Camrosa Water District

Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

Draft Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

August 2021

Prepared for:
Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, California 93012

Prepared by:
Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
1800 30th Street, Suite 280
Bakersfield, California 93301

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

Report Prepared for:

Camrosa Water District

7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, California 93012

Contact:
Ian Prichard, Assistant General Manager
(805) 388-0226

Report Prepared by:

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group

Dawn E. Marple, QA/QC
Dena Giacomini, Senior Planner, Project Manager
Amy Wilson, Associate Planner, Writer
Mary Beth Bourne, Biologist, Writer
Jarred Olsen, Associate Planner, Writer
Wyatt Czeshinski, Assistant Planner, Writer
Lizbeth Avitia, Assistant Planner, Writer
Mallory Serrao, GIS
Jackie Lancaster, Administrative Support, Writer

Contact:
Kevin Berryhill, P.E.
(559) 449-2700

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Modeling (software)
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CH_4	Methane
CIHR	California Inventory of Historic Resources
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide-equivalents
County	Ventura County
CPA	Clean Power Alliance
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationships
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
District	Camrosa Water District
DOC	(California) Department of Conservation
DOD	Department of Defense
DTSC	(California) Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report

EOP ..... Emergency Operations Plan
EPA ..... Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA ..... Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP ..... Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FPP ..... Farmland Preservation Program
GAC ..... Granular Activated Carbon
GHG ..... Greenhouse Gas
GIS ..... Geographic Information System
GP ..... General Plan
GPA ..... General Plan Amendment
GPM ..... Gallons per Minute
hp ..... Horsepower
HMBP ..... Hazardous Materials Business Plan
HUC ..... Hydrologic Unit Code
IOU ..... Investor-Owned Utility
IS ..... Initial Study
IS/MND ..... Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
kWh ..... kilowatt hours
LUST ..... Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
MCL ..... Maximum Contaminant Level
MLRA ..... Major Land Resource Area
MMRP ..... Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND ..... Mitigated Negative Declaration
MTCO2e ..... Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAAQS ..... National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC ..... Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP ..... Natural Community Conservation Plans
ND ..... Negative Declaration
NEPA ..... National Environmental Policy Act
NOx ..... Nitrogen oxides
NO_2 ..... Nitrous oxide
NPDES ..... National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS ..... Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP ..... National Register of Historic Places
O_3 ..... Ozone

Pb ..... Lead
PC ..... Production-Consumption
PCR ..... Production Consumption Regions
PM_{10} ..... particulate matter 10 microns in size
$PM_{2.5}$ ..... particulate matter 2.5 microns in size
PRC ..... Public Resources Code
Project ..... Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Project
QSD ..... Qualified StormWater Pollution Prevention Plan Developer
ROG ..... Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB ..... Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB ..... Senate Bill
SCADA ..... Site Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (System)
SCAQMD ..... South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC ..... South Central Coastal Information Center
SCE ..... Southern California Edision
SF_6 ..... Sulfur hexafluoride
SHPO ..... (CA) State Historic Preservation Officer
SLIC ..... Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups
SoCalGas ..... Southern California Gas Company
SO_2 ..... Sulfur Dioxide
SOx ..... sulfur oxide
SRA ..... State Responsibility Area
SWIS ..... Solid Waste Information System
SWPPP ..... Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB ..... State Water Resources Control Board
TAC ..... Toxic Air Contaminants
TCP 1,2,3-trichloropropane
USACE ..... United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA ..... United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS ..... United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST ..... Underground Storage Tank
VCAPCD ..... Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VCWPD ..... Ventura County Watershed Protection District
WEAP ..... Worker Environmental Awareness Program
µg/m3 ..... micrograms per cubic meter

Chapter 1 Introduction

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group (Provost & Pritchard) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) on behalf of Camrosa Water District (District) to address the environmental effects of the proposed Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Water Treatment Plant Project (Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq*. The District is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

The Project and location are described in detail in the **Chapter 2 Project Description**.

1.1 Regulatory Information

An Initial Study (IS) is a document prepared by a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 14 (Chapter 3, Section 15000, *et seq*.)-- also known as the CEQA Guidelines--Section 15064 (a)(1) states that an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project under review may have a significant effect on the environment and should be further analyzed to determine mitigation measures or project alternatives that might avoid or reduce project impacts to less than significant levels. A negative declaration (ND) may be prepared instead if the lead agency finds that there is ***no*** substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. An ND is a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed project, not otherwise exempt from CEQA, would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why it would not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a ND or *mitigated* ND shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

a. The IS shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment, or

b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:

    1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed MND and IS released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur is prepared, and

    2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project *as revised* may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 Document Format

This IS/MND contains four chapters and four appendices, **Chapter 1 Introduction**, provides an overview of the Project and the CEQA process. **Chapter 2 Project Description**, provides a detailed description of Project components and objectives. **Chapter 3 Impact Analysis**, presents the CEQA checklist and environmental analysis for all impact areas, mandatory findings of significance, and feasible mitigation measures. If the Project does not have the potential to significantly impact a given issue area, the relevant section provides a brief discussion of the reasons why no impacts are expected. If the Project could have a potentially significant impact on a resource, the issue area discussion provides a description of potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures and/or permit requirements that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level. **Chapter 3** concludes with the Lead Agency's determination based upon this initial evaluation. **Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program** (MMRP), provides the proposed mitigation measures, implementation timelines, and the entity/agency responsible for ensuring implementation.

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Output Files, Biological Evaluation Report, and Cultural Resources Information, are provided as technical **Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C** and, respectively, at the end of this document.

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Background and Objectives

2.1.1 Project Title

Camrosa Water District, Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, California 93012

2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency Contact

Ian Prichard
Assistant General Manager
(805) 388-0226

CEQA Consultant

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
Dena Giacomini, Project Manager, Senior Planner
(661) 616-5900

2.1.4 Project Location

The Project is located in the community of Camarillo, in Ventura County, California, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of Moorpark and 6.2 miles south of Newberry Park (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**). The Project is located along Santa Rosa Road on Assessor's Parcel Number 520-018-024. The water treatment facility would be placed next to the existing drinking water facility as shown in **Figure 2-3.**

2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude

The centroid of the Project site is 34.2345656 N and -118.9303511 W.

2.1.6 General Plan Designation

Table 2-1. General Plan Designation

Project Area	General Plan Designation
On-Site	Open Space
Adjacent Lands	Open Space - W, E, S and NW Very Low Density Residential - N/NE

2.1.7 Zoning

Table 2-2. County Zone District

Project Area	Zoning Designation
On-Site	OS-40 (Open Space 40-acre min)
Adjacent Lands	AE-40 (Ag Exclusive 40-acre min) - W OS-40 - N, E, and S RE-1 (Rural Exclusive 1 ac min) - N/NE

See **Figure 3-9** and **Figure 3-10** for the zoning and general plan designations.

2.1.8 Description of Project

2.1.8.1 Project Background and Purpose

The District operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in southern Ventura County, California. The District's service area encompasses approximately 31 square miles. The potable water system serves roughly 32,000 people and delivers approximately 15,000 acre-feet of water each year through more than 8,500 service connections in portions of the cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks and unincorporated Ventura County. The District's potable water system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

In 2018, the State Water Board implemented a new maximum contaminant limit (MCL) for 1,2,3,–Trichlorpropane (TCP), a synthetic organic compound that was an impurity in certain soil fumigants used in agriculture, of 5 ppt. Upon testing, it was discovered above the MCL in three of the wellfield's four wells, which were promptly removed from service. The fourth well was taken offline in early 2020. After an initial, ultimately unsuccessful attempt to resolve the TCP issue with blending, which turned out to be an ineffective strategy due to the very low MCL for TCP and the District's inability to meet its blend plan objectives, CWD is now constructing a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to treat for the TCP. The plant is expected to be completed in FY2021-22. The wellfield will remain off until that time. (See **Figure 3-5**)

The District has decided to move forward with a centralized 2,350-gallons per minute (gpm) GAC treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells so that the wells can be returned to service.

2.1.8.2 Project Description

GAC is commonly employed as an adsorption media for the removal of a wide range of organic contaminants, including TCP, from drinking water. This treatment approach is currently being used at many drinking water treatment plants throughout the State. The water treatment benefits of GAC derive from the adsorption properties of the GAC material and the media's high internal surface area, as opposed to filtration media, which captures contaminants between particles. Adsorption with GAC is a relatively "green" process in that the spent media is taken back by the supplier, captured contaminants are destroyed, and the carbon can then be reused in another treatment application. The proposed treatment system could be capable of reducing raw water TCP concentrations as high as 150 parts per trillion (ppt), much higher than current levels in the wells, and reduce TCP down to non-detectable levels.

The Project proposes to construct a centralized GAC water treatment plant to remove the TCP from the water produced by the four potable water supply wells, which are all located near the Project treatment site (See **Figure 3-5**). The flow from the four wells supplying drinking water merges at the existing facility and combines before being sent to an existing storage tank and blending station for the reduction of nitrate levels. The new facility would intercept the flow from the wells, direct it through the GAC treatment process and return it to a new, water storage tank. The facility would require six 12-foot-diameter steel pressure vessels for the GAC

media to treat the initial maximum flow rate of 2,350 gpm; however, the facility would be designed to accommodate the addition of another four vessels in the future, which could increase the overall treatment capacity to 3,150 gpm. The GAC media must be backwashed when it is first installed in the vessels and may need to be backwashed periodically once placed into service. The District intends to send this backwash water, which contains NSF-61 (drinking water contact) certified carbon fines and TCP levels comparable to the raw water to an equalization tank and then pump it into the District's non-potable water distribution system. Because the water has high hardness (the simple definition of water hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water when heated, deposits of calcium carbonate can form) that may interfere with the GAC treatment, the District plans on reducing the pH of the water before it reaches the GAC using carbon dioxide and then raising the pH back up after treatment using sodium hydroxide. The existing well pumps would also need to be upgraded due to the additional pressure loss through the GAC system. In addition to the GAC treatment vessels, the facility would include a new treated-water tank, backwash equalization tank, non-potable water pumps, storm water detention basin, chemical feed systems, and other associated appurtenances.

The Project would be capable of treating any combination of the wells at the same time including flow rates of up to 2,350 gpm initially (and up to 3,150 gpm should additional two vessel pairs ever be added) and would be designed to support a flow rate as low as 500 gpm in order to accommodate reduced speed pump operation during low demand periods, which typically occur late at night. Automated motor operated valves integrated with the site supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system would be included at each vessel pair to make removing vessel pairs from service an automated process. The average volume of treated water expected to be produced is approximately 72 million gallons per month.

The existing facility is approximately 0.5 acres, and the proposed new facilities would be approximately 2.5 acres. Specific Project components include:

- Three pairs of GAC vessels (six total), expandable to five pairs of vessels in the future: 12-foot diameter; 18-foot tall; placed on a concrete foundation of 3,500 square feet;
- Excavations for the foundation and infrastructure would occur up to approximately 5 feet in depth;
- Backwash equalization tank: 126,000 gallons; 33 feet in diameter; 24 feet tall; ring wall footing;
- Treated water storage tank: 85,000 gallons; 27 feet in diameter; 24 feet tall; ring wall footing;
- Well pump replacements (four total): two 100 horsepower (hp) and two 125 hp;
- Electrical service upgrade – to allow higher horsepower well pumps and non-potable pumps to operate;
- Fixed standby generator; which will include an approximately 10,000-gallon diesel fuel tank for storage;
- Chemical feed systems: One 5,000-gallon sodium hydroxide storage tank and feed system and one 14-ton carbon dioxide feed system;
- One small diameter pipeline and electrical conduit between this main site and the existing Santa Rosa 8 well building to the south;
- Piping, fittings, valves, and associated infrastructure;
- Backwash (non-potable water) pumps: two 75 hp pumps;
- Chain link fence: 8-feet tall with three strands of barbed wire; approximately 1,000 linear feet; and a new access gate off of Hill Canyon Road; and
- Site surfacing of ag base under crushed rock; asphalt paved driveway with concrete pads at the offloading area for delivery trucks.
- Total site improvements area: ≈ 108,000 square feet.

2.1.8.3 Construction and Schedule

Construction of the Project is anticipated to be completed within a period of approximately eight (8) months. Construction would likely take place November 2021 to August 2022. Generally, construction would occur between the hours of 7 am and 5 pm, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Post-construction activities would include system testing, commissioning, and site clean-up. Construction would require temporary staging and storage of materials and equipment. Staging areas would be located onsite.

2.1.8.4 Equipment

Construction equipment would include the following:

- Excavator;
- Backhoe;
- Loader;
- Concrete truck;
- Concrete pumper;
- Dump truck;
- Pickup trucks;
- Construction staff vehicles; and
- Cranes.

2.1.8.5 Operation and Maintenance

The Project is at the same location of the existing well sites and nitrate blending system. Operation and maintenance of the facilities would continue as they have in past years. Additional deliveries would be required for the water treatment chemicals (carbon dioxide and sodium hydroxide). Chemical deliveries are anticipated to occur monthly. Carbon replacement would likely be required approximately every eight (8) months. All chemical and carbon deliveries are anticipated to occur during normal business hours.

2.1.9 Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The Project is located within Ventura County. It is approximately 17.4 miles east of the City of Ventura and 6.9 miles northwest of Thousand Oaks. The area is within Santa Rosa Valley and surrounded by Camarillo to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the south and the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and coastal Ventura County to the west. The surrounding areas is mostly agricultural with some residential housing nearby. There are hiking trails leading to the Santa Monica Mountain along Hill Canyon Road and a small intermittent stream less than a mile to the south of the Project.

2.1.10 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

- State Water Resources Control Board – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit
- Division of Drinking Water: Water Supply Permit Amendment
- Ventura County Air Pollution Control District – back-up generator permit & rules and regulations (Regulation VIII, Regulation IV, Rule 4702)

2.1.11 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, *et seq. (codification of AB 52, 2013-14)*) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it would undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has

previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inquire whether the Tribe wishes to initiate request formal consultation. Tribes have 60 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 60 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement would be made.

Camrosa Water District received written correspondence from the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 requesting notification of proposed projects. All project Tribal correspondence is discussed in more detail in **Sections 3.6** and **3.19** of **Chapter 3 Impact Analysis**.

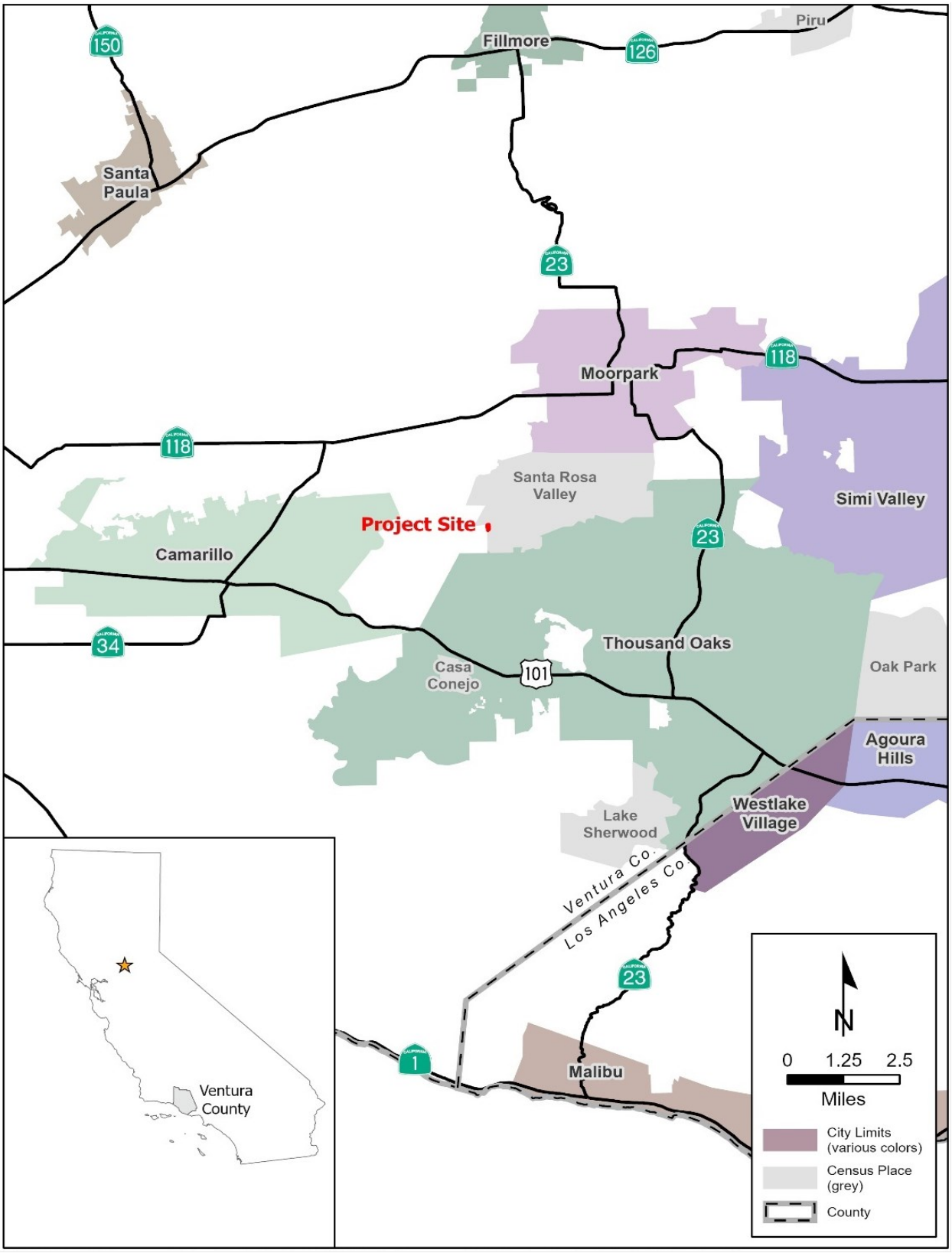


Figure 2-1. Regional Location

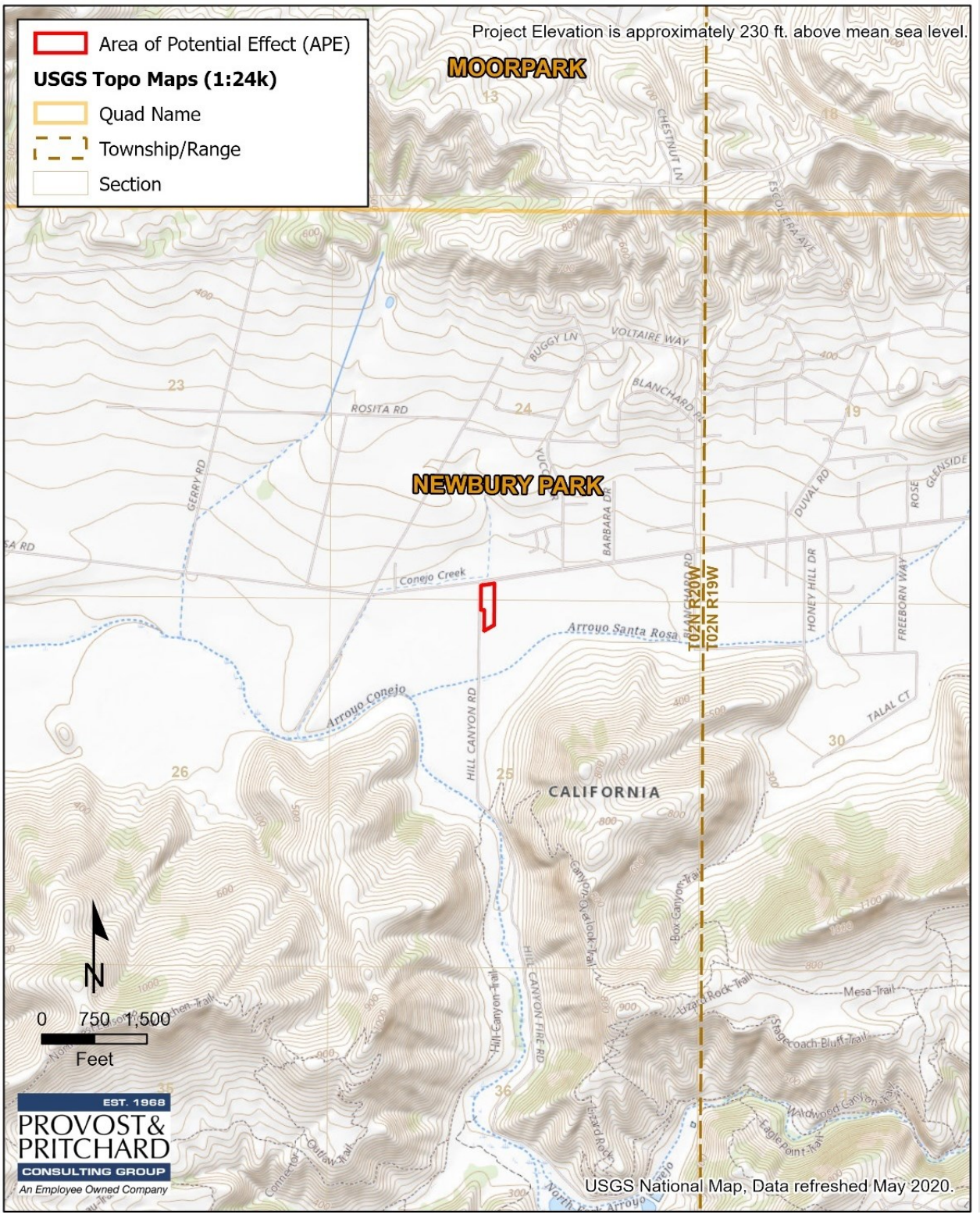


Figure 2-2. Topographic Quadrangle Map

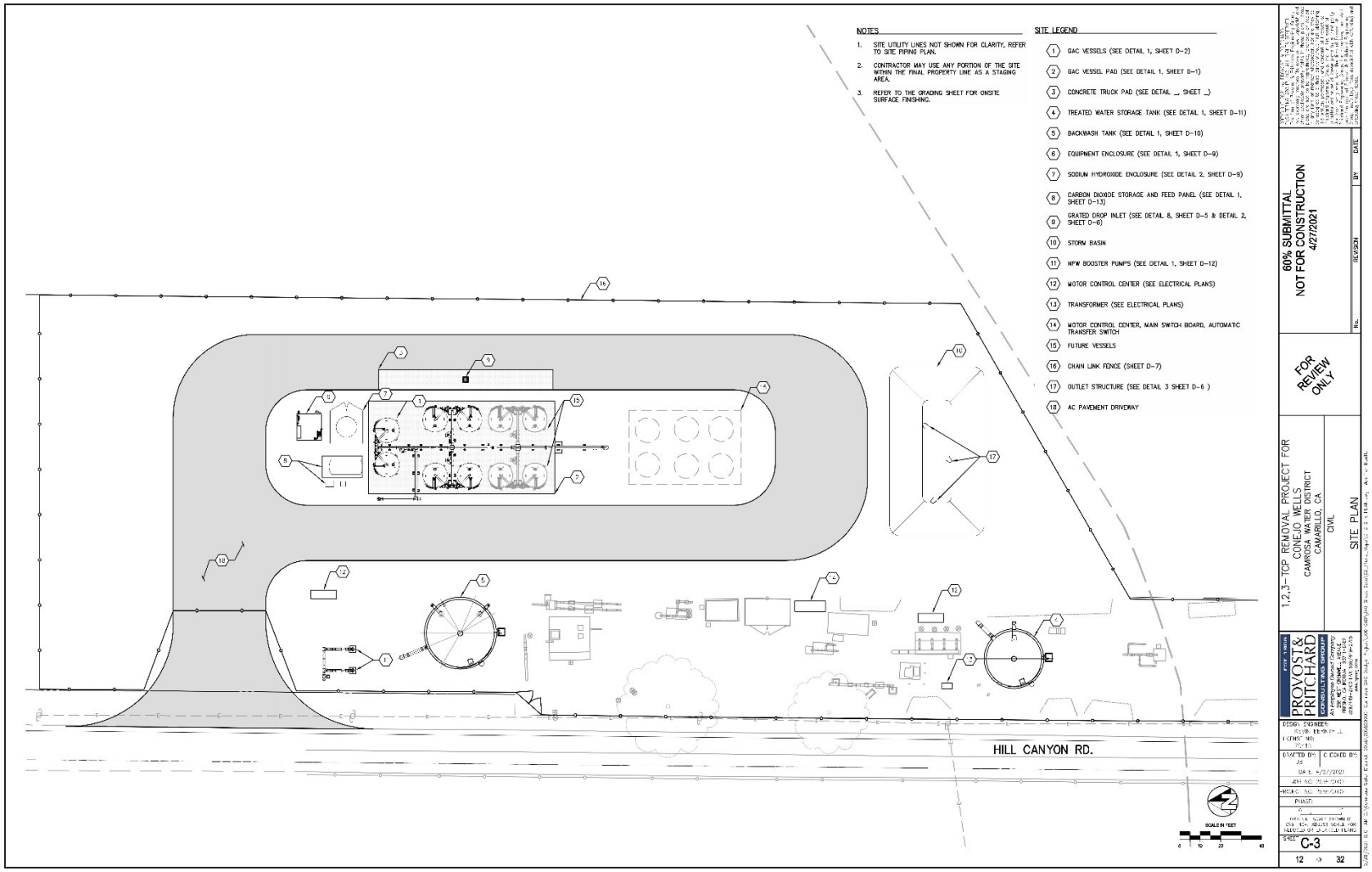


Figure 2-3. Site Plan Map

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

As indicated by the discussions of existing and baseline conditions, and impact analyses that follow in this Chapter, environmental factors not checked below would have no impacts or less than significant impacts resulting from the project. Environmental factors that are checked below would have potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. Mitigation measures are recommended for each of the potentially significant impacts that would reduce the impact to less than significant.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture & Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☒ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

The analyses of environmental impacts here and in **Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program** are separated into the following categories:

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s), and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the Project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. "No Impact" answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

3.2 Aesthetics

Table 3-1. Aesthetics Impacts

Aesthetics Impacts				
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project site is located adjacent to the existing District Conejo Wellfield facility. To the east and south, immediate views consist of farmland and further, the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo. To the west is more farmland, buffered by a chain-link fence and screening vegetation.

