office	51	0.2%	-	-	556,350	1,590
Government Office	30	0.1%	-	-	259,643	865
Heavy Industrial	25	0.1%	-	-	109,658	110
Hotels and Motels	11	0.0%	-	-	95,957	192
Light Industrial	6	0.0%	-	-	26,778	38
Major Medical Facility	5	0.0%	-	-	45,277	91
Manufacturing	62	0.2%	-	-	271,008	271
Open Storage	2	0.0%	-	-	-	36
Retail Stores and Commercial Services	225	0.9%	-	-	1,961,692	3,269
Special Care Facilities	1	0.0%	-	-	11,896	30
Wholesaling and Warehousing	8	0.0%	-	-	33,167	28
Subtotal	449	1.8%	-	-	3,560,317	7,059
Miscellaneous						
Agriculture	27	0.1%	-	-	-	-
Airport	62	0.2%	-	-	-	-
Communication Facilities	9	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Educational Institutions	150	0.6%	-	-	-	310
Electrical Power Facilities	3	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Fire Station	2	0.0%	-	-	-	10
Improved Water Floodways	56	0.2%	-	-	-	-
Maintenance Yard	2	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Open Space and Recreation	106	0.4%	-	-	-	-

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**Table 4-1
Existing Land Use Summary**

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Dwelling Units</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total Square Feet¹</i>	<i>Employment²</i>
Parks and Open Space	26	0.1%	-	-	-	-
Park and Ride Lots	6	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Public Facilities	78	0.3%	-	-	-	130
Religious Facilities	57	0.2%	-	-	-	30
ROW	1,442	5.7%	-	-	-	-
Water Storage Facilities	37	0.1%	-	-	-	-
Vacant	16,661	65.4%	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	18,723	73.4%	-	-	-	480
TOTAL	25,492	100%	9,458	21,282	3,560,317	7,539

¹ Commercial building square footage was generated using a FAR of 0.20 that was based on the average from a sample of retailers along Highway 62.

Office building square footage was generated using a FAR of 0.25 that was based on the average from a sample of offices along Highway 62.

Government office building square footage was generated using a FAR of 0.20 to reflect open space on the Town Hall site.

Industrial building square footage was generated using a FAR of 0.10 that was based on an average from a sample of industrial and manufacturing uses across the community.

² Employment generation rates are in employees per building square footage and were developed by The Planning Center | DC&E.

³ Low density residential parcels were built out at the maximum density except for R-S-5, which was built out at 3 DU/AC instead of 5 DU/AC. Medium density residential parcels were built out slightly lower than the maximum densities (6 DU/AC in R-M-8 and 8 DU/AC in R-M-10).

⁴ The number of mobile home units was provided by the California Department of Housing and Community Development online database in September 2012 (<https://ssw1.hcd.ca.gov/ParksListing/faces/parkslst/mp.jsp>).

⁵ Multifamily residential parcels were built out at a density of 10 DU/AC.

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The Town of Yucca Valley is largely surrounded by undeveloped areas of the Mojave Desert. As shown previously in Figure 3-2, *Townwide Aerial* (see Chapter 3, *Project Description*), the Town is bordered by a mixture of undeveloped and low density residential areas to the north and east, including the unincorporated communities of Pioneer Town and Joshua Tree; Joshua Tree National Park to the south; and undeveloped areas to the west.

4.3.2 General Plan and Zoning

The current Town of Yucca Valley General Plan was adopted on December 14, 1995, and contains 22 elements organized into four broad issue areas, which are outlined in Chapter 3, *Project Description*. The current General Plan provides the basis for current land use designations in the Town. Table 3-1, *Current General Plan Land Use Designations* provides acreage statistics for land uses under the current General Plan. The Town of Yucca Valley Development Code (Municipal Code, Title 9), which is currently being updated, provides the basis for current zoning in the Town. The Town's Official Zoning District Map contains 29 zoning districts: 15 residential, 10 commercial, 1 industrial, 3 public use (including public facilities and open space), and 1 overlay zone (Highway Environs Overlay).