As depicted in **Figure 3-1**, the Project site is approximately 4.6 miles north of the nearest Scenic Resource Protection zone. The areas in hatched green denote areas where the Project site can be seen. The Project site is not visible from a designated or eligible scenic highway.

3.2.2 Thresholds of Significance

A project has the potential to create a significant impact to scenic resources if it:

- Is located within an area that has a scenic resource that is visible from a public viewing location; and
- Would physically alter the scenic resource either individually or cumulatively when combined with recently approved, current, and reasonably foreseeable future projects; or
- Would substantially obstruct, degrade, or obscure the scenic vista, either individually or cumulatively when combined with recently approved, current, and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

Any project that is inconsistent with any of the above policies of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs or policies of the applicable Area Plan, would result in a potentially significant environmental impact.

The County established the following policy in the Thousand Oaks Area Plan[1]:

[1] County of Ventura. Thousand Oaks Area Plan. Website: 11G. Thousand Oaks Area Plan (vcrma.org). Accessed May 2021.

- TO-41.1 Public Views of Natural Ridgelines. The County shall prohibit discretionary development which will significantly obscure or alter public views of the natural ridgelines.

3.2.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact. The nearest scenic vista is a ridgeline of the Upper Kelly Estates Planning Sub-Area of the Thousand Oaks Area Plan. This scenic vista is approximately 4.6 miles from the Project site. The Project proposes to add water treatment facilities to an existing water facility. The tanks being added are approximately 24 feet high, which is approximately 8 inches taller than the existing tank that is being removed, as part of the Project. As shown in **Figure 3-1** and **Figure 3-2** below, the height of the tanks may be visible from a scenic vista; however, the new facilities would be similar to the existing facilities and although the new facilities may been seen from the existing vista, the view would not be blocked or impeded in any way. The distance from the Project site to the scenic vista is filled with 4.6 miles of urban built-up lands. The addition of any expanded treatment facility would not substantially change the character or view from the scenic vista to the site. In addition, views from the site to the scenic vista would not be substantially changed as the treatment facility would be low enough as to not block views of the scenic vista. Therefore, the impacts to the scenic vista would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project does not propose to remove any non-agricultural trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings. Furthermore, the Project is not visible from designated scenic highway or eligible Highway 101 or eligible State Route 119. There would be no impact.

c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public view are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less than Significant Impact. The visual character of the Project area is dominated by the existing farmland and the existing well facility. Over 21% of land, or approximately 298,000 acres, in Ventura County is used for agricultural or animal grazing purposes.[2] Farmland also surrounds the Project site. The Project would provide water quality treatment to existing facilities and would not substantially alter the visual character of the Project area. The new facilities would be compatible with the visual character of the overall existing Project and would not change the unique or distinctive visual character of the surrounding region. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No Impact. The existing facility has low light sources for intermittent operation and maintenance activities. The Project does propose to install new light sources within the enclosures and over the doorways. These new light sources would be downward facing, covered light fixtures for operation and maintenance activities and would not produce a glare that would affect day or nighttime views in the Project area. There would not be any light fixtures on poles being installed as part of the Project. Additionally, structures on site are painted with non-reflective materials, and the Project would follow suit. There would be no impact.

[2] County of Ventura. *Ventura County's 2019 Crop & Livestock Report*. Website: https://cdn.ventura.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Ag-Comm-2019-Crop-Report-.pdf accessed April 2021.

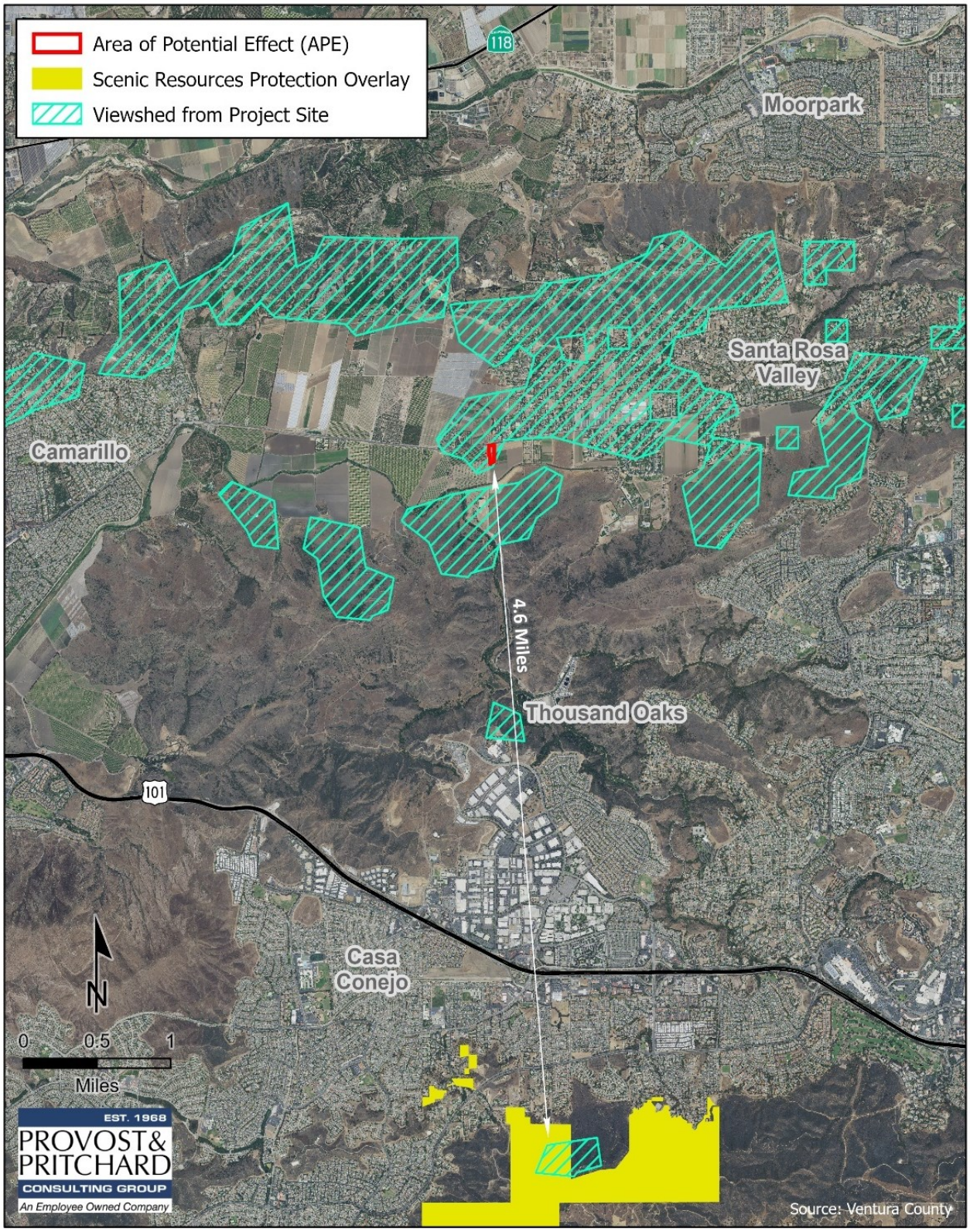


Figure 3-1. Viewshed Map

Figure 3-2. Scenic Vista Viewpoint

3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Table 3-2. Agriculture and Forest Impacts

Agriculture and Forest Impacts				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP): The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts to California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status; the best quality land is called Prime Farmland. The maps are updated every two years with the use of a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field reconnaissance.

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) 2018 FMMP is a non-regulatory program that produces "Important Farmland" maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The Important Farmland maps identify eight land use categories, five of which are agriculture related: prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, and grazing land – rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. Each is summarized below:

• PRIME FARMLAND (P): Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

• FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE (S): Farmland similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

• UNIQUE FARMLAND (U): Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated but may include non- irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

• FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (L): Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

• GRAZING LAND (G): Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. The minimum mapping unit for Grazing Land is 40 acres.

• URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND (D): Land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.

• OTHER LAND (X): Land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry or aquaculture facilities; strip mines, borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres. Vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land.

•WATER (W): Perennial water bodies with an extent of at least 40 acres.

As demonstrated in **Figure 3-3** below, the FMMP for Ventura County designates the Project site including the existing facility, as Prime Farmland. Adjacent lands are designated Prime Farmland to the south, east, and west. Across Santa Rosa Road, land is designated both Prime Farmland and Urban and Built-Up Land.

3.3.2 Thresholds of Significance

According to the County of Ventura Initial Study Assessment Guidelines[3], "[a]ny project that would result in the direct and/or indirect loss of agricultural soils is considered as having a contribution to a significant cumulative impact". Any project that would result in the direct and/or indirect loss of agricultural soils meeting or exceeding the criteria found in **Table 3-3** would be considered as having a significant project impact:

Table 3-3. Thresholds for Agricultural Soils Lost

General Plan Land Use Designation	Important Farmland Inventory Classification	Acres Lost
Agricultural	Prime/Statewide	5
	Unique	10
	Local	15
Open Space	Prime/Statewide	10
	Unique	15
	Local	20
All Others	Prime/Statewide	20
	Unique	30
	Local	40

[3] County of Ventura. Initial Study Assessment Guidelines. 2011. Website: docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/planning/ceqa/current_ISAG.pdf. Accessed May 2021.

Cumulative loss of agricultural soils was discussed in the Final EIR for the Comprehensive Amendment to the County General Plan (1988). The conclusions of that EIR stated that the General Plan contains policies and programs can serve to partially mitigate the cumulative impact of agricultural loss. Therefore, in accordance with Section 15183 of the CEQA Guidelines, additional cumulative environmental analysis is not required for any project that is consistent with the General Plan.

Ventura County voters adopted and subsequently renewed, in 1998 and 2016 respectively, a Save Open Space and Agricultural Resources (SOAR) ordinance[4]. SOAR requires, through the end of 2050, that General Plan Amendments of land designated Agricultural, Open Space, or Rural, to a non-listed land use designation first require voter approval or Board of Supervisor approval through a defined process. A significant and unavoidable impact would occur if the Project required redesignation from Open Space to a non-SOAR land use designation.

Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance Applicability of the Zoning Ordinance[5] provides further guidance for zoning regulations for the unincorporated areas of Ventura County and "constitute the comprehensive zoning regulations for the unincorporated area of the County of Ventura, excluding the Coastal Zone, and are adopted to protect and promote the public health, safety and general welfare; to provide the environmental, economic and social advantages which result from an orderly, planned use of resources; to establish the most beneficial and convenient relationships among land uses and to implement Ventura County's General Plan.".

Government Code Section 53091(e) states that, "Zoning ordinances of a county or city shall not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the production, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water, or for the production or generation of electrical energy, facilities that are subject to Section 12808.5 of the Public Utilities Code, or electrical substations in an electrical transmission system that receives electricity at less than 100,000 volts."

3.3.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

Less than significant Impact. The Project site and lands adjacent to it are designated Prime Farmland by the FMMP and Open Space by the Ventura County General Plan. However, the Project site is less than 10 acres. Therefore, in accordance with Section 15183 of the CEQA Guidelines, and based on the thresholds identified in Table 3-3 above, additional cumulative environmental analysis is not required for any project that is consistent with the General Plan. As the Project proposes to locate and construct a facility to treat water adjacent to existing facilities that produces and transmits water, the Project does not conflict with zoning requirements per Section 8101-2.1.2 of the *Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance Applicability of the Zoning Ordinance* which provides an exemption and reverts back to the Government Code discussed above allowing construction of facilities for the production, treatment, and generation of water. Further, the Ventura County Land Use Element of the General Plan does not prohibit water infrastructure in the Open Space land use designation, and therefore would not conflict the Ventura County General Plan land use designation, and thus there would be no conflict with SOAR. Furthermore, the OS-40 zone district allows for *private* facilities dedicated to water production, storage, transmission, and/or distribution. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with SOAR. The water treatment facility would have a less than significant impact on the conversion of prime farmland.

[4] Ventura County. SOAR Ordinance. Website: https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/planning/ordinances/SOAR_Measure_C_2050.pdf. Accessed May 2021.

[5] Ventura County. Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance. Website: https://vcrma.org/docs/images/pdf/planning/ordinances/VCNCZO_Current.pdf. Accessed May 2021.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. There are no Williamson Act contracted lands on the Project site. Additionally, pursuant to Government Code Section 53091(e),

> *"Zoning ordinances of a county or city shall not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the production, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water, or for the production or generation of electrical energy, facilities that are subject to Section 12808.5 of the Public Utilities Code..."*

The Project is for the location and construction of facilities for the treatment of water. Therefore, the zoning ordinance of the County would not apply, and thus there would be no conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses. There would be no impact.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? And

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. There are no forest land or timberland in or near the Project. There would be no impact.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above the Project is exempt from local, State and federal regulations for the conversion of farmland to add water treatment to an existing drinking water facility. The conversion of the small amount of acreage (2.47 acres) to provide water quality treatment is under the thresholds for agricultural soils lost (see **Figure 3-1**). The changes in the existing environment would be a less than significant impact.

Figure 3-3. Farmland Designation Map

3.4 Air Quality

Table 3-4. Air Quality Impacts

Air Quality Impacts					
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:		**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.4.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project is located in the South Central Coast Air Basin. The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) is the designated air quality control agency in the Ventura County portion of the Basin. VCAPCD provides Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Guidelines) which recommend specific criteria and threshold levels for determining whether a proposed project may have a significant adverse air quality impact. The Guidelines also provide mitigation measures that may be useful for mitigating the air quality impacts of proposed projects.[6]

3.4.1.1 Regulatory Attainment Designations

Under the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified with respect to applicable standards. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the applicable standard in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the applicable standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. Depending on the frequency and severity of pollutants exceeding applicable standards, the nonattainment designation can be further classified as serious nonattainment, severe nonattainment, or extreme nonattainment, with extreme nonattainment being the most severe of the classifications. An "unclassified" designation signifies that the data does not support either an attainment or nonattainment designation. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

The EPA designates areas for ozone, CO, and NO_2 as "does not meet the primary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." For SO_2, areas are designated as "does not meet the primary standards," "does not meet the secondary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." However, the CARB terminology of attainment, nonattainment, and unclassified is more frequently used. The EPA uses the same sub-categories for nonattainment status: serious, severe, and extreme. In 1991, EPA assigned new nonattainment designations to areas that had previously been classified as Group I, II, or

[6] Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines.. VCAQGuidelines.pdf (vcapcd.org) Accessed April 2021.

III for PM_{10} based on the likelihood that they would violate national PM_{10} standards. All other areas are designated "unclassified."

Ventura County is an attainment area for all standards shown in the "Ambient Air Quality Standards Chart"[7] except for the following:

Table 3-5. State and Federal Nonattainment Pollutants Ventura County

Pollutant	Standard	Attainment Status
Ozone	1 Hour	State Nonattainment
	8 Hour	State and Federal Nonattainment
Particulate Matter PM10	24 Hour	State Nonattainment
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	

3.4.2 Thresholds of Significance

Conclusions in this Air Quality Impact Assessment rely on model calculations (CalEEMod version 2016.3.2) (**Appendix A**). The sections below detail these conclusions and recommendations and utilize its conclusions in the impact determinations.

To assist local jurisdictions in the evaluation of air quality impacts, the Guidelines[8] operate as a guidance document that includes recommended thresholds of significance to be used for the evaluation of short-term construction, long-term operational, odor, toxic air contaminant, and cumulative air quality impacts. Accordingly, the VCAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance are used to determine whether implementation of the project would result in a significant air quality impact. Projects that exceed these recommended thresholds would be considered to have a potentially significant impact to human health and welfare.

Assessment of the significance of project air quality impacts may be considered on a regional or localized level. Determination of project impacts on achieving the goal of air quality plans and evaluating impacts related to emissions of criteria pollutants are considered on both regional and localized levels in this analysis. Evaluation of impacts to sensitive receptors considers the project's localized criteria pollutant emissions in this analysis. Sources of the project's localized criteria pollutant emissions would include: reactive organic gases (ROG); Nitrogen oxides (NO_x); $PM_{2.5}$; PM_{10}; CO; NO_2; and Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) which include acetaldehyde, benzene, 1.3 butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexavalent chromium, paradichlorobenzene, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and diesel particulate matter a complex mixture of substances.

3.4.2.1 Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Short-term construction emissions associated with the Project were estimated using CalEEMod. The emissions modeling includes emissions generated by construction and grading equipment most commonly associated with the site work, equipment delivery, and vehicle, equipment, and worker fuel usage. Emissions were quantified based on anticipated construction schedules and would occur over approximately eight months. All remaining assumptions were based on the default parameters contained in the model. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix A.**

The VCAPCD is responsible for controlling emissions primarily from stationary sources. However, due to the temporary, short-term nature of construction emissions, the VCAPCD does not apply the quantitative emissions thresholds for ROC and NO_X to construction activities. Construction emissions would be temporary in nature and reduced through compliance with existing regulations, such as VCAPCD Fugitive Dust Rule 55.

[7] Ambient Air Quality Standards Chart. Ambient AQ 4may16.xlsx (ca.gov) Site Accessed April 2021.
[8] Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines. 2003. VCAQGuidelines.pdf (vcapcd.org) Site Accessed April 2021.

Construction of the Project is expected to begin after Project approval by the District with full buildout completed in 2022. The results of the emissions modeling for the Project are presented in **Table 3-6.**

Table 3-6 Short-Term - Construction-Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants.

Year	Annual Emissions (Pounds/Day)				
	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2021	2.3509	20.2478	16.6953	31.6850	17.4855
2022	7.8229	16.3164	16.3360	1.4077	0.8680
Maximum Emissions:	**7.8229**	**20.2478**	**16.6953**	**31.6850**	**17.4855**
VCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	***25***	***25***	***N/A***	***N/A***	***N/A***
Exceed VCAPCD Thresholds?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

3.4.2.2 Long-Term - Operational Emissions

The unmitigated long-term operational emissions for the Project are listed in **Table 3-7**. Operational emissions would occur over the lifetime of the Project and result from three main Project-specific sources: site electrical usage, maintenance, and motor vehicles (operations and maintenance crew) usage categorized as mobile sources in the table. Area source emissions are defined as emissions resulting from landscaping and painting. Energy source emissions would be from things on the site that require additional power. Completion of the Project is expected as early as 2022 and was used as the Project buildout modeling year as a conservative assumption. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix A**.

Table 3-7. Unmitigated Long-Term Operational Emissions.

Source	Annual Emissions (Pounds/Day)				
	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area	0.0593	0.00	<0.01	0.00	0.00
Energy:	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00
Mobile	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00
Highest Operational Emissions Any Year	**0.0593**	**0.00**	**<0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**
VCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	***25***	***25***	***--***	***15***	***15***
Exceed VCAPCD Thresholds?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

3.4.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact. The CEQA Guidelines indicate that a significant impact would occur if the Project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. The 2016 Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) addresses the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The AQMP ozone control strategy is based on anticipated city and county population growth. Thus, a general plan amendment or revision that would increase population growth greater than that estimated in the 2016 Ventura County AQMP would have a significant cumulative adverse air quality impact. The Project would add GAC water treatment to an existing water facility and would not expand water production or result in an increase in population. As such, the Project would not directly or indirectly cause the existing population in the area to exceed the population forecasts in the most recently adopted AQMP. Construction and operation of the Project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the VCAPCD AQMP. Therefore, the Project would have no impact to the implementation of applicable air quality plans.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would generate short-term emissions associated with construction. Long-term emissions would consist of a negligible amount of power usage from the new booster pumps and approximately 14 additional traffic trips per year for delivery of water treatment chemicals and carbon replacement. Construction and operational emissions were estimated using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. These results can be seen in **Table 3-6** and **Table 3-7.**

Fugitive dust control measures are required by VCAPCD Rule 55 and recommends minimizing fugitive dust, especially during grading and excavation operations, rather than quantifying fugitive dust emissions.[9] Such measures include securing tarps over truck loads, removing vehicle track-out using PM10 efficient sweepers, and watering bulk material to minimize fugitive dust. As a result, compliance with Rule 55 would ensure that the construction emissions would not be generated in such quantities as to cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or the public, or that may endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such person or the public. Impacts from fugitive dust emissions during construction would be less than significant.

Operational criteria pollutant emissions would be negligible, as the Project would have minor area emissions, negligible additional energy sources of criteria pollutants, and minor additional Project-generated vehicle trips. The Project would not exceed the VCAPCD's significance thresholds, and cumulatively impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. The VCAPCD defines a sensitive receptor as members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of land or facilities that may have sensitive receptors include schools, hospitals, and elderly and daycare centers. The closest existing off-site sensitive receptor is Wildwood Elementary School, which is located approximately 2.45 miles to the southeast. Additionally, there are rural residences located to the north of the Project on adjacent properties. Currently besides the water facility there are seasonal agricultural operations that require the operation of heavy-duty, diesel-powered equipment and vehicles.

Exposure to Valley Fever during construction activities has been and continues to be a concern in Ventura County. The fungal spores responsible for Valley Fever generally grow in virgin, undisturbed soil. Substantial increases in the number of reported cases of Valley Fever tend to occur only after major ground-disturbing events such as the 1994 Northridge earthquake.[10] Construction of the Project would take place on land that has been regularly disturbed through farming activities and is unlikely to pose a substantial risk of infection of Valley Fever to people in the Project area. Compliance with VCAPCD Rule 55 would reduce spore dispersal and dust generation. Compliance with VCAPCD rules, construction of the Project would not significantly increase the risk to public health above existing background levels.

Exposure to vehicle emissions during Project construction would be temporary and conditions created by Project operations would not vary substantially from the baseline conditions routinely experienced onsite and in the vicinity. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. Land uses that are typically identified as sources of objectionable odors include landfills, transfer stations, sewage treatment plants, wastewater pump stations, composting facilities, feed lots, coffee roasters, asphalt batch plants, and rendering plants, among other uses. The Project would provide a non-odor producing drinking water treatment facility and does not include activities or land uses that would cause or add to existing

[9] Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines. 2003. VCAQGuidelines.pdf (vcapcd.org) Site Accessed April 2021.
[10] Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines. 2003. VCAQGuidelines.pdf (vcapcd.org) Site Accessed April 2021.

odors. The Project would therefore have no impact with respect to generation of emissions leading to odors or other adverse or objectionable emissions.

3.5 Biological Resources

Table 3-8. Biological Resources Impacts

Biological Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.5.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) is located in Santa Rosa Valley within southern Ventura County (see **Figure 3-4**). Santa Rosa Valley is located north of Newbury Park, between Thousand Oaks and Camarillo. While the valley largely consists of agricultural lands, high quality wildlife habitat exists to the south within the Conejo Canyons Open Space area, Mount Clef Ridge, and Wildwood Regional Park.

Like most of California, Ventura experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. Summer temperatures range between 70- and 80-degrees Fahrenheit (F) on the coastal plains, but often exceeds 90 degrees F in the upper reaches of the county. Winter minimum temperatures are near 40 degrees F on the coast but in the lower 30s and upper 20s in the northern parts of Ventura County.

Drier parts of the county get less than five inches of rain annually, and the higher and wetter parts get more than 60 inches annually.

The entire Project site lies within the Lower Conejo Arroyo sub-watershed; Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 180701030105, part of the Calleguas Creek watershed; HUC: 1807010301. The principal drainage in the vicinity is the ephemeral Arroyo Santa Rosa, which is located approximately 700 feet south of the APE and runs west to east through the Santa Rosa Valley. Arroyo Santa Rosa joins Arroyo Conejo west of Hill Canyon Road where discharges from the Hill Canyon Wastewater treatment plant are released. Eventually the waterbody joins Calleguas Creek and drains into the Mugu Lagoon estuary.

A reconnaissance-level field survey of the APE (see **Figure 3-5**) and surrounding areas was conducted on March 24, 2021, to identify existing conditions. The survey consisted of walking the APE while identifying and noting land uses, biological habitats and communities, and plant and animal species encountered. Furthermore, the APE was assessed for suitable habitats of various wildlife species.

The biologist conducted an analysis of potential Project-related impacts to biological resources based on the resources known to exist or with potential to exist within the APE. Sources of information used in preparation of this analysis included: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California; CalFlora online database of California native plants; the Jepson Herbarium online database (Jepson eFlora); United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS); the NatureServe Explorer online database; the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Plants Database; CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) database; the California Herps online database; and various manuals, reports, and references related to plants and animals found in this region.

The field investigation did not include a wetland delineation or focused surveys for special status species. The field survey conducted included the appropriate level of detail to assess the significance of potential impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from the Project. Furthermore, the field survey was sufficient to generally describe those features of the Project that could be subject to the jurisdiction of federal and/or State agencies, such as the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), CDFW, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and used to support the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents.

During a biological survey the 2.47-acre site was comprised of the existing gravel lined pump site and a grassy, fallow portion of a larger agricultural field. A few rodent burrows were present within the fenced area of the well site, as well as several bird species, including common raven (*Corvus corax*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). The songbirds were observed primarily within the large western chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) shrubs located within the well site. The field portion of the APE was dominated by weedy plant species, including shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*). The soils of the field were friable, but devoid of burrows. The field north of the APE and south of Santa Rosa Road was being used to grow artichokes (*Cynara cardunculus*) at the time of the survey. Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) was the dominant bird species within the artichoke field. The fields were fallow and grassy to the south and east of the APE. A white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) was observed foraging and kiting over this southeastern portion of the field during the survey.

The survey was extended to include the riparian corridor along the Arroyo Santa Rosa. A bike path runs parallel to the north bank of the arroyo with a few willows and stands of mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) growing along and within the banks. A Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) was observed drumming on the side of a willow in this area. A cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) was observed perching in a small oak (*Quercus sp.*) on the north bank of the Arroyo, west of Hill Canyon Road. The area to the south of the arroyo appeared to be high quality, open space, grassland habitat with a few trees. Red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were observed foraging in the grassland habitat.

3.5.2 Threshold of Significance

3.5.2.1 State

General plans, area plans, and specific projects are subject to the provisions of CEQA. The purpose of CEQA is to assess the impacts of Projects on the environment prior to project implementation. Impacts to biological resources are just one type of environmental impact assessed under CEQA and can vary from project to project in terms of scope and magnitude. Projects requiring removal of vegetation may result in the mortality or displacement of animals associated with this vegetation. Animals adapted to humans, roads, buildings, and pets may replace those species formerly occurring on a site. Plants and animals that are State and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered may be destroyed or displaced. Sensitive habitats such as wetlands and riparian woodlands may be altered or destroyed. Such impacts may be considered either "significant" or "less-than-significant" under CEQA. Specific project impacts to biological resources may be considered "significant" if they would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan.

Furthermore, CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a) states that a project may trigger the requirement to make a "mandatory finding of significance" if the project has the potential to:

> *"Substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory."*

3.5.2.2 Local

The Ventura County General Plan 2040 Conservation and Open Space Element contains the following goals and policies related to the preservation of biological resources that may be considered relevant to the Project's environmental review.

- Identify, preserve, protect, and restore sensitive biological resources, including federal and state-designated endangered, threatened, rare, or candidate species and their supporting habitats; wetland and riparian habitats; coastal habitats; habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors; and habitats and species identified as "locally important" by the County.

- Ensure that discretionary development that could potentially impact sensitive biological resources be evaluated by a qualified biologist to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures that fully account for the impacted resource. When feasible, mitigation measures should adhere to the following priority: avoid impacts, minimize impacts, and compensate for impacts. If the impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level, findings of overriding considerations must be made by the decision-making body.
- Identify sensitive biological resources as part of any land use designation change to the General Plan Land Use Diagram or zone designation change to the Zoning Ordinance that would intensify the uses in a given area. The County shall prioritize conservation of areas with sensitive biological resources.
- Consider the development's potential project-specific and cumulative impacts on the movement of wildlife at a range of spatial scales including local scales (e.g., hundreds of feet) and regional scales (e.g., tens of miles).
- Consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society, National Park Service for development in the Santa Monica Mountains or Oak Park Area, and other resource management agencies, as applicable during the review of discretionary development applications to ensure that impacts to biological resources, including rare, threatened, or endangered species, are avoided or minimized.

The County of Ventura Resource Management Agency has a tree protection ordinance which protects non-coastal and costal zones. In the non-coastal zone, protected trees include all oaks and sycamores 9.5 inches in circumference or larger (measured at least 4.5 feet above ground), trees of any species with a historical designation, trees of any species 90 inches in circumference or larger, and most 9.5-inch in circumference or larger native trees that are located in the Scenic Resources Protection Zone. In the coastal zone, protected trees include trees that are considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas, native trees, historic trees, and heritage trees. A permit is required even to alter a non-native tree or a non-native invasive tree species that is located in the coastal zone. Before any protected tree is trimmed, removed, or encroached upon, property owners should contact the Planning Division to ensure these activities are conducted in compliance with the Tree Protection Ordinance. A permit is required for many of these activities.

3.5.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

Species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by CDFW or USFWS that have the potential to be impacted by the Project are identified below with corresponding mitigation measures. California horned lark, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, pallid bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and yellow warbler are species which have to potential to occur within the APE or vicinity (see **Table 3-9**). Both Cooper's Hawk and white-tailed kite were observed within the vicinity of the APE at the time of the survey. These species are discussed below with the corresponding mitigation measures.

Table 3-9. List of Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	CSC	Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Most abundant in drier open spaces of shrub and grassland. Burrows in soil.	**Unlikely**. Suitable burrows were absent during the biological survey. The disturbed habitats and clay soils onsite are unsuitable for this species. While high quality habitat exists in the mountains surrounding Santa Rosa Valley, frequent human disturbance present within the APE would likely discourage habitation of an elusive mammal, such as an American badger individual.
arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*)	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins. Found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is absent from the Project area.
bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*	CT	These aerial insectivores nest colonially in burrows constructed along vertical banks and bluffs near waterbodies. This disturbance tolerant species is also known to nest in man-made sites, such as quarries, mounds of gravel or dirt, and road cuts.	**Absent**. All regional recorded observations of this species are listed as "Extirpated" from the area on CNDDB. The APE is outside the current known range of this species.
Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	CE	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in *Salicornia* within and around the margins of tidal flats.	**Absent**. Suitable tidal habitat is absent from the Project area. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in coastal marsh habitat approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*)	CWL	Nests in chaparral dominated by dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in the south of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground.	**Unlikely**. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. At most, an individual could pass through the site as a transient or during migration. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred approximately 9.5 miles northeast of the APE.
burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by mammals, most often ground squirrels.	**Unlikely**. The presence of large trees and raptor perches makes this site unsuitable for burrowing owl. Ground squirrels and suitable burrows were scarce, and no owl signs were observed during the field survey. The nearest recorded observation of this species occurred approximately 9 miles west of the APE.
California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*)	CFP	A colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators.	**Absent**. Suitable coastal habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
California glossy snake	CSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open areas with loose soil for easy burrowing.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. The only regional

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
(Arizona elegans occidentalis)			recorded observation of this species occurred 25 years ago in a dry stream channel approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the APE. High quality habitat is present south of Arroyo Santa Rosa, so at most this species may pass through the area during dispersal.
California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)	CWL	Frequents open habitats, including short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. Found primarily in coastal regions, including Sonoma and San Diego Counties.	**Possible**. Suitable prairie habitat is present directly south of Arroyo Santa Rosa, with alternative foraging habitat available within the fallow field of the APE. Although presence of raptors and the highly disturbed nature of the site may discourage nesting.
California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*)	CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	**Absent**. Suitable coastal habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred along a beach near salt marshes approximately 15 miles southwest of the APE.
California legless lizard *(Anniella sp.)*	CSC	Inhabits a variety of habitats which contain moist, loose soils and plant cover. Often can be found under objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the Project area and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Individuals may pass through the area during dispersal to higher quality habitat south of Arroyo Santa Rosa.
coast horned lizard *(Phrynosoma blainvillii)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, primarily in open areas with patches of loose, sandy soil and low-lying vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains. Frequently found near ant hills and along dirt roads in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Individuals may pass through the area during dispersal to higher quality habitat south of Arroyo Santa Rosa.
coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	FT, CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft in Southern California. Found in low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, as well as on mesas and slopes.	**Possible**. There have been multiple, recent observations of this species within and adjacent to Wildwood Regional Park, approximately 1.5 southeast of the APE. The open space habitats south of the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo could function as suitable foraging, breeding, and nesting habitat. While the habitats within and directly adjacent to the APE are marginal for this species, it is in close proximity to high quality habitat.
coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)	CSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Moves on various substrates including firm soil, sand, and rocks.	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The small riparian corridor adjacent to the Arroyo Santa Rosa would be considered marginal habitat, and disturbance from agriculture would discourage this species from utilizing the area.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)*	CWL	Inhabits open, interrupted, and marginal woodlands. Nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, including canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and live oaks.	**Present**. This species was observed roosting in a willow west of Hill Canyon Road adjacent to Arroyo Santa Rosa at the time of the survey.
ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	CWL	Inhabits open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Preys on lagomorphs, ground squirrels and mice.	**Unlikely**. The presence of other raptors suggests that the area could serve as suitable foraging habitat for this species, however the APE is within the southwestern most range of its wintering habitat. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred adjacent to Mugu Lagoon 30 years ago, approximately 12.5 miles southwest of the APE.
golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetod*)	CFP	This species typically nests on cliff ledges or large trees, rarely on the ground. They prefer an expanse of open terrain and are found over tundra, prairie, rangeland, desert, and grasslands.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are largely unsuitable for this species. The only regional observations of this species occurred more than 30 years ago. While the open space habitats south of Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo could serve as suitable foraging habitat, lack of large trees makes the area marginal.
least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*	FE, CE	This migratory species breeds in southern California. Breeding habitat consists of dense, low, shrubby, riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms. By the early 1980s, this species was extirpated from most of its historic range in California, including the Central Valley. This species now occurs exclusively along the coast of southern California (USFWS, 1998).	**Possible**. An observation of this species was made directly adjacent to the APE in 2008, when a nest was identified in a tree north of Arroyo Santa Rosa. There are 20 regional observations of this species, 16 of which have occurred since 2005. Given the high occurrence of nest site fidelity in this species, there is a possibility that it will use the area for nesting again in the future (Kus 2002).
light-footed Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*)	FE, CE, CFP	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Feeds on mollusks and crustaceans.	**Absent**. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat are absent from the APE and surrounding area. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in tidal marsh habitat approximately 14 miles southwest of the APE.
pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other man-made structures.	**Possible**. An observation of this species was recorded in 2004 near an ephemeral pond in grassland habitat approximately 9 miles east of the APE. This species may forage within the APE and other agricultural fields in the immediate area.
quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)	FE	Found in sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties. Need high densities of food	**Absent**. Species is considered 'Extirpated' in Los Angeles County by USFWS.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		plants *Plantago erecta, P. insularis,* and *Orthocarpus purpurescens.*	
Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)	FE	Found only in vernal pools, ponds, and other ephemeral pool-like bodies of water. During dry periods, cysts of the species lay dormant in the soil and hatch when adequate rainfall fills the ponds and pools.	**Absent**. Vernal pool habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	CSC	Inhabits coastal scrub habitats of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**Unlikely**. Dense tree canopies are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The nearest recorded observation of this species occurred 29 years ago approximately 3 miles north of the APE in dense riparian habitat.
Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)	FT	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalist, but prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE.
south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1*)	CSC	Occurs in Southern California coastal plains from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m. Prefers marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are largely unsuitable for this species. The ephemeral nature of the Arroyo Santa Rosa makes the lands adjacent to the APE less than marginal for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred directly north of the Santa Clara River channel.
south coast marsh vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*)	CSC	Occurs in a narrow band of wetland communities and associated grasslands in the immediate coastal zone from southern Ventura County to northern Orange County. Herbivorous, eating mostly grasses and roots, but also relies on sedges, fruits and forbs in certain areas. In the winter, the vole eats mostly roots and underground plant parts. Grain will also be eaten when available.	**Absent**. The APE is outside the current known range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1941 in salt marsh habitat approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*)	SSC	Found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Absent**. Habitats and soils required by this species are absent from the APE.
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	CWL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE are largely unsuitable for this species. Suitable habitat is present north of the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo. The elevation of the APE is far outside the lower limit of the species' foraging range, and suitable vegetation is absent for breeding habitat. At most, an individual could pass through the site as a transient or during migration.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
southern California saltmarsh shrew (*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*)	CSC	Occurs in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties. Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.	**Absent**. Salt marsh habitat required by this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1941 approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	FE, CE	Found primarily in extensive willow thickets. Breeding populations are found only in isolated meadows of the Sierra Nevada, and along the Kern, Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, and Santa Ynez Rivers in southern California. Between August and September, this species migrates to wintering grounds in Mexico, Central America, and possibly northern South America.	**Unlikely**. The small stands of willows growing adjacent to the Arroyo Santa Rosa are marginal at best for these species. The only two regional recorded observations have occurred in close proximity to the Santa Clara River in riparian woodland habitat.
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.11)*	FT	This winter-run fish begins migration to fresh water during peak flows during December and February. Spawning season is typically from February to April. After hatching, fry move to deeper, mid-channel habitats in late summer and fall. In general, both juveniles and adults prefer complex habitat boulders, submerged clay and undercut banks, and large woody debris.	**Absent**. Suitable perennial aquatic habitat for this species is absent from the Project area and surrounding lands.
tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)	FE	Occurs in brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE. This species is listed as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area on CNDDB.
tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	CT, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. Foraging opportunities in the fallow fields of the APE are less than marginal. The nearest recorded observation of this species occurred within emergent aquatic habitat adjacent to Lake Sherwood approximately 7 miles southeast of the APE in 1994.
two-striped gartersnake *(Thamnophis hammondii)*	CSC	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE. Arroyo Santa Rosa is an ephemeral water body and therefore dry for large portions of the year.
unarmored threespine stickleback	FE, CE, CFP	Inhabits weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. Requires cool (<24	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
(*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*)		C), clear water with abundant vegetation.	
western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces but may also use high buildings and tunnels.	**Possible**. Suitable roosting habitat is present in close proximity to the APE, including Elliot Mountain, Lizard Rock, and Mountclef Ridge, all of which are less than a mile south of the Project boundary. This species may forage over the APE and other agricultural fields in the immediate area.
western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Typical preferred aquatic habitat is absent from the Project site, and terrestrial habitat is unsuitable due to frequent ground disturbance associated with agricultural production. Riparian restoration efforts associated with wastewater discharge in Arroyo Conejo have focused on mitigating impacts to this species. Also, this species is known to inhabit Wildwood Regional Park, located approximately 1 mile south of the APE.
western red bat *(Lasiurus blossevillii)*	CSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2–40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Possible**. Breeding habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The ruderal field could be used for nocturnal foraging.
western snowy plover *(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)*	FT, CSC	Typically found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes.	**Absent**. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. All regional recorded observations have taken place in coastal dune habitat, approximately 14.5 miles southwest of the APE.
western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Absent**. The highly disturbed habitats of the Project area and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Wetland or vernal pool habitat suitable for breeding is absent from the APE and potential aestivation habitat is marginal, at best.
western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once a common breeding species in riparian habitats of lowland California, this	**Absent**. The APE is outside the current known range of this species. One of the only two regional recorded observations of this species is listed as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		species currently breeds consistently in only two locations in the State: along the Sacramento and South Fork Kern Rivers.	
white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	CFP	Occurs in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Utilizes open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Present**. This species was observed foraging in the field directly southeast of the APE at the time of the survey.
yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)	CSC	Inhabits riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	**Possible**. Suitable nesting habitat is present in close proximity to the APE in the form of willows lining the banks of the Arroyo Santa Rosa. The fallow field within the APE could serve as marginal foraging habitat for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred adjacent to the Santa Clara river, approximately 11 miles northwest of the APE.

All 32 of the special status plant species which have been documented in the Project vicinity are considered absent from the Project area due to past or ongoing disturbance and/or the absence of suitable soils and/or habitat (see Table 3-10). The following species were deemed absent from the Project site: Agoura Hills dudleya, Blochman's dudleya, Braunton's milk-vetch, California Orcutt Grass, California screw moss, chaparral nolina, Chaparral ragwort, conejo buckwheat, Conejo dudleya, Coulter's goldfields, Coulter's saltbush, dune larkspur, estuary seablite, Gerry's curly-leaved monardella, Lyon's pentachaeta, Malibu baccharis, marcescent dudleya, mesa horkelia, Nuttall's scrub oak, Ojai navarretia, Orcutt's pincushion, Parry's spineflower, Payne's bush lupine, salt marsh bird's-beak, Santa Monica dudleya, Santa Susana tarplant, slender mariposa-lily, Sonoran maiden fern, southern tarplant, Verity's dudleya, white rabbit-tobacco, and white-veined monardella. Implementation of the Project will have no effect on individual plants or regional populations of these special status plant species. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

Table 3-10. List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse ranges, Peninsular ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains. Grows in chaparral and cismontane woodland in Rocky, volcanic breccia at elevations below 1510 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. Suitable plant communities and soils are absent from the APE. All regional recorded observations have occurred south of United States Route 101, in the vicinity of Lake Sherwood, Las Virgenes Reservoir, and Ladyface Mountain.
Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*)	CNPS 1B	Found with coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland habitats along the Central Coast, South Coast, and within the northern Channel Islands. Grows in open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil at elevations below 1,475 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent.** Suitable plant communities and soils are absent from the APE.
Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	FE, CNPS 1B	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland in southern California. A soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. Grows at elevations below 2,130 feet. Blooms March – July.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	FE	Found throughout coastal southern California in the Transverse Ranges, San Gabriel mountains, Peninsular Ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains. Grows in vernal pool habitats at elevations below 2295 feet. Blooms April – August.	**Absent**. Suitable vernal pool habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
California screw moss (*Tortula californica*)	CNPS 1B	Found in scrublands, and valley-foothill grasslands across California. Grows in sandy soils at elevations between 33 and 4,790 feet.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred within the Santa Monica Mountains south of Hidden Valley.
chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout coastal southern California in chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Primarily grows on sandstone and shale substrates at elevations between 460 – 4,260 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the vicinity of Lindero Canyon, approximately 6.5 miles east of the APE. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
Chaparral ragwort *(Senecio aphanactis)*	CNPS 2B	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, typically within drying alkaline flats at elevations between 65–2,800 feet. Blooms February–May.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*)	CR, CNPS 1B	This species is endemic to the Western transverse Ranges of southern California. Grows in rocky sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations between 200 – 1,900 feet. Blooms April – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*)	FT, CNPS 1B	This species is endemic to the Western transverse Ranges of southern California. Grows in clay or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations between 195 – 1,475 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Coulter's goldfields *(Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri)*	CNPS 1B	Found on alkaline or saline soils in vernal pools and playas in grassland at elevations below 4500 feet. Blooms April–May.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a collection dated 1982 and is mapped approximately 15 miles southwest of the APE.
Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	CNPS 1B	Found on ocean bluffs and ridgetops in alkaline or clay soils along the south coast of southern California and throughout the Channel Islands. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations below 1,640 feet. Blooms March – October.	**Absent**. Suitable habitats and soils are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observations of this species are from historic collections and are map approximately 14 miles southwest of the APE.
dune larkspur (*Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae*)	CNPS 1B	Occurs throughout the central and south coast of California in rocky areas of chaparral and coastal dune habitats. Grows at elevations below 1,000 feet. Blooms April – May.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped from an undated Lake Eleanor map, approximately 8.5 miles southeast of the APE.
estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*)	CNPS 1B	Endemic to the south coast of California, this facultative wetland species is found in salt marsh and swamp habitats. Grows in clay, silt, and sand substrates at elevations below 260 feet. Blooms may – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All three regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the vicinity of Mugu Lagoon, approximately 13 miles southwest of the APE.
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi*)	CNPS 1B	Found in sandy openings in coastal scrub habitat along the coastal interior of Ventura and Los Angeles counties. Grows at elevations between 600 and 700 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*)	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse range, the south coast of California, and the southern Channel Islands in chaparral, valley, foothill grassland, and coastal scrub habitats. Grows along the edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks at elevations below 2,200 feet. Blooms March – August.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse Ranges and Peninsular Ranges, including the San Jacinto Mountains in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. Grows in Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed roadcuts, and sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. Elevational range of 165 – 1,050 feet. Blooms August – September.	
marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*)	FT, CR, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the chaparral habitats of the Western transverse Ranges. Grows on sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs at elevations between 475 – 2,200 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout the central and south coast ranges of California in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in sandy or gravelly sites at elevations between 50 – 5,400 feet. Blooms March – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the South Coast and Peninsular ranges in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. Generally grows on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam, at elevations below 650 feet. Blooms March – May.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only two regional recorded observations of this species are mapped 6 miles southwest and 10 miles southeast of the APE, respectively.
Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*)	CNPS 1B	Endemic to the chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats of the Western Transverse Ranges. Grows in openings in shrublands or grasslands at elevations between 900 – 3280 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana*)	CNPS 1B	Found along the south coast of California in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dune habitats. Grows in sandy sites at elevations below 325 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a historical collection dated 1898.
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout southern California and the Sonoran Desert in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in dry sandy soils on slopes and flats at elevations between 295 and 4,000 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a historical collection dated 1957 and lists the species as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area.
Payne's bush lupine (*Lupinus paynei*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout coastal southern California in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in sandy areas at elevations below 4,920 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found along the south coast of southern California in marshes, swamps, and coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marshes,	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the upper elevational range of this species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
(*Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*)		growing at elevations below 30 feet. Blooms May – October.	
Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Found in both the Western Transverse and Peninsular Ranges in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes at elevations between 490 – 1,640 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped approximately 10 miles southeast of the APE and was recorded over 40 years ago.
Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*)	CR, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the Western Transverse range, this species is found in chapparal and coastal scrub habitat. Grows On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland at elevations between 650 – 2,625 feet. Blooms June – November.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*)	CNPS 1B	This species occurs in shaded foothill canyons in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats at elevations below 6,000 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*)	CNPS 1B	This species is found in the Western Transverse Ranges, South Coast, San Gabriel and San Jacinto Mountains in meadows and seeps. Grows along streams and seepage areas at elevations between 165 – 3,050 feet. Blooms January – September.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi ssp. australis*)	CNPS 1B	Found along the southern coast of California in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Grows in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also, in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass, at elevations below 3,200 feet. Blooms June -October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in a flood control area approximately 3 miles south of the APE.
Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verity*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the Western transverse ranges, this species is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub habitats. Grows on volcanic rock outcrops in the Santa Monica Mountains at elevations between 200 – 1,000 feet. Blooms may – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the area between Conejo Valley and Pleasant Valley, approximately 4 miles southwest of the APE.
white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	CNPS 2B	This species occurs in coastal southern California, the San Bernardino Mountains, and San Jacinto Mountains in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral habitats. Grows in sandy, gravelly sites at elevations below 1,690 feet. Blooms July – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations have occurred in the direct vicinity of the Santa Clara river.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*)	CNPS 1B	This species occurs in the outer south coast ranges and Western transverse ranges of California in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. Grows on dry slopes at elevations below 4,920 feet. Blooms May – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped within the Circle X Ranch, approximately 6 miles south of the APE.