4.3.3 Biological Resources

As stated above, the majority of the area within Yucca Valley's boundaries is undeveloped. Natural communities in and around Yucca Valley include desert saltbush scrub, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon-juniper woodland environments. Several species of special concern are found in or near Yucca Valley, including the northern red diamond rattlesnake, yellow warbler, Nelson's bighorn sheep, burrowing owl, triple-ribbed milk vetch, Parish's daisy, western yellow-billed cuckoo, willow flycatcher, red-tailed hawk, golden eagle, turkey buzzard, and several species of bat. The desert tortoise, a federally threatened species, is also found in and near Yucca Valley. There are no major bodies of water in the Town. However, the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory has designated several small areas of Yucca Valley as wetlands, including parts of the Water Canyon Wash, Yucca Wash, and several small retention ponds and basins.

The entire Town of Yucca Valley is in the plan area for the proposed West Mojave Plan (WMP) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) West Mojave Plan is a proposed multiple-species HCP aimed at protecting nearly 100 federal- and state-listed plant and wildlife species and their habitats, including the desert tortoise, a federally threatened species residing in Yucca Valley. According to the BLM, the Town is no longer a participating agency in the draft WMP and the proposed HCP would apply to projects conducted on BLM lands only. The Town is in the plan area for a second regional conservation plan under preparation, the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP), an HCP and Natural Communities Conservation Plan being developed by federal and state agencies with input from local governments, environmental organizations, industry, and other interested parties to provide effective protection, conservation, and management of desert ecosystems while allowing for the appropriate development and timely permitting of renewable energy projects. However, no energy projects subject to the draft DRECP are planned or proposed within the Town.

Additional information regarding biological resources in Yucca Valley is provided in Section 5.3, *Biological Resources*, of this DEIR.

4.3.4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Air Quality

As noted above, Yucca Valley is in the MDAB, which is governed by the MDAQMD. The MDAB is a nonattainment area for fine inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) under the California AAQS, and for ozone (O₃) and coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) under both federal and state AAQS. Additional information regarding air quality and climate change regulation affecting Yucca Valley is provided in Section 4.2.2, *Regional Planning Considerations*, above. Existing climate and air quality conditions in the Town are also analyzed in Sections 5.2, *Air Quality*, and 5.6, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, of this DEIR.



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4.3.5 Geology and Landform

Yucca Valley is in an east–west trending basin bounded by the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the south and the Sawtooth Mountains on the north. The Sawtooth Mountains extend eastward through the middle of the town. As a result, the Town’s topographic relief is gentler in the south than in the north. The sections of the Little San Bernardino and Sawtooth Mountains closest to Yucca Valley are composed primarily of igneous and metamorphic rocks. The valley floor is underlain by sandy, granular soils eroded from the surrounding mountains and transported to the lower elevations by gravity and runoff. Other significant surficial sediments in the area include older alluvium and fan deposits consisting of cobbles, pebbles, and coarse sand that have been uplifted above the present floodplain. Some common geologic hazards that could affect structures and infrastructure include ground subsidence, liquefaction, erosion, and landslides.

Yucca Valley is in an area of high seismic activity and several faults have the potential to cause damage in the community. The Pinto Mountain fault extends in an easterly direction through the central part of Town. The Eureka Peak, Burnt Mountain, Johnson Valley, and Homestead Valley faults run north–south through various portions of the community. The southern San Andreas fault passes about eight miles southwest of the Town. These and several other seismically active faults are within about 60 miles of the community, posing a hazard. The faults that extend through the town also have the potential to cause surface fault rupture, the displacement of the ground surface when a fault moves. Deformation associated with movement along the Pinto Mountain fault could impact several buildings and infrastructure in downtown Yucca Valley. The 1992 7.6-magnitude Landers earthquake occurred on the Johnson Valley fault north of the town and involved ruptures on several other faults, including two previously unknown faults (Burnt Mountain and Eureka Peak). The impacts were serious. More than 400 people were injured and 3 people lost their lives, including 1 in Yucca Valley, as a result of the earthquake.

Additional information describing the Town’s existing geologic setting, including discussion of geologic units and the Town’s earthquake history, is found in Section 5.5, *Geology and Soils*, of this DEIR.