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES

Present:	Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past.
Likely:	Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
Possible:	Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time.
Unlikely:	Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.
Absent:	Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there due to absence of suitable habitat.

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FPE	Federally Endangered (Proposed)
FPT	Federally Threatened (Proposed)
FC	Federal Candidate
CE	California Endangered
CT	California Threatened
CCT	California Threatened (Candidate)
CFP	California Fully Protected
CSC	California Species of Special Concern
CWL	California Watch List
CCE	California Endangered (Candidate)
CR	California Rare

CNPS LISTING

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California.
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3.5.3.1 Mitigation Measures

Project-Related Mortality and/or Disturbance of Nesting Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Special Status Birds (Including Swainson's Hawk).

The Project site contains suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat for a variety of avian species. Ground nesting birds such as the killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) could nest on the bare ground or compacted dirt roads onsite. Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) could nest on structures within or adjacent to waterways. Raptor species could utilize the small riparian corridor trees for nesting and the surrounding habitats for foraging. Birds nesting within the Project area during construction have the potential to be injured or killed by Project-related activities. In addition to the direct "take" of nesting birds, nesting birds within the Project site or adjacent areas could be disturbed by Project-related activities resulting in nest abandonment. Projects that adversely affect the nesting success of raptors and migratory birds or result in the mortality of individual birds is considered a violation of State and federal laws and are considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

Dense riparian shrub and coastal sage scrub nesting habitats required by least Bell's vireos and coastal California Gnatcatchers respectively, are absent from the APE, however marginal habitat for both species is present less than 0.1 miles from the southern APE boundary. While the Project proposes no removal or alteration of habitats required by these species, recorded observations of both species have occurred within 1.5 miles of the APE. Implementation of a pre-construction survey for nesting birds would determine the need for the mitigation measures described in both the *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001)* and *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997)*. Should nests or individuals of either species be observed during the pre-construction survey, the aforementioned survey guidelines would reduce potential impacts to least bell's vireos and coastal California Gnatcatchers to a less than significant level under CEQA.

Nesting bird season is generally accepted as February 1 through August 31; however, raptor nesting season is generally accepted as March 1 through September 15. For simplicity, these timeframes have been combined.

Implementation of the following measures would reduce potential impacts to migratory and special status birds, including California horned lark, coastal California gnatcatcher, Cooper's hawk, least Bell's vireo, white-tailed kite, and yellow warbler to a less than significant level under CEQA and would ensure compliance with State and federal laws protecting these avian species.

The following measures will be implemented prior to the start of construction:

- **BIO-1a (Avoidance):** The Project's construction activities shall occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of nesting bird season) in an effort to avoid impacts to nesting birds.
- **BIO-1b (Pre-construction Surveys):** If activities must occur within nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds within 10 days prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include the entire work area and surrounding lands within 50 feet. All raptor nests will be considered "active" upon the nest-building stage.
- **BIO-1c (Establish Buffers):** On discovery of any active nests near work areas, the biologist shall determine appropriate construction setback distances based on applicable CDFW and/or USFWS guidelines and/or the biology of the species in question. Construction buffers shall be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and shall be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest.
- **BIO-1d (Additional Mitigation):** On discovery of any coastal California gnatcatcher or least Bell's vireo individuals during the pre-construction survey, further mitigation measures may be required. Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001) and Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997) shall be consulted to determine appropriate further actions.
- **BIO-1e (WEAP Training):** On discovery of any special status bird species, all personnel associated with Project construction shall attend mandatory Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, prior to initiating construction activities (including staging and mobilization). The specifics of this program shall include identification of the special status species and suitable habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of the species, and review of the limits of construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information, along with photographs or illustrations of the special status species, shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employees, and all other personnel involved with construction of the Project. All employees shall sign a form documenting that they have attended WEAP training and understand the information presented to them.

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Bats

Although roosting and breeding habitat is absent from the APE, high quality roosting habitat is available south of Arroyo Santa Rosa in the area of Mountclef Ridge. The APE and surrounding agricultural fields provide suitable foraging habitat for multiple species of bat. If a special status bat were foraging onsite, it could be injured or killed by construction activities. Projects that adversely affect the reproductive success of special status species or result in the mortality of special status species are considered a violation of State and federal laws and are considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

Implementation of the following measure would reduce potential impacts to foraging special status bats, including pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and western red bat, to a less-than-significant-level under CEQA and would ensure compliance with State and federal laws protecting this species.

The following measures would be implemented during or prior to the start of construction:

- **BIO–2a (Operational Hours):** Construction activities shall be limited to daylight hours to reduce potential impacts to special status bats that could be foraging onsite.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact. There are no CNDDB-designated "natural communities of special concern" recorded within the APE or surrounding lands. The APE is surrounded by intensively cultivated agricultural lands. The agricultural fields and associated operations, and nearby residential developments surrounding the APE have been present for nearly 30 years. Undoubtedly, some native wildlife species use the APE in the absence of preferred habitat. However, because of the aforementioned disturbance, the APE represents relatively low-quality habitat for native plants and animals. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The Project does not propose to alter the Arroyo Santa Rosa which is outside of the APE and there are no other natural water sources within or near the site. There would be no impact.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than Significant Impact. The APE is flanked by intensively cultivated agricultural lands, residential development, and paved roads. The APE does not contain features that would be likely to function as a wildlife movement corridor. The dry streambed and canal banks of the Arroyo Santa Rosa located 700 feet south of the APE, would however, likely function as a movement corridor to relocate to a higher quality habitat. The Project does not propose work in or near the Arroyo Santa Rosa or alter the stream as part of Project activities. Intensive agricultural cultivation practices and human disturbance within the Santa Rosa Valley would likely discourage dispersal and migration. At most, domestic dogs, coyotes, and common gray foxes may utilize the arroyo to travel between agricultural lands while foraging nocturnally. For these reasons, implementation of the Project would not have a significant impact on wildlife movement corridors.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project does not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Tree removal activities are not proposed as part of the Project. The Project is consistent with the goals and policies of the Ventura County General Plan. To ensure the protection of biological resources mitigation measures identified about include **BIO-1a** through **BIO-2a** would ensure the protection of potential wildlife within and near the APE. There would be a less than significant impact.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impacts. There are no known habitat conservation plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) in the Project area. There would be no impacts.

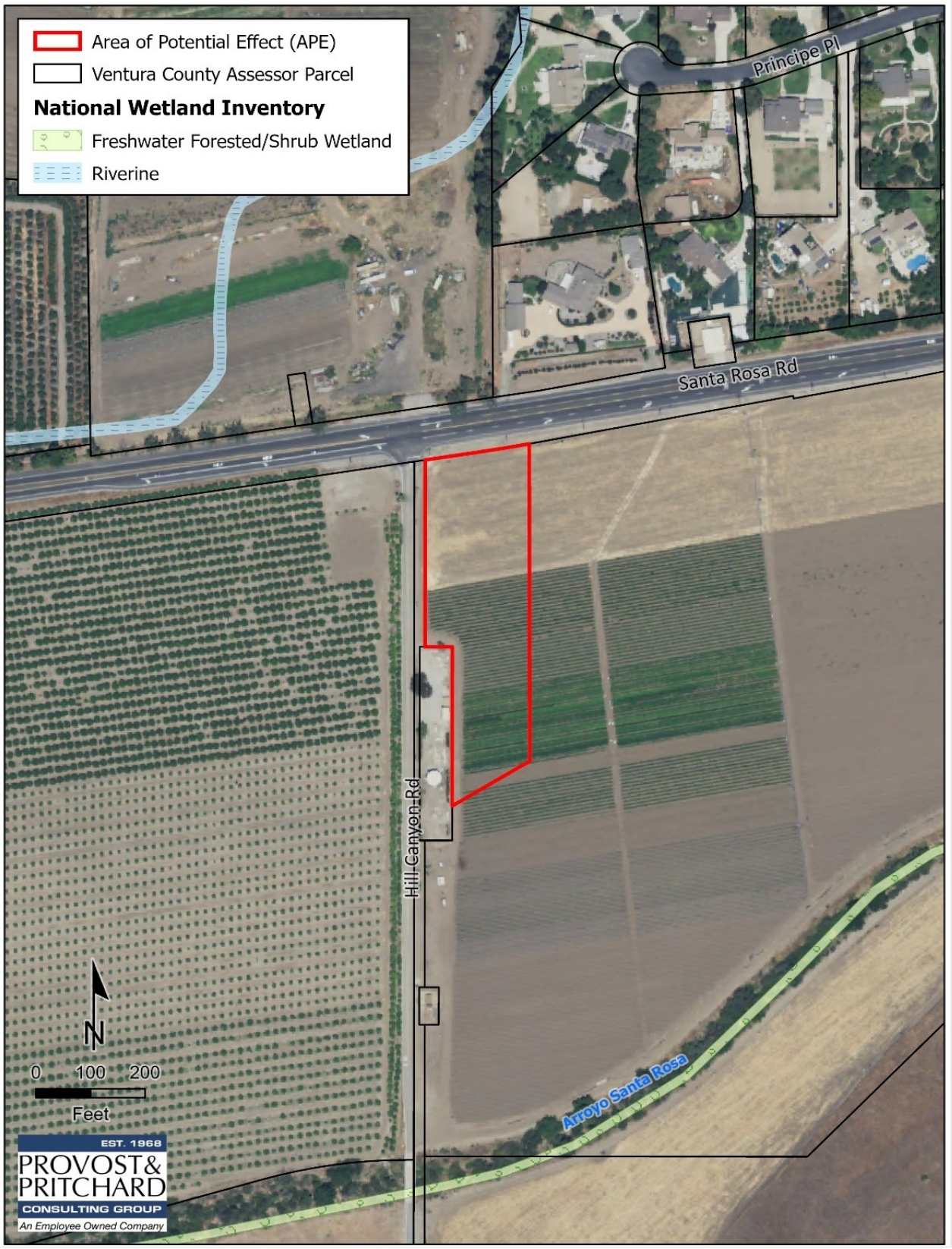


Figure 3-4. Wetlands Map

Figure 3-5. Area of Potential Effect Map

3.6 Cultural Resources

Table 3-11. Cultural Resources Impacts

Cultural Resources Impacts					
Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.6.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project site lies within Ventura County, which occupies an archeologically and historically rich part of the California coastal region. The study region, and Ventura County in general, lies within the territory of the Ventureño dialect of the Chumash ethnolinguistic group. Cultural resources in Ventura County includes an archaeological record encompassing at least 8,000 years of prehistoric settlement, from the rich Native American heritage of the Chumash people, to over two hundred years of history influenced by the Spanish, Mexican, Anglo-American, and many other immigrants who came to Ventura County.

Ventura County is archaeologically and culturally significant and has one of the densest Native American populations in North America. Archaeological sites associated with the Ventureño Chumash exist throughout the County, particularly adjacent to existing and former natural water and food sources. Many Chumash sites have been located, and the potential for remaining undiscovered sites within the County is high.

Records Search

A records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton was conducted on April 22, 2021. The SCCIC records search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) listings were reviewed for the above referenced APE and an additional ¼-mile radius. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released. (**Appendix C**).

Additional sources included the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) Historic Properties Directory, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources.

Native American Outreach

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento was contacted in March 2021 and provided NAHC with a brief description of the Project and a map showing its location and requested that the NAHC perform a search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if any Native American resources have been recorded in the immediate APE. The NAHC identifies, catalogs, and protects Native American cultural

resources -- ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC is also charged with ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native American cultural resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA), among many other powers and duties. NAHC provide a current list of Native American Tribal contacts to notify of the Project. The nine Tribes identified by NAHC were contacted in writing via United States Postal Service in a letter dated April 14, 2021, informing each Tribe of the Project.

1. Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Annette Ayala
2. Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Patrick Tumamait
3. Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Brenda Guzman
4. Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
5. Chumash Council of Bakersfield Julio Quair, Chairperson
6. Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
7. Northern Chumash Tribal Council Fred Collins, Spokesperson
8. San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, Mark Vigil, Chief
9. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson

3.6.2 Threshold of Significance

3.6.2.1 Federal

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the National Register to recognize resources associated with the country's history and heritage. Structures and features usually must be at least 50 years old to be considered for listing on the National Register—barring exceptional circumstances.

Criteria for listing on the National Register, which are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations, are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that are any of the following:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological and paleontological resources.

3.6.2.2 State

The mission of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.

The OHP is responsible for administering federally and state-mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of California's irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources under the direction of the SHPO and the SHRC. OHP's responsibilities include

- Identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties;
- Ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations;
- Encouraging the adoption of economic incentive programs designed to benefit property owners; and
- Encouraging economic revitalization by promoting a historic preservation ethic through preservation education and public awareness and, most significantly, by demonstrating leadership and stewardship for historic preservation in California.

In 1992 the California Register of Historical Resources 4 (CRHR) was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation on a state level and was modeled closely after the National Register process. The criteria are nearly identical to those of the National Register but focus on resources of statewide, rather than national, significance. The CRHR encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding, and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The CRHR automatically includes resources listed on the National Register. Specifically, the CRHR includes the following resources:

- Resources formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places
- State Historical Landmarks numbered 770 or higher
- Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC)
- Resources nominated for listing and determined eligible in accordance with criteria and procedures adopted by the SHRC including
  - − individual historic resources and historic districts,
  - − resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys which meet certain criteria, and
  - − resources and districts designated as city or county landmarks pursuant to a city or county ordinance when the designation criteria are consistent with California Register criteria.

3.6.2.3 Local

General Plan The County of Ventura's General Plan provides the following goals and policies related to the preservation of cultural resources[11]:

Goal 1	Identify, inventory, preserve and protect the paleontological and cultural resources of Ventura County (including archaeological, historical and Native American resources) for their scientific, educational and cultural value.
Goal 2	Enhance cooperation with cities, special districts, other appropriate organizations, and private landowners in acknowledging and preserving the County's paleontological and cultural resources.
Policy 1	Discretionary developments shall be assessed for potential paleontological and cultural resource impacts, except when exempt from such requirements by CEQA. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a Countywide paleontological and cultural resource data base.
Policy 2	Discretionary development shall be designed or re-designed to avoid potential impacts to significant paleontological or cultural resources whenever possible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever possible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated

[11] County of Ventura, General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs, (2011) 23.

by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological (in consultation with recognized local Native American groups), historical or paleontological consultants, depending on the type of resource in question.

Policy 3 Mitigation of significant impacts on cultural or paleontological resources shall follow the Guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation, the State Native American Heritage Commission, and shall be performed in consultation with professionals in their respective areas of expertise.

Policy 4 Confidentiality regarding locations of archaeological sites throughout the County shall be maintained in order to preserve and protect these resources from vandalism and the unauthorized removal of artifacts.

Policy 5 During environmental review of discretionary development the reviewing agency shall be responsible for identifying sites having potential archaeological, architectural, or historical significance and this information shall be provided to the County Cultural Heritage Board for evaluation.

The purpose of the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Ordinance[12] is to promote the economic and general welfare of the County by preserving and protecting public and private historic, cultural, and natural resources which are of special historical or aesthetic character or interest or relocating or recreating such resources where necessary for their preservation and for their use, education, and view by the general public. The County of Ventura has enacted a Cultural Heritage Board established in 1966 to protect Ventura County's historic, cultural , and natural resources. The Cultural Heritage Board is comprised of seven members who work to ensure that historic resources are preserved.

3.6.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in §15064.5?

No Impact. The APE is an existing drinking water facility and does not contain any historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Outside of the APE, the SCCIC examined the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Inventory of Historic Resources (CIHR), California State Historic Landmarks, and other pertinent historical data available at the SSCIC to identify any historic properties. There are four (4) recorded reports and studies that were identified within the project area and nine recorded reports and studies in the one-half mile radius, outside of the APE. SSCIC reported that there are three archaeological resources recorded within the project radius area; however, these features would not be disturbed as part of Project activities. (See **Appendix C**) There would be no impact.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A records search from CHRIS at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton was performed on April 22, 2021, (**Appendix C**) and indicated that in addition to this requested search, there have been four cultural resource reports and studies conducted within the APE and nine cultural resource studies conducted within the one-half mile radius outside of the APE. CHRIS did confirm that there are no recorded resources within the APE and three recorded resources within the one-half mile radius. These recorded resources would not be disturbed as part of Project activities.

[12] County of Ventura, Code of Ordinances, Sec. 1360 et seq.

Both the CHRIS and NAHC records request searches resulted in a declaration by each agency that there are no sacred sites or tribal cultural resources are known to exist within the APE.

Nine local Native American Tribal were contacted who may have local knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity or have a general interest in the Project. Two of the nine Native American Tribes that were contacted for consultation regarding the Project responded and stated they did not require any further consultation regarding the Project. All Tribal correspondence are included in **Appendix C** of this document.

The majority of the Project area and its surroundings has been previously disturbed by the original building of the drinking water facility and the years of agricultural practices performed on the surrounding lands. The Project activities includes soil disturbance, approximately no more than five feet in depth, to construct the GAC treatment facility adjacent to the existing water facility. To address potential unanticipated discovery of cultural and archaeological resources, mitigation measures **CUL-1** would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level.

3.6.3.1 Mitigation Measures:

The following measures would be implemented during construction:

- **CUL-1 (Archaeological Resources):** In the event that archaeological remains are encountered at any time during development or ground-moving activities within the entire project area, all work in the vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can assess the discovery. The District shall implement all recommendations of the archaeologist necessary to avoid or reduce to a less than significant level potential impacts to cultural resource. Appropriate actions could include a Data Recovery Plan or preservation in place.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. No formal cemeteries or other places of human internment are known to exist on the Project site; however, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, if human remains are uncovered, Mitigation Measure **CUL-2** would be implemented.

3.6.3.2 Mitigation Measures:

The following measures would be implemented during or prior to the start of construction:

- **CUL-2 (Human remains):** If human remains are uncovered, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the Ventura County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified—on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits—as those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resource Code 5097.98 require that the coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC would then identify the Most Likely Descendent who would determine the manner in which the remains are treated.

3.7 Energy

Table 3-12. Energy Impacts

Energy Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.7.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Electric services in unincorporated Ventura County are provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) and the Clean Power Alliance (CPA). SCE is an Investor-Owned Utility (IOU) that provides electricity service and distribution to residents and businesses in Ventura County. CPA is a Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) that provides electricity service as an alternative to SCE. CPA was founded in 2017 as a Joint Powers Authority operated by several public agencies in Southern California. In 2018, the County became a member of the organization, and in early 2019 transferred service for most residential and commercial electricity customers from SCE to this CPA. CCAs are marketed as utilities that procure electricity with a greater share of zero carbon and renewable energy sources than IOUs. CPA's "Green Power" product is derived from 100 percent wind energy, and serves 83.1 percent of eligible customers in the County, as of August 2019. For comparison, the share of electricity generated by SCE using renewable energy or zero carbon sources is 46 percent and serves 11.9 percent of eligible customers in the county as of August 2019. Prior to the availability of CPA in early 2019, SCE's electricity generation served all customers in the County. Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas service to all the cities and communities in Ventura County.

3.7.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact. Once completed, the Project would be mostly passive in nature and would not use an excessive amount of additional energy. The Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction or operation. The Project would result in upgrades to the existing electrical service to allow for more horsepower for the new pumps. Any additional energy needed would be used in order to treat contaminated water and would thus serve to protect the public and provide clean drinking water. Additional energy usage would be small enough to not have a significant impact on the energy grid. Any impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. No features of the Project would conflict with or obstruct state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. There would be no impact.

3.8 Geology and Soils

Table 3-13. Geology and Soils Impacts

Geology and Soils Impacts				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The coastal plain was formed by the deposition of sediments from the Santa Clara River and from the streams of the Calleguas-Conejo drainage system. It has a mean elevation of fifty feet (15 m), but at points south of the Santa Clara River, the elevation is as much as 150 feet (46 m), and at points north of the river, as much as 300 feet (91 m). The coastal plain is generally known as the Oxnard Plain with the part that centers on Camarillo lying east of the Revelon Slough is called Pleasant Valley. Most of the arable land in the county is found on the coastal plain. Small coastal mountains rim Ventura County on its landward side. They range in elevation from 50 feet (15 m) along the coast south of the coastal plain, to about 3,100 feet (940 m) in the Santa Monica Mountains. The Santa Ynez Mountains, the Topatopa Mountains, and the Piru Mountains make up the

northern boundary of the coastal plain, the Santa Susana Mountains are alongside the eastern boundary of the county, and the Simi Hills and the Santa Monica Mountains are along the southern border with Los Angeles County. South Mountain and Oak Ridge are low and long mountains that separate Santa Clara Valley from the Las Posas Valley and Simi Valley. The Camarillo Hills and the Las Posas Hills extend from Camarillo to Simi Valley and separate the Las Posas-Simi area from the Santa Rosa Valley and Tierra Rejada Valley.[13]

Using the USDA NRCS soil survey of the Project site, an analysis of the soils onsite was performed (**Table 3-14**). Soils in the area consist of Sorrento Silty clay with a 0-2 percent slope and a slip rate of < 0.2 -1. (See **Table 3-14**).

Table 3-14. Soils of the Study Area.

Soils of the Study Area							
Soil Series	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Percent Slope	Slip Rate	Frequency of Flooding	Runoff Class	Acres of Project
Sorrento Silty clay loam, warm MAAT, MLRA 19	Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock	Well drained	0-2	< 0.2-1	None	Medium	2.4

3.8.1.1 Faults and Seismicity

The Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and no known active faults cut through the local soil at the site. The closest major fault is the San Cayetano Fault, 11.4 miles northeast of the Project site. Simi-Santa Rosa fault zone, Camarillo-Santa Rosa section (Santa Rosa Valley Fault) is located approximately 535 feet north of the Project. The Simi-Santa Rosa fault zone is the dominant active tectonic feature of the Coast Ranges and represents the boundary of the North American and Pacific plates.

3.8.1.2 Liquefaction

The entirety of the APE is within an area identified with the potential for liquefaction. Ventura County, including all cities, is susceptible to liquefaction, but the most vulnerable locations are along the Santa Clara River and in the Oxnard Plain. The potential for liquefaction, which is the loss of soil strength due to seismic forces, is dependent on soil types and density, depth to groundwater, and the duration and intensity of ground shaking. Although no specific liquefaction hazard areas have been identified in Ventura County, this potential is recognized throughout the county where unconsolidated sediments and a high water table coincide.

3.8.1.3 Soil Subsidence

Subsidence occurs when a large land area settles due to over-saturation or extensive withdrawal of ground water, oil, or natural gas. These areas are typically composed of open-textured soils, high in silt or clay content, that become saturated. The Project site consists of Sorrento Silty clay loam, with a low to moderate risk of subsidence. Several areas within Ventura County are experiencing subsidence due to groundwater extraction including the Oxnard Plain, the Las Posas Valley, and the Santa Clara River Valley, 5.7 miles SW of the APE.

3.8.1.4 Dam and Berm Failure

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) monitors nine provisionally accredited levees (PALs) in the Calleguas Creek, Santa Clara River, and Ventura River watersheds. Most of these levees, which protect a total 5.2 square miles of land in the county, require rehabilitation to be fully compliant with FEMA levee certification regulations. The Santa Clara River Valley, which crosses central Ventura County, is also subject to flooding. Numerous levees have been built to protect the agricultural lands along the river; because of its sediment load, the river has historically migrated across the valley floor during flooding intervals. The levees are typically not sufficient to withstand severe flood events. Urban levee systems are built to provide

[13] (California Department of Conservation - California Geological Survey, 2020) Accessed April 22, 2021.

flood protection and flood loss reduction for population centers and the industrial, commercial, and residential facilities within them. There are 5.17 square miles in Ventura County protected by VCWPD PALs from the 100-year flood. The probability of future levee failures in Ventura County is unknown but may result from a large winter storm or seismic event. The entirety of the APE is located near the Wood Ranch Dam.[14]

3.8.1.5 Paleontological Resources

Potential impacts to fossil sites from construction activities include the progressive loss of exposed rock, along with the unauthorized collection of fossil materials. Such losses would be irreplaceable. The California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) requires that impacts to paleontological resources be assessed and mitigated on all discretionary projects, public, and private under CEQA Guidelines Section 8.16.2.2. There is a wide variety of paleontological resources that exist within Ventura County and the marine and terrestrial fossils found in Ventura County are among the best in Southern California. The General Plan recognizes the significance of marine and terrestrial fossils and requires preserving these sites through policies and programs set forth in the County's Initial Study Assessment Guidelines and General Plan to preserve any information these sites may yield.

3.8.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a-i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site and its vicinity are located in an area traditionally characterized by relatively low seismic activity. The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act (Section 2622 of Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code). The Simi-Santa Rosa fault zone, Camarillo-Santa Rosa section (Santa Rosa Valley Fault) is approximately 535 feet north of the site and the nearest major fault is the San Cayetano Fault, located approximately 11.4 miles northeast of the Project. The Project design plans would be prepared by a civil engineer and would be built and in compliance with, the California Building Code standards which incorporates the most recent seismic standards in California. Implementation of the Project activities do not include an increase of people or habitable structures onsite. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

a-iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above the entire APE is within an area identified with the potential for liquefaction (see **Figure 3-6**). The most vulnerable locations of liquefaction are along the Santa Clara River and in the Oxnard Plain. Project activities do not include any habitable buildings or structures that would cause injury or death to people due to ground failure. Additionally, facilities would be built to current standards. Existing and new facilities are visited periodically based on operations and maintenance needs; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

a-iv) Landslides?

No Impact. There are no known major geologic landforms that exist on or near the site that could result in a landslide event. The Project site is already established with wells and other drinking water related infrastructure. The Project and surrounding land is flat and historically used for agricultural crops. According to Chapter 11

[14] Ventura County General Plan, Chapter 11 Hazards and Safety, https://vc2040.org/images/uploads/2017/VCGPU_11-BR-Hazards_Safety_PRD_March_2017.pdf accessed April 19, 2021

Hazards and Safety of the Ventura County General Plan Background Report, the Project site is not within or near a region classified with a high landslide potential. There would be no impacts.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant Impact. Earthmoving activities associated with the Project would include excavation, grading, and infrastructure construction. These activities could expose soils to erosion processes and the extent of erosion would vary depending on slope steepness/stability, vegetation/cover, concentration of runoff, and weather conditions. Dischargers whose projects disturb one (1) or more acres of soil or whose projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD). Since the Project site has relatively flat terrain with a low potential for soil erosion and would comply with the SWRCB requirements, the impact would be less than significant.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? and

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

c-d) Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to construct a GAC water treatment plant to remove the TCP for potable and non-potable water supply wells at an existing well site. Project activities would not pose a substantial grade change and the risk of landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse would not change as a result of Project activities. While the Project is located in an area of potential liquefaction, the proposed Project activities are not expected to result in any liquefaction. The construction of the Project would involve excavating the Project site to a uniform depth of less than five (5) feet. The Project does not include the development of habitable structures or facilities that could be affected by expansive soils or expose people to substantial risks to life or property. The Project site consist of soils, with a low to moderate risk of subsidence. Impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact. Project activities do not include septic installation or alternative wastewater disposal systems. There would be no impact.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?

Less than Significant Impact. Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of flora and fauna and associate deposits. Most fossils are found in sedimentary rock. Sedimentary rock is formed by dirt (sand, silt, or clay) and debris that settles to the bottom of an ocean or lake and compresses for such a long time that it becomes hard as a rock. The existing facility is approximately 0.5 acres, the proposed new facilities would be approximately 2.5 acres with a ground disturbance depth of only 5 feet or less. This area has been tilled for agricultural crops for over 30 years to depths equal to or greater than 5 feet. The likelihood of discovering paleontological resources or unique geological feature is very low.

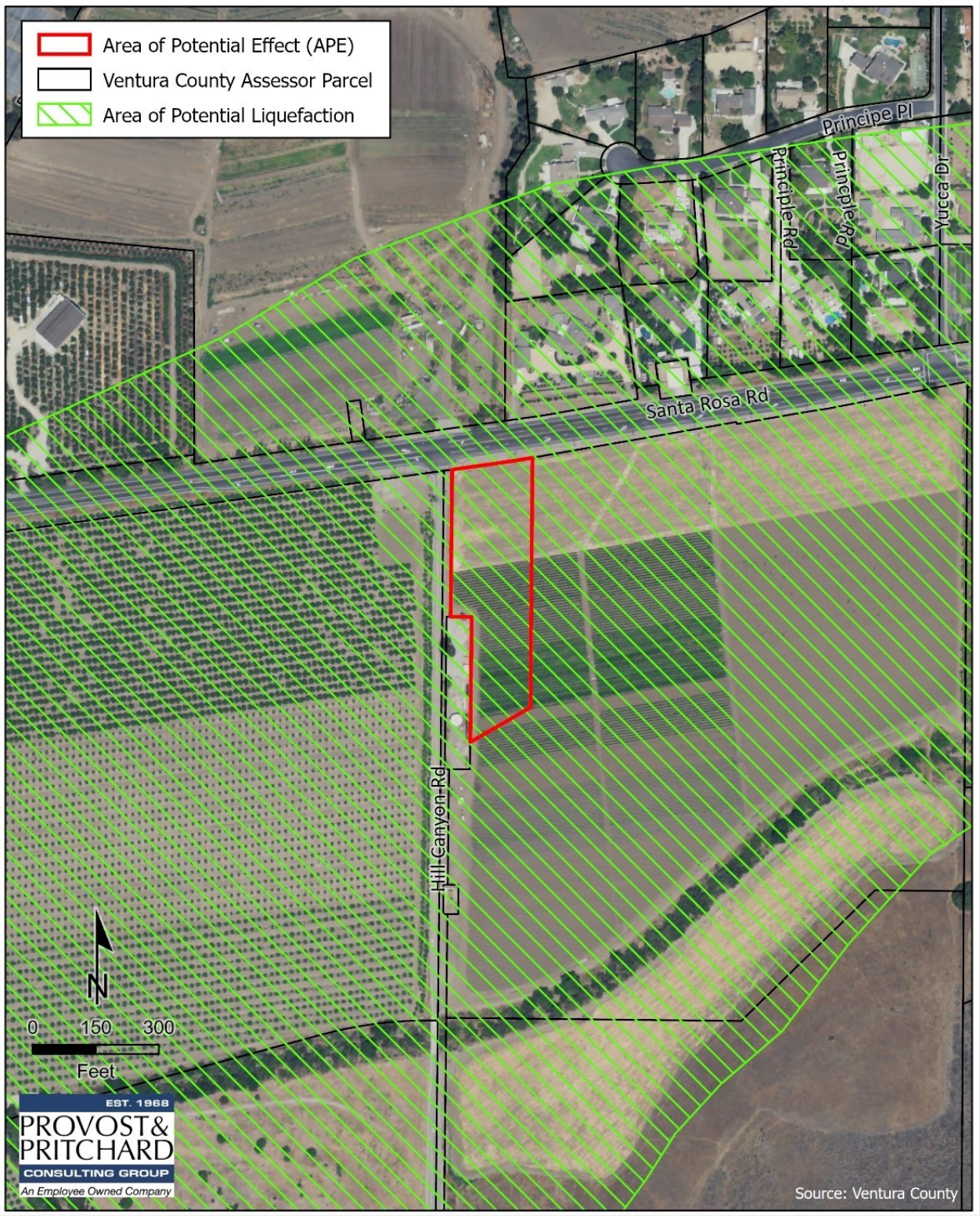


Figure 3-6. Liquefaction Map

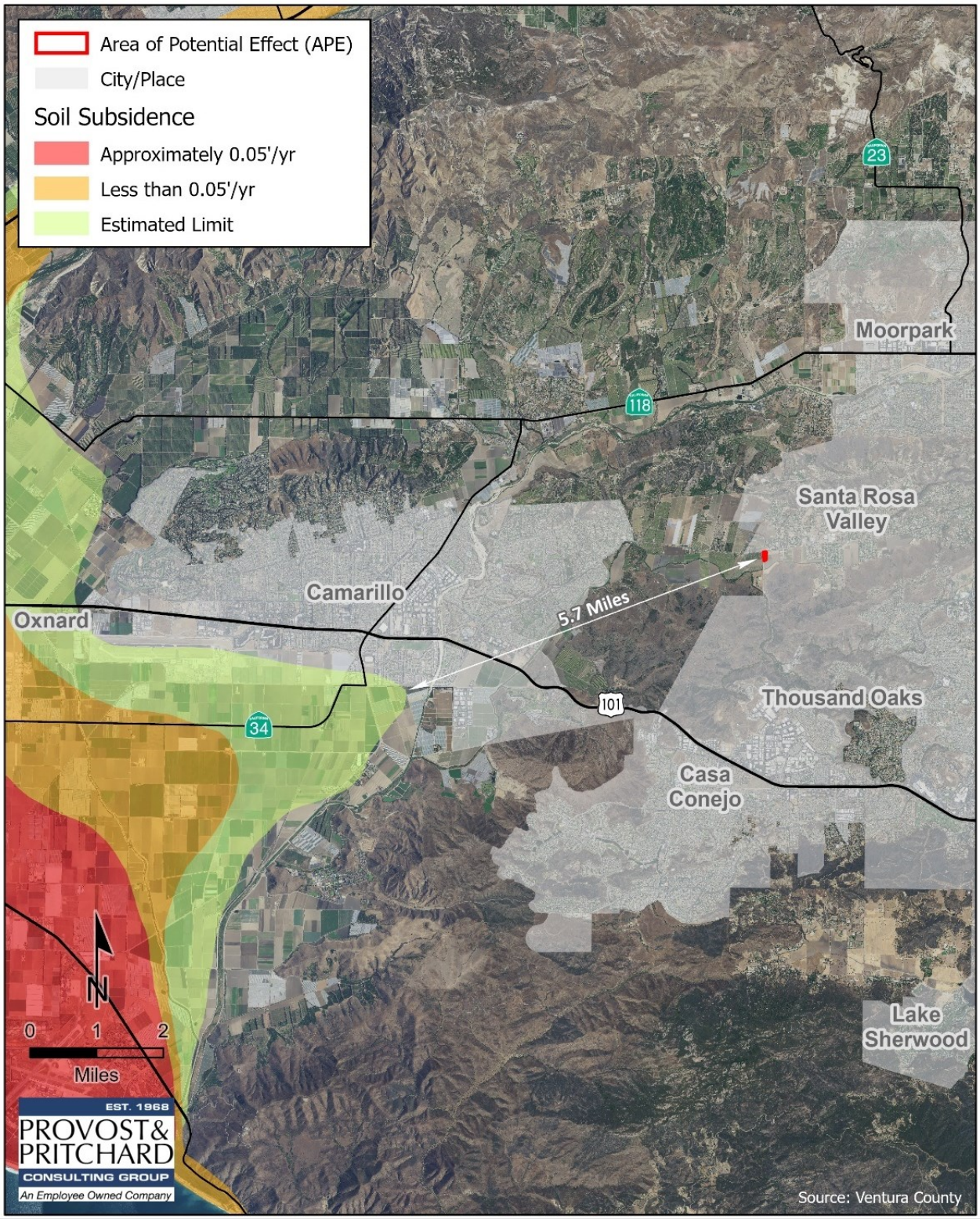


Figure 3-7. Soil Subsidence Map

3.9 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 3-15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.9.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Earth's climate has been warming for the past century. Experts believe this warming trend is related to the release of certain gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (GHG) absorb infrared energy that would otherwise escape from the Earth. As the infrared energy is absorbed, the air surrounding the Earth is heated. An overall warming trend has been recorded since the late 19th century, with the most rapid warming occurring over the past 35 years, with 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. Not only was 2016 the warmest year on record, but eight of the 12 months that make up the year—from January through September, with the exception of June—were the warmest on record for those respective months. October, November, and December of 2016 were the second warmest of those months on record—in all three cases, behind records set in 2015.[15] Human activities have been contributed to an increase in the atmospheric abundance of greenhouse gases. The following is a brief description of the most commonly recognized GHGs.

3.9.1.1 Greenhouse Gases

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO_2 is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.

Methane (CH_4) is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O), also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.

Water vapor is the most abundant, and variable greenhouse gas. It is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere, it maintains a climate necessary for life.

[15] NASA, NOAA Data Show 2016 Warmest Year on Record Globally. https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-noaa-data-show-2016-warmest-year-on-record-globally. January 18, 2017. Accessed 14 February 2020.

Ozone (O_3) is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

Aerosols are suspensions of particulate matter in a gas emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. CFCs destroy stratospheric ozone; therefore, their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Of all the greenhouse gases, HFCs are one of three groups (the other two are perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride) with the highest global warming potential. HFCs are human-made for applications such as air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere; therefore, PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture.

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

3.9.1.2 Effects of Climate Change

The impacts of climate change have yet to fully manifest. A hotter planet is causing the sea level to rise; disease to spread to non-endemic areas; and more frequent and severe storms, heat events, and air pollution episodes. Also affected are agricultural production, the water supply, the sustainability of ecosystems, and therefore the economy. The magnitude of these impacts is unknown.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO_2e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH_4 has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 21 tons of CO_2. Therefore, CH_4 is a much more potent GHG than CO_2.

3.9.2 Methodology

Conclusions in this Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment rely on model calculations (CalEEMod version 2016.3.2) (**Appendix A**). The sections below detail these conclusions and recommendations and utilize its conclusions in the impact determinations.

3.9.2.1 Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Short-term construction emissions associated with the Project were calculated using CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2. Emissions' modeling was assumed to occur over an approximate eight-month period and covering a site area of approximately 2.5 acres. Remaining assumptions were based on the default parameters contained in the model. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix A**.

3.9.2.2 Long-Term Operational Emissions

Long-term operational emissions associated with the Project are estimated to be minimal in nature. Maintenance would continue to be provided by staff on an as needed basis. Energy usage at the site would largely remain the same. With the replacement pumps constructed to be more energy efficient than the existing infrastructure, the insignificant nature of emission increases would be marginal. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix A**.

3.9.3 Thresholds of Significance

VCAPCD has not established quantitative significance thresholds for evaluating GHG emissions in CEQA analyses. In light of the lack of a specific GHG threshold from VCAPCD, it is appropriate to refer to guidance from other agencies when discussing GHG emissions. Therefore, for the purposes of this analysis, the bright-line threshold developed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) (3,000 MT CO2e per year for development projects) is considered to determine the significance of GHG emissions.

The VCAPCD does not provide guidance over amortizing construction GHG emissions over the lifetime of a project. The SCAQMD has recommended that GHG emissions from construction be amortized over 30 years and added to operational GHG emissions to determine the overall impact of a project;[16] therefore, this method is followed in the analysis under Project-specific impacts.

3.9.4 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? And;

Less than Significant Impact.

Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Estimated construction-generated emissions are summarized in **Table 3-16**. As indicated, construction of the Project would generate maximum annual emissions of approximately 212.3616 $MTCO_{2}e$. Construction-related production of GHGs would be temporary and last approximately eight months. These emissions are totaled and amortized over 30 years and added to the operational emissions in **Table 3-16** below.

Table 3-16. Short-Term Construction-Generated GHG Emissions

Year	Emissions (MT CO_2e)(1)
2021	33.7892
2022	212.3616
Amortized over 30 years	*8.205*

1. *Emissions were quantified using the CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2. Refer to* ***Appendix A*** *for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

Long-Term Operational Emissions

Estimated long-term operational emissions would be negligible and are summarized in **Table 3-17**.

[16] South Coast Air Quality Management District. Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans. Microsoft Word - 081231AA (aqmd.gov) Site Accessed April 2021.

Table 3-17. Long-Term Operational GHG Emissions

Long-Term Operations	Emissions (MT CO_2e)[1]
Estimated Annual Operation CO2e Emissions	<0.01
Amortized Construction Emissions	8.205
Total Estimated Annual Operational CO2e Emissions	8.205
*SCAQMD Threshold for MT CO_2e**	*3,000*
Exceed Threshold?	*No*

1. Emissions were quantified using the CalEEMod, Version 2016.3.2. Refer to ***Appendix A*** *for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

* As published in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Interim CEQA GHG Significance threshold for Stationary Sources. Available online at Microsoft Word - 081231AA (aqmd.gov)Accessed April 2021.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the County does not have an adopted GHG plan or MT/yr thresholds for CO2e. The thresholds provided by the SCAQMD were used as part of the analysis of GHG emissions from this Project. Furthermore, state policies to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy use, including Title 24 of the CBC, would reduce anticipated emissions associated with the Project. The Project would not conflict with state regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions statewide. As discussed in a) above, annual GHG emissions for the Project would be less than the threshold of 3,000 MT CO2e per year established by the SCAQMD. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, impacts would be less than significant.

3.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Table 3-18. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.10.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

3.10.1.1 Hazardous Materials

The Project site is an existing water treatment facility on Hill Canyon Rd south of Santa Rosa Rd in Ventura County, California. The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The Project proposes to expand the existing facility by acquiring 2.47 acres of the adjacent farmland to incorporated into the existing drinking water facility. The expansion includes chemical storage tanks. Chemicals located on the site would include Carbon Dioxide, Ammonium Sulfate, Sodium Hypochlorite, Sodium Hydroxide, as well as diesel fuel for the fixed standby generator and stored in a 10,000-gallon tank.

The carbon in the GAC units would need to be changed about every 8 months, while the other chemicals would be delivered more routinely. Water would be pumped into the facility for treatment of TCP, a carcinogen[17] that has been found in the water supply. Once the water has run through the GAC system and has been treated, the clean drinking water would leave the facility for distribution and consumption.

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code (GC) Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop an updated Cortese List at least annually. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. DTSC's EnviroStor database provides component of Cortese List data (DTSC, 2010). In addition to the EnviroStor database, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker database provides information on regulated hazardous waste facilities in California, including underground storage tank (UST) cases and non-UST cleanup programs, including Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups (SLIC) sites, Department of Defense (DOD) sites, and Land Disposal program. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor[18] database and the SWRCB Geotracker[19] performed on March 15, 2021, determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project site or immediate surrounding vicinity.

3.10.1.2 Airports

The nearest airport to the Project site is Camarillo Airport approximately 8 miles to the Southwest. The Project site is not located within the airport land use compatibility plan for this airport.[20]

3.10.1.3 Emergency Response Plan

Ventura County has an adopted Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)[21] that was last updated in 2021. The plan has designated guidelines and acting authorities in an emergency or evacuation event. The Project would not be in conflict with the EOP.

3.10.1.4 Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptors are groups that would be more affected by air, noise, and light pollution; pesticides; and other toxic chemicals than other groups. This includes infants, children under 16, elderly over 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. High concentrations of these groups would include, daycares, residential areas, hospitals, elder care facilities, schools, and parks. The nearest sensitive receptor areas to the Project site include Santa Rosa Valley Park 500 feet southwest of the Project. There are also multiple residential homes within 1,500 feet of the Project site to the west, north, and east.

3.10.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Project would require the routine transfer, use, and storage of hazardous materials. The Project will include a new fixed standby generator and a 10,000-gallon diesel fuel tank on site. To minimize impacts associated with the routine transport, use, storage or disposal of hazardous material, the facility would update the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for all existing and new

[17] Technical Fact Sheet – 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). EPA.gov. Website: https://www.epa.gov/.
[18] Department of Toxic Substances Control. EnviroStor. Website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/. Accessed 31 March 2021.
[19] State Water Resources Control Board. GeoTracker. Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/. Accessed 31 March 2021.
[20] Camarillo Airport Environmental Assessment. Ventura County. Website: https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS. Accessed 31 March 2021.
[21] Ventura County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan 2021. Ventura County. EOP-Draft-Public.pdf (pcdn.co) . Accessed 31 March 2021.

hazardous materials. Further substances would be transported in compliance with the Ventura County regulations and approval relating to hazards and safety. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would comply with all relevant federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to the transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials, and all materials designated for disposal would be evaluated for appropriate State and federal hazardous waste criteria. A Hazardous Materials Plan would be revised prior to bringing new chemicals on-site and would remain in place and updated throughout the lifetime of facility operations. A HMBP provides the Ventura County Environmental Health Division, Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), local fire agencies, and the public with information regarding hazardous materials stored/handled at businesses and government facilities. The law requires facilities that store, use, or handle hazardous materials at, or above specified threshold amounts to provide the CUPA with a HMBP. This plan is regulated and inspected by the VCAPCD, Ventura County CUPA, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. The Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The nearest school to the Project site is Wildwood Elementary approximately 2.5 miles to the southeast. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The Project would not be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites complied pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. According to the State Water Resource Board's Geotracker tool and the Department of Toxic Substance Control's EnviroStor program, there are no active hazardous material sites located within 2 miles of the Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Project would not be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport or airstrip to the Project site is Camarillo Airport approximately 8 miles southwest of the Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency plan or emergency evacuation plan. During construction of the expanded facility, work trucks would use existing facility land and access roads for staging, deliveries, and turnaround points. Construction traffic would not use Santa Rosa Road or Hill Canyon Road for these purposes and would not physically interfere with existing traffic on these main thoroughfares. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project would occur in an area rated as susceptible to wildfires, and residents and homes in the surrounding area are subject to wildfire risks. As further

discussed in **Section 3.21**, areas surrounding the Project have been identified by CalFIRE as being a moderate to Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone[22]. The Project area vegetation consists of annual grasses, interspersed with foothill vegetation and surrounding agricultural crops. During Project construction, equipment and on-site diesel engine use may pose a risk for wildfire. Sparks may result from operation of construction equipment; heated mufflers; or accidental ignition of oils, lubricants, and other combustible materials could occur, resulting in a fire. Construction-related activities such as steel cutting and welding also would be potential sources of ignition. Therefore, Project construction may result in a significant impact. Implementation of Public Resources Code Sections 4427, 4428, 4431, and 4442 regarding prohibited activities that could cause wildfires, and Mitigation Measure **WILD-2** would ensure Project construction impacts would remain less than significant.