4.3.6 Hydrology

The entire Town, except for its northwest corner and southwest corner, is in the Yucca Valley Watershed. Drainage in the Yucca Valley watershed flows eastward to Coyote Lake, a dry lake east of the Town. The Yucca Valley Watershed extends from the Sawtooth Mountains on the west to the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the southwest; it spans much of the west part of Joshua Tree National Park and part of the Morongo Basin north of the Park. The northwest corner of the Town is in the Emerson Watershed, and the southwest corner of the Town is in the Morongo Watershed. Yucca Valley has no perennial rivers or streams. When a storm arrives, the normally dry rocky canyons of the adjacent hills and mountains disperse runoff into broad desert washes or onto alluvial fans and plains—all of which are laced with a complex and dynamic drainage network that ultimately terminates in desert playas several miles to the east and northeast of the Town. Drainage channels in the local mountains are well incised; however, they lose their strong definition upon reaching the alluvial plain, where sediment-laden water is carried in shallow washes and by sheet flow. Drainage channels that are dry most of the year can quickly become dangerous torrents of water, sand, mud and rocks, capable of transporting boulders, trees, and even cars. Yucca Valley overlies three groundwater basins: from south to north the Warren, Copper Mountain Valley, and Ames Valley basins.

Additional information describing the Town’s existing hydrology is found in Section 5.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of this DEIR.

4.3.7 Public Services and Utilities

Public services and utilities are provided in the Town of Yucca Valley by providers listed in Table 4-2. Additional information describing the existing provision of services and utilities in the Town is found in Sections 5.12, *Public Services*, and 5.15, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of this DEIR.

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**Table 4-2
Public Service and Utility Providers**

Public Services	
Police	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services	San Bernardino County Fire Department
Public Schools	Morongo Unified School District
Library	San Bernardino County Library
Parks	Town of Yucca Valley
Utilities	
Water	Hi-Desert Water District
Wastewater Treatment	
Regional Flood Control	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
Solid Waste Collection	Burrtec Waste Industries
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfills)	San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
Electricity	Southern California Edison
Natural Gas	Southern California Gas Company

4.3.8 Scenic Features

The Town's physical setting in the Morongo Basin region affords scenic views of the San Bernardino Mountains, Little San Bernardino Mountains, Sawtooth Mountains, Mojave Desert (including Joshua Tree National Park to the immediate south), and other undeveloped areas. Topography and a lack of dense vegetation or urban development offer scenic views throughout the Town, including to and from hillside areas.



4.4 ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines states that cumulative impacts shall be discussed when a project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable. It further states that this discussion shall reflect the level and severity of the impact and the likelihood of occurrence, but not in as great detail as that necessary for the proposed project alone. Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines defines cumulative impacts to be "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." Cumulative impacts represent the change caused by the incremental impact of the proposed project when added to effects of past projects, other current projects and probable future projects in the vicinity.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 (b)(1) states that the information utilized in an analysis of cumulative impacts should come from one of two sources, either:

- 1) A list of past, present and probable future projects producing related cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or
- 2) A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document designed to evaluate regional or area-wide conditions.

The cumulative impacts analyses in this DEIR use method No. 2. The proposed project consists of the Yucca Valley General Plan Update. Consistent with Section 15130(b)(1)(B) of the CEQA Guidelines, this DEIR analyzes the environmental impacts of developments in accordance with buildout of the proposed land use plan. As a result, this DEIR addresses the cumulative impacts of development within the Town of Yucca Valley and the Mojave Desert region surrounding it, as appropriate. In most cases, the potential for cumulative impacts is contiguous with the

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Town boundary because of its isolated location. Potential cumulative impacts that have the potential for impacts beyond the Town boundary (e.g., traffic, air quality, noise) have been addressed through cumulative growth in the Town and region. Regional growth outside Yucca Valley has accounted for traffic, air quality, and noise impacts through use of SANBAG's countywide travel demand model, which is a model that uses regional growth projections to calculate future traffic volumes. The growth projections adopted by the Town and surrounding area are used for the cumulative impact analyses of this DEIR. Please refer to Section 5 of this DEIR for a discussion of the cumulative impacts associated with development and growth in the Town and region.

4.4.1 References

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2012. Status of Scoping Plan Recommended Measures. http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/status_of_scoping_plan_measures.pdf.

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Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2012–2035 *Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy Homepage*. <http://rtpscs.scag.ca.gov/Pages/default.aspx>.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2007. 2% Strategy Opportunity Area Maps. Compass Blueprint, Strategic Opportunity Areas Maps. <http://www.compassblueprint.org/files/orange-county.pdf>.