Project Operations

During operation, a protective space around the new water tank site would be kept clear of vegetation, which would further reduce the risk of wildland fire on adjacent grasslands, if an ignition source is associated with the mechanical equipment. Therefore, operational impacts would be less than significant.

3.10.2.1 Mitigation Measures

The following measures would be implemented during or prior to the start of construction:

- **WILD-2 (Water Source):** Adequate on-site water sources will be made available during potential wildfire risk activities such as construction welding or vehicle and equipment activities in open spaces. On-site water sources can include, but not be limited to, water truck, water backpacks, and/or fire extinguishers.

[22] California State Responsibility Areas. ArcGIS. Website: https://www.arcgis.com/. Accessed 1 April 2021.

3.11 Hydrology and Water Quality

Table 3-19. Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
	i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.11.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project site currently possesses the existing Camrosa Water District groundwater well facility, as well as farmland. The Project is located in the Lower Conejo Arroyo sub-watershed and part of the Calleguas Creek watershed. The principal drainage in the vicinity is the ephemeral Arroyo Santa Rosa, which is located approximately 700 feet south of the APE and runs west to east through the Santa Rosa Valley. Arroyo Santa Rosa joins Arroyo Conejo west of Hill Canyon Road where discharges from the Hill Canyon Wastewater treatment plant are released. Eventually the waterbody joins Calleguas Creek and drains into the Mugu Lagoon estuary. The Project site is located in a 100-year flood zone and is located outside of the Regulatory Floodway.

3.11.2 Thresholds of Significance

3.11.2.1 Water Quantity

Threshold of significance criteria for determining if a land use or project activity has the potential to cause a significant adverse impact upon groundwater resources in itself or on a cumulative basis include, but are not limited to:

1. Any land use or project that will directly or indirectly decrease, either individually or cumulatively, the net quantity of groundwater in a groundwater basin that is over drafted or creates an over drafted groundwater basin shall be considered to have a significant groundwater quantity impact.
2. In groundwater basins that are not over drafted or are not in hydrologic continuity with an over drafted basin, net groundwater extraction that will individually or cumulatively cause over drafted basin(s), shall be considered to have a significant groundwater quantity impact.
3. In areas where the groundwater basin and/or hydrologic unit condition is not well known or documented and there is evidence of overdraft based upon declining water levels in a well or wells, any proposed net increase in groundwater extraction from that groundwater basin and/or hydrologic unit shall be considered to cause a significant groundwater quantity impact until such time as reliable studies determine otherwise.
4. Regardless of items 1-3 above, any land use or project which would result in 1.0 acre-feet (325,851 gallons), or less, of net annual increase in groundwater extraction is not considered to have a significant project or cumulative impact on groundwater quantity.
5. General Plan Goals and Policies - Any project that is inconsistent with any of the policies or development standards relating to groundwater quantity of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs or applicable Area Plan (above), may result in a significant environmental impact. This threshold is not applicable if the project includes a General Plan Amendment (GPA) that would eliminate the inconsistency, and the GPA itself would not have a significant impact on groundwater quantity or be inconsistent with any groundwater quantity policy or development standard of the General Plan or applicable Area Plan (above).

3.11.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant. The Project is designed to treat existing water quality issues as a result of TCP from the water produced by the existing four potable water supply wells. The new facility will intercept the flow from the wells, direct it through the GAC treatment process and return it to a new larger water storage tank. The facility would require six 12-foot-diameter steel pressure vessels for the GAC media to treat the initial maximum flow rate of 2,350 gpm; however, the facility would be designed to accommodate an additional four vessels to increase the overall treatment capacity to 3,150 gpm. The existing well pumps would also need to be upgraded due to the additional pressure loss through the GAC system. In addition to the GAC treatment vessels, the facility would include a new treated-water tank, backwash equalization tank, non-potable water pumps, storm water detention basin, chemical feed systems, and other associated appurtenances. With the implementation of the Project, water quality standards would be met.

The proposed Project would include development of a SWPPP for the construction, as required under Section 402 of the CWA, which would include implementation of standard BMPs to reduce erosion on- and off-site. The construction SWPPP would ensure that disturbed soils during construction activities are properly stored and managed throughout the duration of the construction activities, thus protecting water quality. Additionally, the provisions of the construction SWPPP would include requirements for appropriate handling of any hazardous materials used on the proposed Project site, as well as a spill prevention and response measures to

minimize the potential for and effects from spills occurring during proposed Project construction. The construction SWPPP would describe transport, storage, and disposal procedures; construction site housekeeping practices; and monitoring and spill response protocols. No dewatering activities are anticipated for the proposed Project. As such, with the implementation of the construction SWPPP, as required by Section 402 of the CWA, impacts related to surface and groundwater quality during construction would be less than significant. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to install a GAC treatment system to an existing water facility. The existing facility utilizes existing wells for production of drinking water. The new treatment facilities would not increase the need for drinking water or the consumption of water. There would be no increase in groundwater supplies. Further, the GAC vessels backwash water would be recycled and used in the District's non-potable water distribution system located at the north end of the site. Backwash water generated would offset non-potable water extraction from other sources. Therefore, there would be no net decrease in groundwater supplies, and would not interfere with groundwater recharge. There would be a less than significant impact.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

c-i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Less than Significant. During construction activities a SWPPP would be in place to ensure stabilization of soils and address any potential erosion or siltation of soils from leaving the Project site. With the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, impacts would be less than significant.

c-ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would increase the impermeability of the site through the construction of the concrete pads and roads. Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would occur in previously disturbed areas of the property and would involve disturbance of soils from excavations, grading, and other earthmoving activities, which could lead to erosion and loss of topsoil. The proposed Project would develop a SWPPP, as required under Section 402 of the CWA, which would include implementation of standard BMPs to reduce erosion on- and off-site. Impacts from erosion would therefore be less than significant. The SWPPP would also include provisions for preventing polluted runoff-from potentially leaving the proposed Project site and would include post-construction stabilization measures to ensure drainage areas are restored and the site is stabilized. Impacts would be less than significant.

c-iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would create additional impermeable surfaces but would not increase the existing drainage capacity. Additionally, water treatment chemicals, including sodium hypochlorite, carbon dioxide, ammonium sulfate, and sodium hydroxide would be located on-site. These chemicals would be stored in tanks with integral secondary containment. These structures would be located above the base flood elevation. Additionally, the Project would be required, due to the quantities proposed to be stored, to file and maintain a HMBP (as discussed in **Section 3.10**) and required to discuss the types of chemicals maintained on site and all spill prevention and control measures of the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c-iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. All Project improvements are located outside of the regulatory floodway and all aboveground improvements would be built above the base flood elevation. Implementation of Project infrastructure would not impede or redirect any flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundations?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located in a 100-year flood hazard zone with an established base flood elevation of 233.7 feet. The Project would introduce water treatment chemicals and these would be stored onsite. These tanks are designed to be placed above the base flood elevations and in secondary containment, ensuring that impacts due to project inundations would be less than significant.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. As discussed above, the Project does not propose a net increase in groundwater extraction, and more importantly proposes to treat existing groundwater for improved water quality. The Project therefore does not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

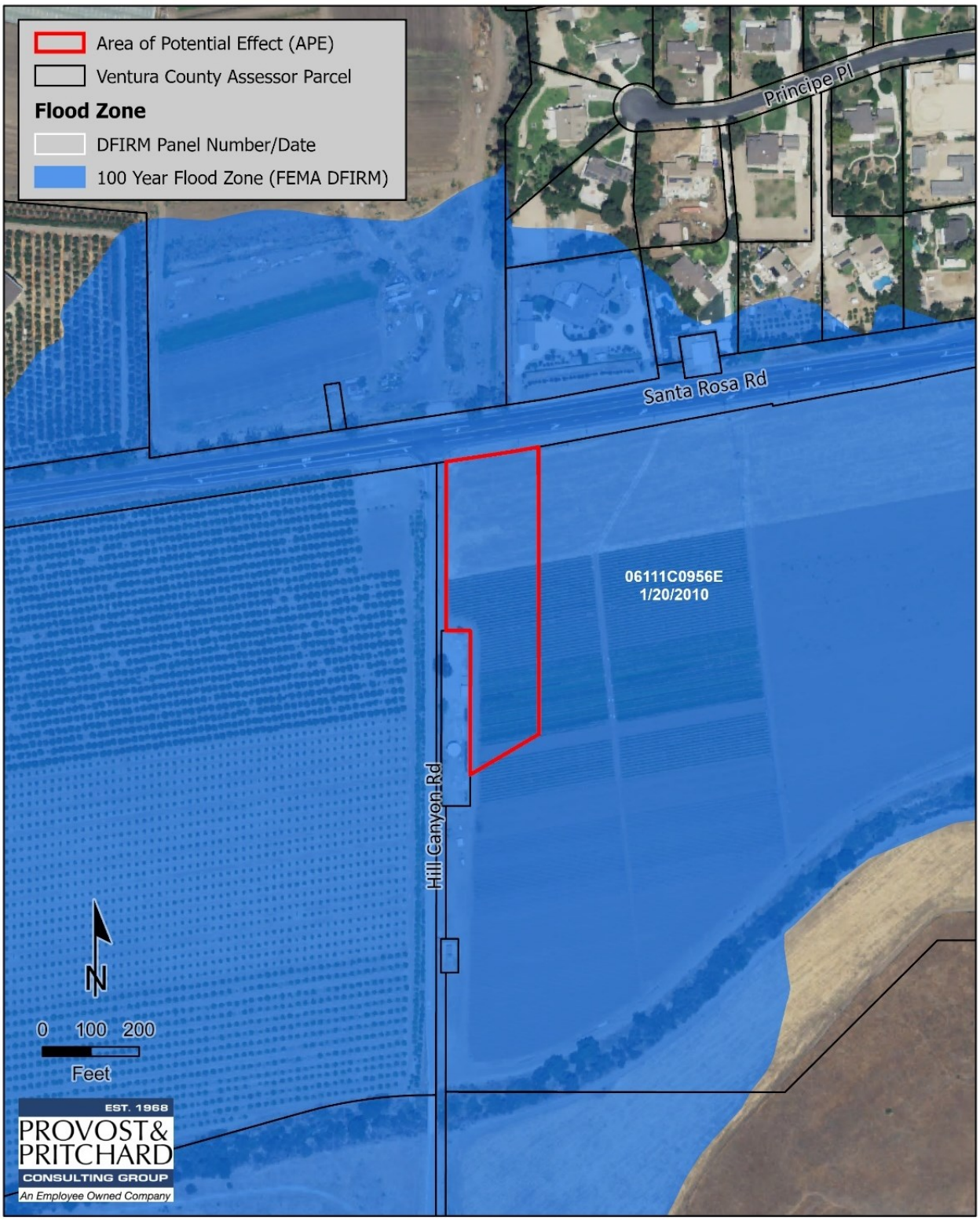


Figure 3-8. FEMA Map

3.12 Land Use and Planning

Table 3-20. Land Use and Planning Impacts

Land Use and Planning Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.12.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

General Plan Land Use Designations and Zone Districts are illustrated in **Figure 3-9** and **Figure 3-10**, respectively. The Project site consists of farmland and an existing drinking water facility. Farmland can be found in each direction from the Project site. There are residential homes approximately 1500 feet from the Project.

3.12.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project is surrounded by existing farmland, and does not propose to vacate, abandon, or remove any existing rights-of-way. The Project plans to expand the existing water facility by 2.47 acres to treat TCP to drinking water standards. Project activities would not physically divide any communities. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. As discussed in Section 3-3 of this document the Project is exempt from the land use plans and policies. To summarize previously discussed policies the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 8101-2, Applicability of the Zoning Ordinance[23], specifically exempts regulations totally preempted by federal or State laws. Government Code Section 53091(e) states that, "Zoning ordinances of a county or city shall not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the production, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water…". As the Project proposes to construct a water treatment facility, the Project does not conflict with zoning plans or policies. Further the Ventura County General Plan Land Use Element does not prohibit water infrastructure in the OS land use designation. The Project would not conflict the Ventura County General Plan land use designation or conflict with SOAR. Furthermore, the OS-40 zone district allows for *private* facilities dedicated to water production, storage, transmission, and/or distribution. Therefore, there would be no impact.

[23] Ventura County. Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance. Website: https://vcrma.org/docs/images/pdf/planning/ordinances/VCNCZO_Current.pdf. Accessed May 2021.

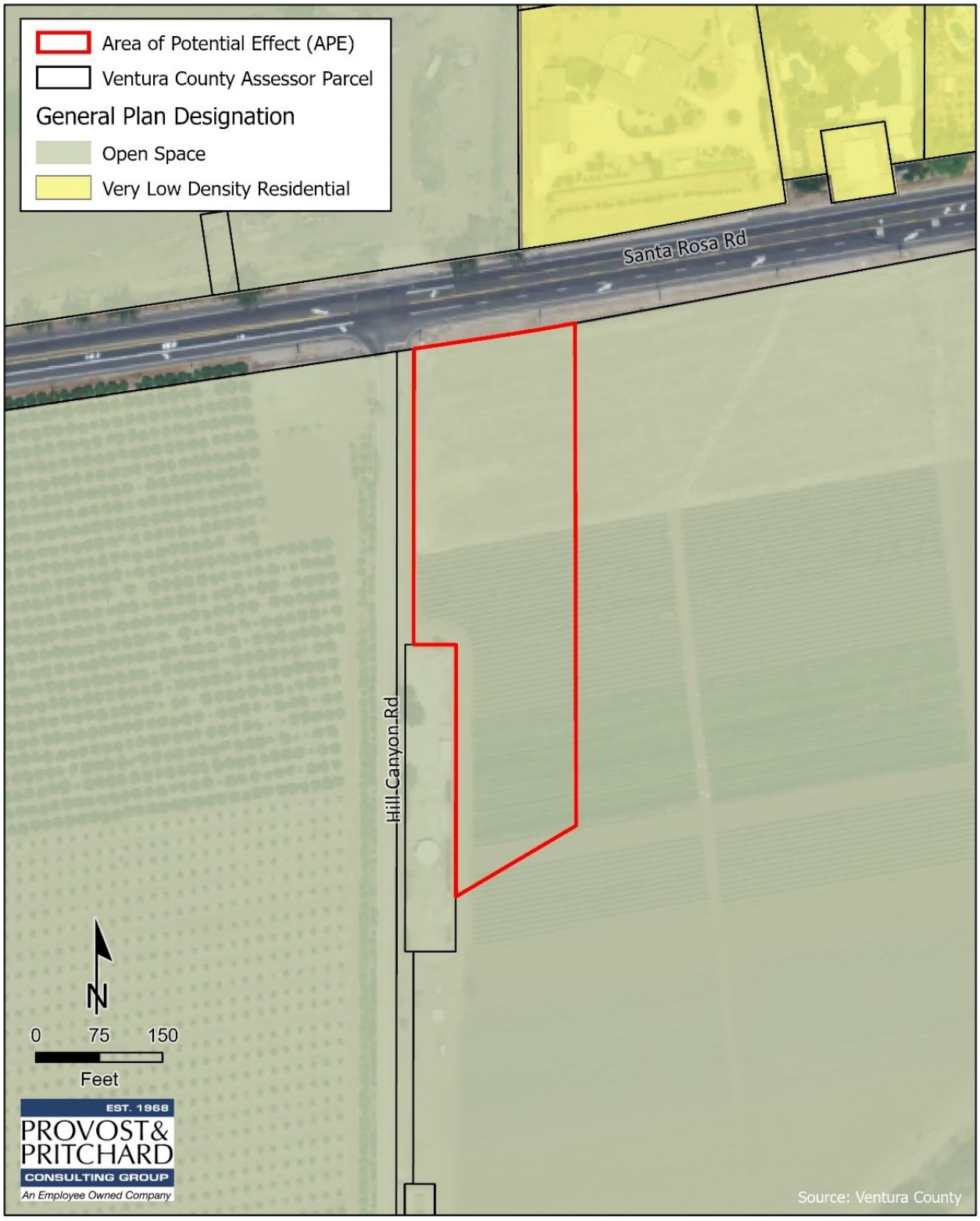


Figure 3-9. General Plan Designation Map

Figure 3-10. Zoning Map

3.13 Mineral Resources

Table 3-16. Mineral Resources Impacts

Mineral Resources Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.13.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

Mineral resources in Ventura County consist primarily of aggregate resources, more commonly known as construction grade sand, gravel, and stone. Other mineral resources within the County include clay, shale, gypsum, silica sand, limestone, and phosphate.

3.13.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No impact. The Project would not be disturbing any mineral of significant value to the region or residents of the State. No mineral recovery activity currently occurs in the Project area, and the Project does not plant to excavate any minerals as part of Project activities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No impact. The Project area is not a known as a mineral resource site. The Ventura County General Plan does not delineate this area as a mineral resource area. Therefore, there would be no impacts to mineral resources.

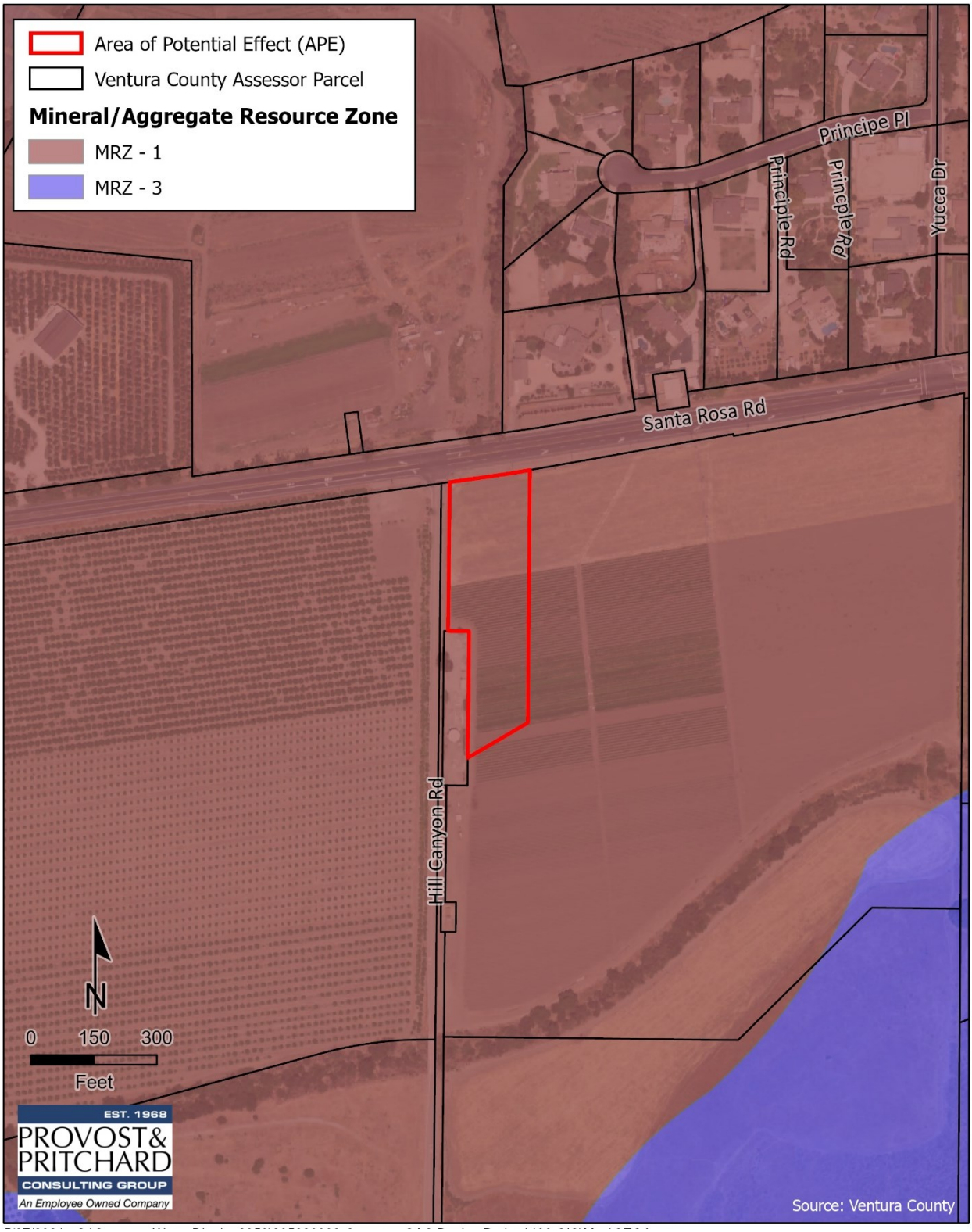


Figure 3-11. Production Consumption Regions Map

3.14 Noise

Table 3-21. Noise Impacts

Noise Impacts					
	Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.14.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Project site is an existing water treatment facility on Hill Canyon Road south of Santa Rosa Road in Ventura County, California. The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The existing facility generates low noise levels, such as low humming associated with water pumping infrastructure from existing water operations. The Project is not located inside an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of an airstrip. The nearest airport to the Project site is Camarillo Airport, approximately 8 miles to the southwest. The closest noise sensitive areas to the Project site are Santa Rosa Valley Park 500 feet to the southwest, as well as numerous homes nearby with the closest being approximately 160 feet to the north. **Table 3-22** below identifies the temporary noise levels in the A-weighted decibels (dBA) for common construction equipment, including those that would be used for this Project.

Table 3-22. Construction Equipment Noise Emissions Levels[24]

Equipment	Typical Noise Levels 50 from Source (dBA)
Pile Driver (Impact)	101
Rock Drill	98
Pile Driver (Sonic)	96
Paver	89
Scraper	101
Crane, Derrick	98
Jack Hammer	96
Truck	89
Concrete Mixer	89
Dozer	88
Grader	88

[24] Federal Transit Administration, April 1995. Accessed 31 March 2021.

Equipment	Typical Noise Levels 50 from Source (dBA)
Impact Wrench	88
Loader	85
Pneumatic Tool	85
Crane, Mobile	83
Compactor	82
Concrete Pump	82
Shovel	82
Air Compressor	81
Generator	81
Backhoe	80
Concrete Vibrator	76
Pump	76
Saw	76
Roller	74

Ventura County[25] allows for noise sensitive uses proposed to be located near highways, truck routes, heavy industrial activities and other relatively continuous noise sources shall incorporate noise control measures so that: 1) Indoor noise levels in habitable rooms do not exceed Community Noise Equivalent Levels of 45 dBA; and 2) Outdoor noise levels do not exceed 60 dBA or the equivalent continuous sound pressure level of 1-hour at 65 dBA.

3.14.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in an increase of temporary and permanent ambient noise levels. Temporary construction activities would result an increase in noise levels due to the use of construction equipment but would cease upon Project completion. The operational noise of the new treatment facility would negligibly increase ambient noise levels but would not generate levels too high for the residential area to the north or the park to the south.

Noise levels on average diminish 6 dBA each time distance is doubled from the noise source. This is called the inverse square law. The nearest noise sensitive area is a residence 160 feet to the north. At a distance of 160 feet from the Project site, the noise would diminish by 42.14 dBA. Both the temporary construction noise and the continuous noise from treatment operations emitted from the Project site would meet Ventura County noise control measures. Furthermore, the Project would perform construction activities to daylight hours Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Although construction is not anticipated to occur during the weekend, occasionally it may be necessary, hence work hours would be limited to 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays with no construction activities to occur on Sundays or County holidays. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. The nearest area that would be sensitive to ground borne vibration is the residence located 160 feet north of the Project. Construction activities can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment and methods used, distance to the affected structures, and soil type. Given the type of temporary construction activities, the Project would not generate excessive ground-borne vibration. Construction is not anticipated to result in perceptible vibration levels at the

[25] Ventura County EIR, Appendix E. Ventura County. Website: https://docs.vcrma.org/. Accessed 31 March 2021.

nearby receiver locations. Minimal vibration could occur from movement of equipment and materials to and from the construction site, however, vibration would be temporary and momentary in duration and would not be excessive. In addition, vibration levels subside with increased distance from the source, diminishing the effect to nearby receptors. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of any private airstrip or airport land use plan, or within two miles of an airstrip in which a plan has not been adopted, which would cause people residing or working within the Project site to experience excessive noise levels. The nearest airport to the Project sites is Camarillo Airport over eight miles southwest of the Project. There would be no potential for exposure of people to excessive noise levels related to airport operations. Therefore, there would be no impact.

3.15 Population and Housing

Table 3-23. Population and Housing Impacts

Population and Housing Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.15.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The nearest incorporated urban centers are Camarillo, California about 6 miles southwest, Thousand Oaks, California about 6 miles to the southeast, and Simi Valley approximately 9 miles to the northeast. Camarillo has a population of about 70,000 people, Thousand Oaks has a population of approximately 127,000 people, and Simi Valley has a population of about 126,000 people, while Ventura County overall has a population of about 846,000 people according to the United States Census Bureau[26].

3.15.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The Project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. The Project proposes to provide TAC water treatment to existing production wells and water facility. Water treatment would not cause an increase in water production or distribution. The Project would not result in the construction of new housing and would not indirectly result in a growth in the population. The facility is located in an unincorporated part of Ventura County and would not result in the displacement of residents, inability of new housing to be built in the area or result in the construction of new housing as a result of water treatment. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The Project would not displace any of the existing people or homes in the area. Project activities would not alter housing or the existing community in a way that would result in the need for new housing to be constructed elsewhere. Therefore, there would be no impact.

[26]Quick Facts. US Census Bureau. Website: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts. Accessed 31 March 2021.

3.16 Public Services

Table 3-24. Public Services Impacts

Public Services Impacts				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.16.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The Project would provide water treatment to existing water wells and facilities and would not bring about an increase in population or cause the need to expansion of Fire, Police, School, and Park Services. Waste materials created from the Project would be disposed of at the Waste Management Simi Valley Landfill and would not require the expansion of waste facilities for the area.

Nearest Provided Services:

- Fire Protection: Ventura County Fire Station 40 approximately 3 miles to the northeast, and Ventura County Fire Station 52 approximately 3.7 miles to the southwest.
- Police Protection: Camarillo Police Department approximately 5 miles to the southwest.
- Schools: Wildwood Elementary School 2.5 miles to the southeast, Las Colinas Middle School approximately 3.5 miles to the east, and Cal Lutheran University approximately 3 miles to the southeast.
- Parks: Santa Rosa Valley Park 500 feet to the southwest.
- Landfills: Waste Management Simi Valley Landfill is approximately 8.5 miles to the northeast.

3.16.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the

construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire Protection, Police Protection, Schools, Parks:

No Impact. The Project would not create any new structures, uses, or result in unanticipated population growth that would require additional schools, parks, or other public facilities. There would be no impact.

Landfills:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not result in the need for the creation or altering of a governmental facility to maintain landfill facilities within the community. The Project would result in the providing TCP water treatment to an existing water treatment facility. During the construction and installation of the treatment facility some waste would be generated and sent to the Simi Valley Waste Management Landfill. The landfill is projected to have a waste capacity through the year 2050 according to the Simi Valley General Plan Environmental Impact Report.[27] The GAC treatment medium would be collected and replaced approximately every eight months. This medium is taken back to the generation facility to be reactivated and recycled and would not be disposed of in any landfills. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

[27] Utilities/Service Systems. Simi Valley General Plan EIR. Website: https://www.simivalley.org/. Accessed 31 March 2021.

3.17 Recreation

Table 3-25. Recreation Impacts

Recreation Impacts					
Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.17.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

There are two parks/recreational facilities near the Project site. Santa Rosa Valley Park is approximately 0.4 miles southeast at 10241 Hill Canyon Road in Camarillo. The park offers 50 acres of natural open space that is suitable for horseback riding, wilderness exploring, hiking, or other environmentally friendly activity. Visitors can access several local trails from this park. It is open from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. most of the year depending on the season. Hill Canyon Trailhead to Hawk Canyon is 0.6 miles southwest of the Project.

3.17.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. The Project would not increase the use of existing parks and would not affect the use of any parks or require the construction or expansion of any new recreational facilities. There would be no impact.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. The Project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which could have an adverse physical effect on the environment. There would be no impact.

3.18 Transportation

Table 3-26. Transportation Impacts

Transportation Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)??	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.18.1 Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions

The Project site is adjacent to Hill Canyon and Santa Rosa Road, in an area dominated by agricultural land uses. Santa Rosa Road runs through Santa Rosa Valley between Highway 23 and runs parallel to Highway 118. Santa Rosa Road possesses Class II bike lane.

3.18.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less than Significant Impact. Ventura County General Plan accounts for regional movement and development throughout their respective planning area. During construction, Project-generated traffic would temporarily increase truck volumes on Santa Rosa Road. However, Project-generated truck trip would occur for short durations during material transport phases. This introduction of additional construction equipment is temporary. During operations of the treatment facility, chemicals would be delivered approximately monthly and the GAC media used for water treatment would need to be replaced approximately every eight months. This would add minimal traffic trips to the Project site on a yearly basis. Due to the Project's minimal amount of vehicular travel increase due to sparse deliveries and temporary construction activities, the Project would not significantly impact existing facilities and would not create additional demand for existing facilities and therefore not conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy regarding a circulation system. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b)?

Less than Significant Impact. Additional but temporary vehicle trips would be necessary for the construction of the Project; however, operation and maintenance activities are not anticipated to increase significantly as a result of implementing the Project. Minimal additional truck trips would be needed to replace the GAC media and provide water treatment chemicals to the site each year. These additional truck trips would not result in a

substantial increase in vehicle miles travelled and therefore would be consistent with the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b). Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The Project does not increase hazards due to any of its design features, nor does it create incompatible uses with the existing traffic operations. Construction activities would largely occur within and next to, the existing water facility with intermittent trucks entering and exiting the property. The site would be designed to allow for adequate maneuvering of such vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward motion. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. Tactical emergency access to all portions of the Project site are less than 800 feet from existing public rights-of-way. All existing roads are in full compliance with Ventura County Public Road Standards. Construction activities would not result in any physical changes to the transportation system or traffic operation that would potentially affect emergency access. Once construction activities are complete, no long-term sources of Project traffic would occur that would interfere with emergency access. There would be no impact.

3.19 Tribal Cultural Resources

Table 3-27. Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	☐	☒	☐	☐
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.19.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The Chumash People have lived for centuries along the California coast and inland areas of what are now Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. Approximately three thousand Chumash people are still living in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties.[28]

The Project site lies within Ventura County, which occupies an archeologically and historically rich part of the California coastal region. The Project site is adjacent to Hill Canyon and Santa Rosa Roads, in an area dominated by agricultural land uses.

3.19.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

[28] California's Chumash Indians– July 12, 1988, by Lynne McCall, Rosalind Perry, Accessed April 25, 2021.

a-i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

a-ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less than Significant Impacts with Mitigation Incorporated. The District, as a public lead agency, received formal request for notification of a project from the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation tribe, pursuant to AB52. A records search was conducted at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was also conducted. Both searches resulted in a declaration that no sacred sites or tribal cultural resources are known to exist within the Project site or in the vicinity.

In addition to the record searches discussed above letters were sent out to nine local Native American Tribes were notified of Project activities (See **Section 3.6** above for full list of Native American Tribes).

Since the completion of the administrative draft of this document and fulfilling 30-days notification for Native American Tribal consultation, responses from two of the nine tribes contacted, from the list provided by NAHC, were received and did not request consultation regarding the project. All Tribal correspondence details are included in **Appendix C** at the end of this document.

Although unlikely, if unanticipated tribal cultural resources are discovered, the following mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** would reduce impacts to less than significant.

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

Table 3-28. Utilities and Service Systems Impacts

Utilities and Service Systems Impacts					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.20.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The existing facility is connected to Southern California Edison's electrical grid via electrical poles found adjacent to the site. The facility produces water from the existing on-site well and delivers it to consumers within its service area through underground water mains. Telecommunications with the facility are provided through a wireless SCADA system. No wastewater would be generated by the facility, nor does the site consume natural gas. Stormwater is handled on-site through pervious surfaces.

The landfill servicing the site is the Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center. At last measurement in 2019, the facility had an estimated remaining capacity of 82,954,873 cubic yards, with a permitted throughput of 64,750 tons per day.[29] Capacity is not anticipated until year 2050.

[29] CalRecycle. SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details: Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center (56-AA-0007). Website: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/608?siteID=3954. Accessed April 2021.

3.20.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. The facility has existing connections to electric power and telecommunication services to operate the lighting, electrical equipment and the SCADA system. As discussed in **Section 3.7 Energy**, the Project would result in upgrades to the existing electrical service to allow for more horsepower for the new pumps. Any additional energy needed would be used in order to treat contaminated water and would thus serve to protect the public and provide clean drinking water. Additional energy usage would be small enough to not have a significant impact on the energy grid. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact. The Project does not propose to increase groundwater pumping, but would continue with approved existing drinking water capacity. Backwash water generated from the Project is of sufficient quality to be injected into the District's non-potable water system. Additional water extracted from the groundwater wells for the purposes of backwashing the GAC treatment facility, would be offset by other groundwater wells producing non-potable water. There would be no impact.

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No Impact. The Project would not generate wastewater, and thus there would be no impact.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? and

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

d-e) Less than Significant Impact. The Project would generate minimal waste and inert debris during the construction phase of the Project. Operational and maintenance activities would include replacement of the GAC media. The media would be regenerated and recycled for future treatment use. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.21 Wildfire

Table 3-29. Wildfire Impacts

Wildfire Impacts					
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of wildfire?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d)	Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.21.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) uses Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) to classify the anticipated fire-related hazard for state responsibility areas (SRAs). The classifications include Non-Wildland Non-Urban, Moderate, High, and Very High. Fire hazard measurements take into account the following elements: vegetation, topography, weather, crown fire production, and ember production and movement. The very high fire hazard severity designation can be attributed to a variety of factors including highly flammable, dense, drought adapted desert chaparral vegetation, seasonal, strong winds, and a Mediterranean climate that results in vegetation drying during the hot summer months.

The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The Project is near the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Mountclef Ridge hills which is included in a State Responsibility Area (SRA)[30] for wildfire protection and is designated as a moderate to very high fire hazard risk area.[31] The Project site itself is relatively flat, but with the mountainous backdrop and large open space areas, wildfires are possible.

The nearest fire protection is provided by Ventura County Fire Station 40 approximately 3 miles to the northeast, and Ventura County Fire Station 52 approximately 3.7 miles to the southwest. Local fire protection works with CAL FIRE when needed as a responding agency when ground support and air attack assistance are needed for fire suppression.

[30] California State Responsibility Areas. ArcGIS. Website: https://www.arcgis.com/. Accessed 1 April 2021.
[31] Is Your Home in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone?. ArcGIS. Website: https://www.arcgis.com/. Accessed 1 April 2021.

3.21.2 Impact Assessment

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located in an SRA and near a zone designated as a moderate to very-high fire hazard severity risk area. Project activities would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. During construction of the GAC facility, work trucks enter and exit the property within significant impacts to Santa Rosa Road. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?
Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. According to CalFIRE, the area surrounding the Project site is in an SRA and classified as moderate to very high fire hazard severity zone. (See **Figure 3-12**). Construction-related equipment and activities have the potential to induce sparking and fire ignition where work is done in or adjacent to dry grass or other flammable fuel sources. This would result in starting a potentially significant wildfire event into the Mountclef Ridge hills. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant.

3.21.2.1 Mitigation Measures:

The following measures would be implemented during or prior to the start of construction:

- **WILD-1 (Defensible Space).** Pre-wildfire mitigation measures focus on the maintenance of defensible space and fire-focused landscaping, and may include:
    a) Highly flammable vegetation near Project will be maintained to reduce fire fuel, as appropriate.
    b) Dispose of debris, such as dry debris, leaves, and dead limbs near and within the Project site.
    c) Design defensible spaces with fire breaks around the Project site, as appropriate.
- **WILD-2 (Water Source).** Adequate on-site water sources will be made available during high fire risk construction activities and will include, but not limited to, water truck, water backpacks, and/or fire extinguishers.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?
Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is located in lands classified as moderate to very high fire hazard severity zone. The Project site is relatively flat, surrounded by agricultural and open space lands with existing drinking water infrastructure. Any potential impacts associated with construction, consolidation, and implementation of the new facilities would be considered less than significant with the implementation of **WILD-1** and **WILD-2** mitigation measures as noted above.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?
Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is located in lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. The majority of the Project site is in an SRA. The Project site is relatively flat and already developed area with existing infrastructure. Any potential impacts associated with construction, consolidation and implementation of the Project's new facilities relating to slope, flooding, and landslides would be considered less than significant with the implementation of **WILD-1** and **WILD-2** mitigation measures as noted above.

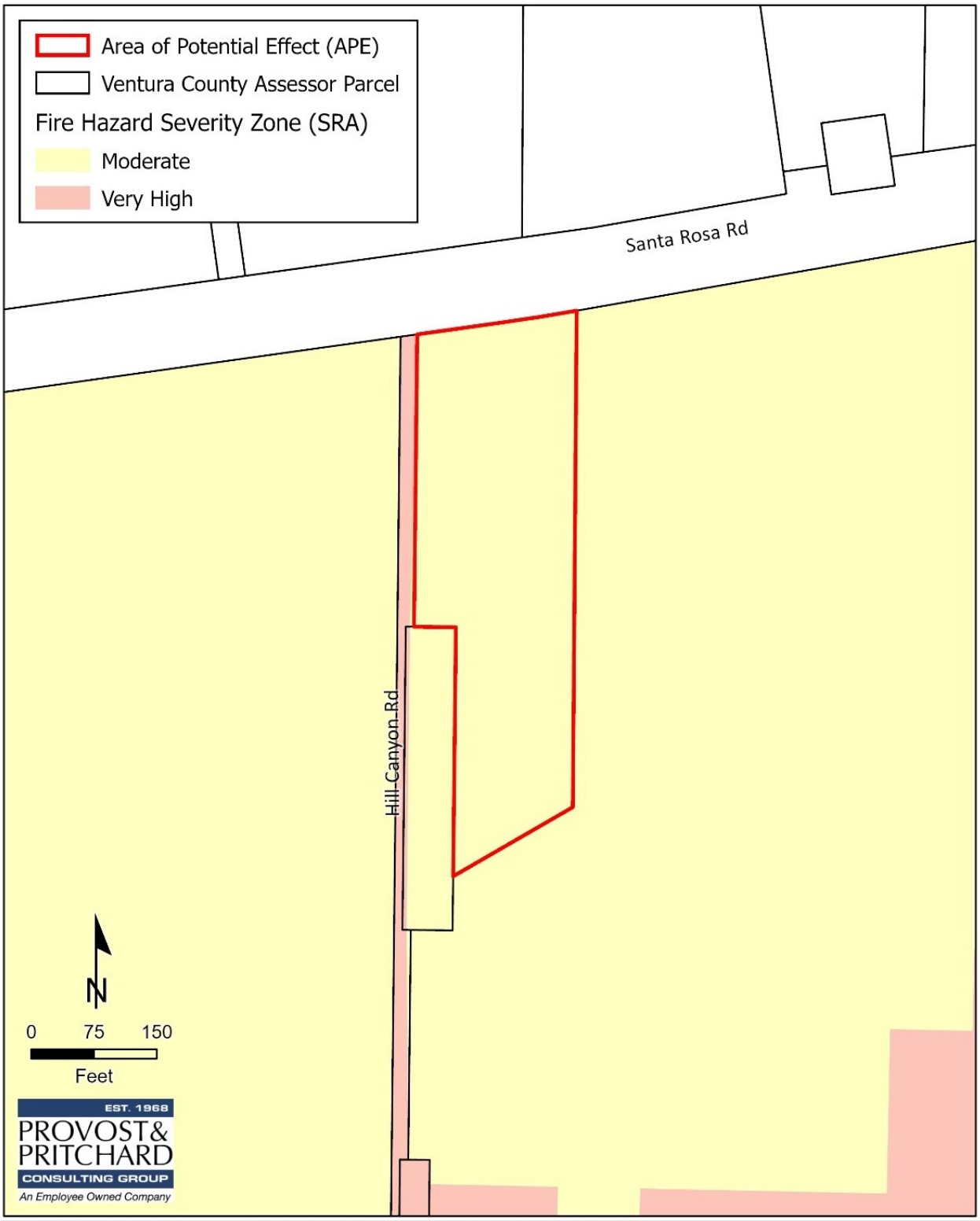


Figure 3-12. Fire Hazard Severity Map

3.22 CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance

Table 3-30. Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts

Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts				
Does the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.22.1 Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions

The Project site is an existing water treatment facility on Hill Canyon Rd south of Santa Rosa Rd in Ventura County, California. The surrounding area is comprised of farmland to the east and west, a residential neighborhood to the north, and Santa Rosa Valley Park and open space to the south. The Project itself proposes to expand the existing facility by using some of the adjacent farmland. The nearest incorporated urban centers are Camarillo, California about 6 miles southwest, Thousand Oaks, California about 6 miles to the southeast, and Simi Valley approximately 9 miles to the northeast. The largest metropolitan area to the Project site is approximately 40 miles southeast in Los Angeles. The Project itself proposes to expand the existing facility by using some of the adjacent farmland.

3.22.2 Impact Assessment

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The analysis conducted in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration results in a determination that the Project, with incorporation of mitigation measures, would have a less than significant effect on the environment. The potential for impacts to

biological resources and cultural resources from the implementation of the proposed Project will be less than significant with the incorporation of the mitigation measures discussed in **Chapter 3.**

Historic or subsurface cultural resources have not been identified in the Project area and are unlikely to occur with the Project area, which is located intensive agricultural land and adjacent to the existing drinking water facility. Therefore, degradation to the cultural environment in the Project area is not anticipated to occur.

Accordingly, the Project will involve no potential for significant impacts through: the degradation of the quality of the environment, the reduction in the habitat or population of fish or wildlife, including endangered plants or animals, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of a major period of California history or prehistory.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

No Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) states that a lead agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. The Project would construct a GAC water treatment plant to remove the TCP for potable and non-potable water supply wells.

The Project would not have effects that would be cumulatively considerable when considered with effects of past, current or probably future Projects. All Project construction would be located adjacent to the existing facility. No additional roads would be constructed as a result of the Project, nor would any additional public services be required. The proposed Project is intended to improve water quality and would not result in direct or indirect population growth. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not result in significant cumulative impacts and all potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant through the implementation of basic regulatory requirements incorporated into future Project design.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant Impacts. The Project would not substantially affect any sensitive receptors, or other people who could be harmed by the Project construction. All the identified construction-related impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation, less than significant, or to have not impact. Implementation of basic regulatory requirements identified in this IS/MND and identified mitigation measures would ensure that impacts are less than significant.

3.23 Determination: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Tony Stafford
Digitally signed by Tony Stafford
DN: cn=Tony Stafford, o=Camrosa Water District, ou, email=tstafford@camrosa.com, c=US
Date: 2021.08.04 07:19:47 -07'00'

Signature

8/4/2021
Date

Tony Stafford, General Manager
Printed Name/Position

Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project (Project) for Camrosa Water District [District]. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the Project and identifies monitoring and reporting requirements.

Table 4-1 presents the mitigation measures identified for the Project. Each mitigation measure is numbered with a symbol indicating the topical section to which it pertains, a hyphen, and the impact number. For example, AIR-2 would be the second mitigation measure identified in the Air Quality analysis of the IS/MND.

The first column of **Table 4-1** identifies the mitigation measure. The second column, entitled "When Monitoring is to Occur," identifies the time the mitigation measure should be initiated. The third column, "Frequency of Monitoring," identifies the frequency of the monitoring of the mitigation measure. The fourth column, "Agency Responsible for Monitoring," names the party ultimately responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measure is implemented. The last two columns will be used respectively by CWD to verify the method utilized to confirm or implement compliance with mitigation measures and identify the individual(s) responsible to confirm mitigation measures have been complied with and monitored.

Table 4-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Biological Resources					
BIO-1a (Avoidance):					
The Project's construction activities shall occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of nesting bird season) in an effort to avoid impacts to nesting birds.	Prior to the start of construction	Once, prior to construction	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified biologist	Pre-construction report	
BIO-1b (Pre-construction Surveys):					
If activities must occur within nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds within 10 days prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include the entire work area and surrounding lands within 50 feet. All raptor nests will be considered "active" upon the nest-building stage.	If construction activities and/or vegetation removal must occur between February 1 and August 31, then within 10 days prior to the start of work	February 1-September 15	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified biologist	Pre-construction report	
BIO-1c (Establish Buffers):					
On discovery of any active nests near work areas, the biologist shall determine appropriate construction setback distances based on applicable CDFW and/or USFWS guidelines and/or the biology of the species in question. Construction buffers shall be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and shall be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest.	Prior to the start of construction .	February 1-September 15	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified biologist	Pre-construction report	
BIO-1d (Additional Mitigation):					
On discovery of any coastal California gnatcatcher or least Bell's vireo individuals during the pre-construction survey, further mitigation measures may be required. Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001) and Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997) shall be consulted to determine appropriate further actions.	Prior earthmoving/ construction activities	Daily	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified biologist	Pre-construction report	

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
BIO-1e (WEAP Training):					
On discovery of any special status bird species, all personnel associated with Project construction shall attend mandatory Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, prior to initiating construction activities (including staging and mobilization). The specifics of this program shall include identification of the special status species and suitable habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of the species, and review of the limits of construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information, along with photographs or illustrations of the special status species, shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employees, and all other personnel involved with construction of the Project. All employees shall sign a form documenting that they have attended WEAP training and understand the information presented to them.	During earthmoving/ construction activities	Daily	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified biologist	Training materials and log-in sheet	
BIO–2a (Operational Hours):					
Construction activities shall be limited to daylight hours to reduce potential impacts to special status bats that could be foraging onsite.	During earthmoving/ construction activities	Daily	Camrosa Water District	Verify timesheets or other means of verification	
CUL-1 (Archaeological Resources)					
): In the event that archaeological remains are encountered at any time during development or ground-moving activities within the entire project area, all work in the vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can assess the discovery. The District shall implement all recommendations of the archaeologist necessary to avoid or reduce to a less than significant level potential impacts to cultural resource. Appropriate actions could include a Data Recovery Plan or preservation in place.	During ground disturbing activities and in the event potential archaeological artifacts or resources are uncovered	Daily during ground disturbing activities	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified archaeologist	On-site observation	
CUL-2 (Human remains)					
If human remains are uncovered, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the Ventura County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified—on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits—as those of a Native American, California	During ground disturbing activities and in the event human remains are uncovered	Daily during ground disturbing activities	Camrosa Water District with assistance of a qualified archaeologist	On-site observation	

Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resource Code 5097.98 require that the coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC would then identify the Most Likely Descendent who would determine the manner in which the remains are treated.					
WILD-1 (Defensible Space).					
Pre-wildfire mitigation measures focus on the maintenance of defensible space and fire-focused landscaping, and may include: a) Highly flammable vegetation near Project will be maintained to reduce fire fuel, as appropriate. b) Dispose of debris, such as dry debris, leaves, and dead limbs near and within the Project site. *c)* Design defensible spaces with fire breaks around the Project site, as appropriate.	During earthmoving/ construction activities	Daily	Camrosa Water District	On-site verification of vegetation maintenance	
WILD-2 (Water Source).					
Adequate on-site water sources will be made available during high fire risk construction activities and will include, but not limited to, water truck, water backpacks, and/or fire extinguishers.	During earthmoving/ construction activities	Daily	Camrosa Water District	On-site verification of fire suppression	

Appendix A

CalEEMod Output Files

Camarosa GAC Design

Ventura County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	2.50	Acre	2.50	108,900.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.6	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	31
Climate Zone	8			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - Construction is anticipated to take 8 months. November 2021-August 2022

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	220.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	3.00	30.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	4/4/2022	8/11/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	3/7/2022	7/14/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	5/3/2021	1/10/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	3/21/2022	7/28/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	4/23/2021	12/31/2021
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	3/22/2022	7/29/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	5/4/2021	1/11/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	4/24/2021	1/1/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	3/8/2022	7/15/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	4/21/2021	11/21/2021
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	45.00	4.50
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.0238	0.2747	0.1655	3.8000e-004	3.8900e-003	0.0105	0.0144	6.6000e-004	9.7000e-003	0.0104	0.0000	33.5273	33.5273	0.0105	0.0000	33.7892
2022	0.1926	1.1912	1.1844	2.4600e-003	0.0671	0.0523	0.1194	0.0229	0.0500	0.0728	0.0000	211.5159	211.5159	0.0338	0.0000	212.3616
Maximum	**0.1926**	**1.1912**	**1.1844**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0671**	**0.0523**	**0.1194**	**0.0229**	**0.0500**	**0.0728**	**0.0000**	**211.5159**	**211.5159**	**0.0338**	**0.0000**	**212.3616**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.0238	0.2747	0.1655	3.8000e-004	2.5800e-003	0.0105	0.0131	5.2000e-004	9.7000e-003	0.0102	0.0000	33.5273	33.5273	0.0105	0.0000	33.7891
2022	0.1926	1.1912	1.1844	2.4600e-003	0.0563	0.0523	0.1086	0.0173	0.0500	0.0673	0.0000	211.5157	211.5157	0.0338	0.0000	212.3614
Maximum	**0.1926**	**1.1912**	**1.1844**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0563**	**0.0523**	**0.1086**	**0.0173**	**0.0500**	**0.0673**	**0.0000**	**211.5157**	**211.5157**	**0.0338**	**0.0000**	**212.3614**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**17.07**	**0.00**	**9.06**	**24.22**	**0.00**	**6.85**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
3	10-21-2021	1-20-2022	0.4238	0.4238
4	1-21-2022	4-20-2022	0.5930	0.5930
5	4-21-2022	7-20-2022	0.5824	0.5824
6	7-21-2022	9-30-2022	0.0778	0.0778
		Highest	0.5930	0.5930

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0108	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0108	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	11/21/2021	12/31/2021	5	30	
2	Grading	Grading	1/1/2022	1/10/2022	5	6	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/11/2022	7/14/2022	5	133	
4	Paving	Paving	7/15/2022	7/28/2022	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/29/2022	8/11/2022	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 4.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 3

Acres of Paving: 2.5

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 6,534 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	7.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	10.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	8	46.00	18.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	9.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.3900e-003	0.0000	2.3900e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0232	0.2743	0.1612	3.7000e-004		0.0105	0.0105		9.6900e-003	9.6900e-003	0.0000	32.2897	32.2897	0.0104	0.0000	32.5507
Total	**0.0232**	**0.2743**	**0.1612**	**3.7000e-004**	**2.3900e-003**	**0.0105**	**0.0129**	**2.6000e-004**	**9.6900e-003**	**9.9500e-003**	**0.0000**	**32.2897**	**32.2897**	**0.0104**	**0.0000**	**32.5507**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.8000e-004	4.0000e-004	4.2900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.5000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.5100e-003	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2377	1.2377	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2384
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**4.0000e-004**	**4.2900e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.5000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.5100e-003**	**4.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2377**	**1.2377**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2384**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.0700e-003	0.0000	1.0700e-003	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0232	0.2743	0.1612	3.7000e-004		0.0105	0.0105		9.6900e-003	9.6900e-003	0.0000	32.2896	32.2896	0.0104	0.0000	32.5507
Total	**0.0232**	**0.2743**	**0.1612**	**3.7000e-004**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.0105**	**0.0116**	**1.2000e-004**	**9.6900e-003**	**9.8100e-003**	**0.0000**	**32.2896**	**32.2896**	**0.0104**	**0.0000**	**32.5507**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.8000e-004	4.0000e-004	4.2900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.5000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.5100e-003	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2377	1.2377	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2384
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**4.0000e-004**	**4.2900e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.5000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.5100e-003**	**4.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2377**	**1.2377**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2384**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0197	0.0000	0.0197	0.0101	0.0000	0.0101	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	4.6200e-003	0.0510	0.0277	6.0000e-005		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.0500e-003	2.0500e-003	0.0000	5.4308	5.4308	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4747
Total	**4.6200e-003**	**0.0510**	**0.0277**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0197**	**2.2300e-003**	**0.0219**	**0.0101**	**2.0500e-003**	**0.0122**	**0.0000**	**5.4308**	**5.4308**	**1.7600e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.4747**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.4000e-004	9.0000e-005	9.9000e-004	0.0000	3.8000e-004	0.0000	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.2980	0.2980	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2982
Total	**1.4000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.2980**	**0.2980**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2982**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					8.8500e-003	0.0000	8.8500e-003	4.5500e-003	0.0000	4.5500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	4.6200e-003	0.0510	0.0277	6.0000e-005		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.0500e-003	2.0500e-003	0.0000	5.4308	5.4308	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4747
Total	**4.6200e-003**	**0.0510**	**0.0277**	**6.0000e-005**	**8.8500e-003**	**2.2300e-003**	**0.0111**	**4.5500e-003**	**2.0500e-003**	**6.6000e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.4308**	**5.4308**	**1.7600e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.4747**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.4000e-004	9.0000e-005	9.9000e-004	0.0000	3.8000e-004	0.0000	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.2980	0.2980	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2982
Total	**1.4000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.2980**	**0.2980**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2982**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1234	0.9712	0.9545	1.6600e-003		0.0467	0.0467		0.0448	0.0448	0.0000	138.1073	138.1073	0.0266	0.0000	138.7734
Total	**0.1234**	**0.9712**	**0.9545**	**1.6600e-003**		**0.0467**	**0.0467**		**0.0448**	**0.0448**	**0.0000**	**138.1073**	**138.1073**	**0.0266**	**0.0000**	**138.7734**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	3.0500e-003	0.1058	0.0285	2.8000e-004	7.2100e-003	2.6000e-004	7.4700e-003	2.0800e-003	2.5000e-004	2.3300e-003	0.0000	27.0661	27.0661	2.1500e-003	0.0000	27.1199
Worker	0.0140	9.1600e-003	0.1012	3.4000e-004	0.0384	2.5000e-004	0.0386	0.0102	2.3000e-004	0.0104	0.0000	30.3899	30.3899	7.0000e-004	0.0000	30.4073
Total	**0.0171**	**0.1149**	**0.1297**	**6.2000e-004**	**0.0456**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0461**	**0.0123**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0128**	**0.0000**	**57.4560**	**57.4560**	**2.8500e-003**	**0.0000**	**57.5272**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1234	0.9712	0.9545	1.6600e-003		0.0467	0.0467		0.0448	0.0448	0.0000	138.1071	138.1071	0.0266	0.0000	138.7732
Total	**0.1234**	**0.9712**	**0.9545**	**1.6600e-003**		**0.0467**	**0.0467**		**0.0448**	**0.0448**	**0.0000**	**138.1071**	**138.1071**	**0.0266**	**0.0000**	**138.7732**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	3.0500e-003	0.1058	0.0285	2.8000e-004	7.2100e-003	2.6000e-004	7.4700e-003	2.0800e-003	2.5000e-004	2.3300e-003	0.0000	27.0661	27.0661	2.1500e-003	0.0000	27.1199
Worker	0.0140	9.1600e-003	0.1012	3.4000e-004	0.0384	2.5000e-004	0.0386	0.0102	2.3000e-004	0.0104	0.0000	30.3899	30.3899	7.0000e-004	0.0000	30.4073
Total	**0.0171**	**0.1149**	**0.1297**	**6.2000e-004**	**0.0456**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0461**	**0.0123**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0128**	**0.0000**	**57.4560**	**57.4560**	**2.8500e-003**	**0.0000**	**57.5272**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.7100e-003	0.0467	0.0585	9.0000e-005		2.4400e-003	2.4400e-003		2.2500e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0000	7.7550	7.7550	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8165
Paving	3.2800e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**7.9900e-003**	**0.0467**	**0.0585**	**9.0000e-005**		**2.4400e-003**	**2.4400e-003**		**2.2500e-003**	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.7550**	**7.7550**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.8165**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.4000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.4800e-003	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.7451	0.7451	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7455
Total	**3.4000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**2.4800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7451**	**0.7451**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7455**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.7100e-003	0.0467	0.0585	9.0000e-005		2.4400e-003	2.4400e-003		2.2500e-003	2.2500e-003	0.0000	7.7550	7.7550	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8165
Paving	3.2800e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**7.9900e-003**	**0.0467**	**0.0585**	**9.0000e-005**		**2.4400e-003**	**2.4400e-003**		**2.2500e-003**	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.7550**	**7.7550**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.8165**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.4000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.4800e-003	1.0000e-005	9.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	9.5000e-004	2.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.7451	0.7451	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7455
Total	**3.4000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**2.4800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.5000e-004**	**2.5000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7451**	**0.7451**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7455**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0379					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0200e-003	7.0400e-003	9.0700e-003	1.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2787
Total	**0.0389**	**7.0400e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2787**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.3000e-004	1.4900e-003	0.0000	5.6000e-004	0.0000	5.7000e-004	1.5000e-004	0.0000	1.5000e-004	0.0000	0.4471	0.4471	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4473
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**1.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.7000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4471**	**0.4471**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.4473**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0379					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0200e-003	7.0400e-003	9.0700e-003	1.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2787
Total	**0.0389**	**7.0400e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**		**4.1000e-004**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2787**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.3000e-004	1.4900e-003	0.0000	5.6000e-004	0.0000	5.7000e-004	1.5000e-004	0.0000	1.5000e-004	0.0000	0.4471	0.4471	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4473
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**1.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.7000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4471**	**0.4471**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.4473**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Asphalt Surfaces	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.588665	0.041515	0.188382	0.110464	0.019030	0.006351	0.019720	0.017925	0.001164	0.001012	0.003904	0.000380	0.001490

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0108	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Unmitigated	0.0108	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	3.7900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	7.0400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Total	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	3.7900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	7.0400e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Total	**0.0108**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**5.0000e-005**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Appendix B

Biological Evaluation

Biological Evaluation

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CONEJO GRANULAR ACTIVATED CHARCOAL WATER TREATMENT PROJECT

MARCH 19, 2021

Mary Beth Bourne, Biologist
PROVOST & PRITCHARD CONSULTING GROUP | 286 CROMWELL, FRESNO CA 93711

EST 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

I. Introduction

The following technical report, prepared by Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), includes a description of the biological resources present or with potential to occur within the Conejo Granular Activated Charcoal Water Treatment Project (Project) and surrounding areas, and evaluates potential Project-related impacts to those resources.

Project Description

The Project proposes to construct a centralized Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) drinking water treatment plant to remove the TCP from the water produced by the existing four potable water supply wells, which are all located adjacent to the proposed treatment site. The flow from the four wells supplying the treatment plant is combined before being sent to an existing storage tank and blending station for the reduction of nitrate levels. The new facility will intercept the flow from the wells, direct it through the GAC treatment process and return it to a new larger water storage tank. The facility would require six 12-foot-diameter steel pressure vessels for the GAC media to treat the initial maximum flow rate of 2,350 gpm; however, the facility would be designed to accommodate an additional four vessels in the future to increase the overall treatment capacity to 3,150 gpm. The existing well pumps would also need to be upgraded due to the additional pressure loss through the GAC system. In addition to the GAC treatment vessels, the facility would include a new treated-water tank, backwash equalization tank, non-potable water pumps, storm water detention basin, chemical feed systems, and other associated appurtenances.

The Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes 2.44 acres located in the community of Camarillo, in Ventura County, California, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of Moorpark and 6.2 miles south of Newberry Park (see **Figure 2**). The Project is located directly east of Hill Canyon Road and south of Santa Rosa Road. The water treatment facility would be placed next to the existing drinking water facility.

Report Objectives

Construction activities such as that proposed by the Project could potentially damage biological resources or modify habitats that are crucial for sensitive plant and wildlife species. In cases such as these, development may be regulated by State or federal agencies, subject to provisions of CEQA, and/or addressed by local regulatory agencies.

This report addresses issues related to the following:

1. The presence of sensitive biological resources onsite, or with the potential to occur onsite.
2. The federal, State, and local regulations regarding these resources.
3. Mitigation measures that may be required to reduce the magnitude of anticipated impacts and/or comply with permit requirements of state and federal resource agencies.

Therefore, the objectives of this report are:

1. Summarize all site-specific information related to existing biological resources.
2. Make reasonable inferences about the biological resources that could occur onsite based on habitat suitability and the proximity of the site to a species' known range.

3. Summarize all State and federal natural resource protection laws that may be relevant to the APE.
4. Identify and discuss Project impacts to biological resources likely to occur onsite within the context of CEQA or State or federal laws.
5. Identify and publish a set of avoidance and mitigation measures that would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level (as identified by CEQA) and are generally consistent with recommendations of the resource agencies for affected biological resources.

Study Methodology

A reconnaissance-level field survey of the APE (see **Figure 3**) and surrounding areas was conducted on March 24, 2021, by Provost & Pritchard's biologist, Mary Beth Bourne. The survey consisted of walking the APE while identifying and noting land uses, biological habitats and communities, and plant and animal species encountered. Furthermore, the APE was assessed for suitable habitats of various wildlife species.

The biologist conducted an analysis of potential Project-related impacts to biological resources based on the resources known to exist or with potential to exist within the APE. Sources of information used in preparation of this analysis included: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California; CalFlora's online database of California native plants; the Jepson Herbarium online database (Jepson eFlora); United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS); the NatureServe Explorer online database; the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Plants Database; CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) database; the California Herps online database; and various manuals, reports, and references related to plants and animals of the San Joaquin Valley region.

The field investigation did not include a wetland delineation or focused surveys for special status species. The field survey conducted included the appropriate level of detail to assess the significance of potential impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from the Project. Furthermore, the field survey was sufficient to generally describe those features of the Project that could be subject to the jurisdiction of federal and/or State agencies, such as the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), CDFW, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and used to support the California Environmental Policy Act (CEQA) documents.

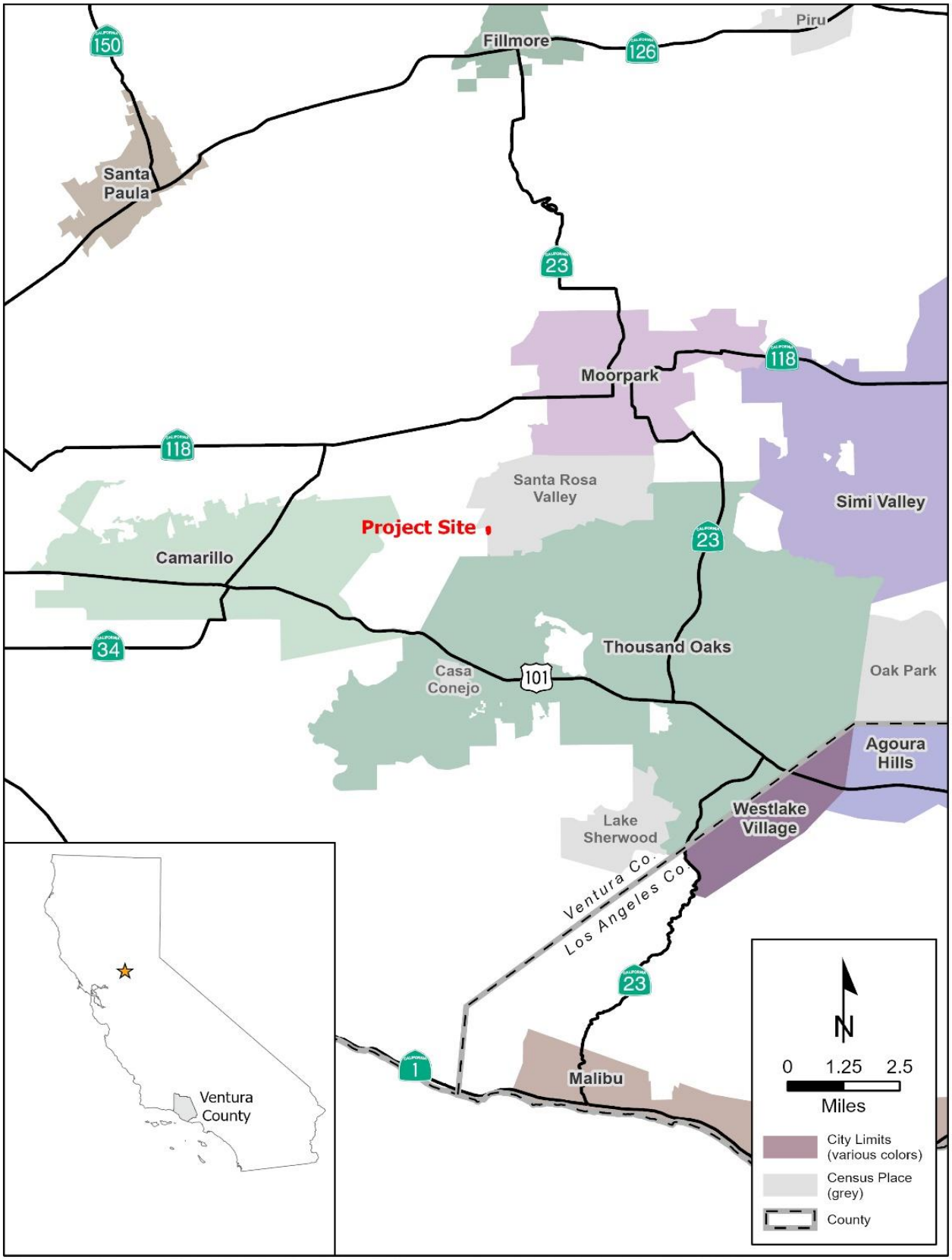


***Figure 1*. Regional Location**

Figure 2. Topographic Quadrangle Map

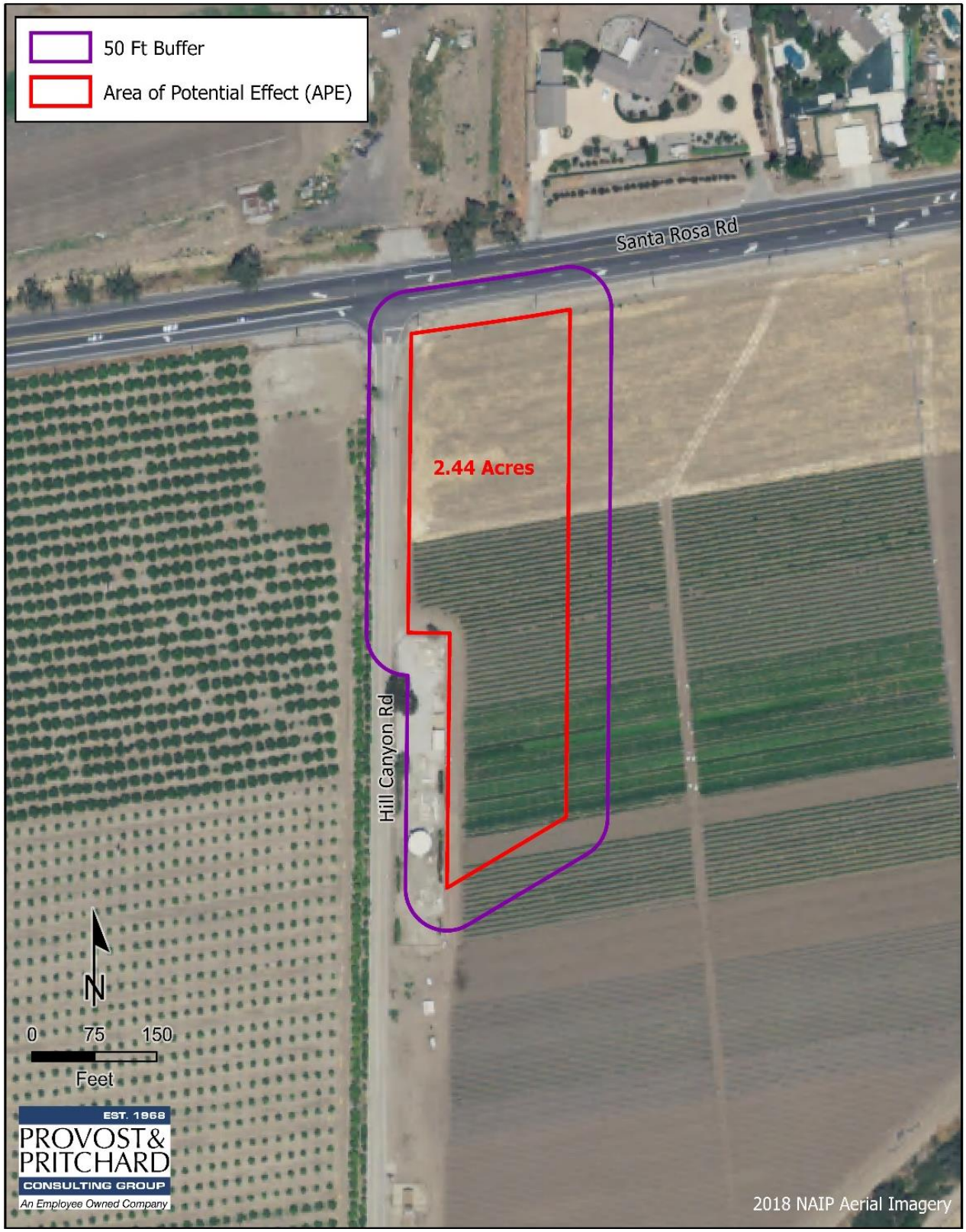


***Figure 3.* Area of Potential Effect**

II. Existing Conditions

Regional Setting

The Project site is located in Santa Rosa Valley within southern Ventura County (see **Figure 1 and Figure 2**). Santa Rosa Valley is located north of Newbury Park, between Thousand Oaks and Camarillo. While the valley largely consists of agricultural lands, high quality wildlife habitat exists to the south within the Conejo Canyons Open Space area, Mount Clef Ridge, and Wildwood Regional Park.

Like most of California, Ventura experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. Summer temperatures range between 70- and 80-degrees Fahrenheit (F) on the coastal plains, but often exceeds 90 degrees F in the upper reaches of the county. Winter minimum temperatures are near 40 degrees F on the coast but in the lower 30s and upper 20s in the northern parts of Ventura County. Drier parts of the county get less than five inches of rain annually, and the higher and wetter parts get more than 60 inches annually.

The entire Project site lies within the Lower Conejo Arroyo sub-watershed; Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 180701030105, part of the Calleguas Creek watershed; HUC: 1807010301. The principal drainage in the vicinity is the ephemeral Arroyo Santa Rosa, which is located approximately 700 feet south of the APE and runs west to east through the Santa Rosa Valley. Arroyo Santa Rosa joins Arroyo Conejo west of Hill Canyon Road where discharges from the Hill Canyon Wastewater treatment plant are released. Eventually the waterbody joins Calleguas Creek and drains into the Mugu Lagoon estuary.

Photographs of the Project areas and vicinity are available in **Appendix A** at the end of this document.

Project Site

Ruderal/Agricultural

As illustrated in **Figure 3**, the APE includes approximately 2.44 acres of land west of Hill Canyon Road and south of Santa Rosa Road. The site is surrounded by a large agricultural field, of which it is a part of, and a fenced orchard to the west of Hill Canyon Road. The Arroyo Santa Rosa runs approximately 700 feet south of the APE. The arroyo was dry at the time of the survey and is considered ephemeral. A small riparian corridor with willow (*Salix spp.*) species borders the stream, and a large section of open space, grassland habitat is located south of the corridor. Elliot Mountain, Mountclef Ridge, and Wildwood Regional Park are each located less than a mile south from the APE. A mix of residential neighborhoods and agricultural fields make up the area north of Santa Rosa Road.

The APE was comprised of the existing gravel lined pump site and a grassy, fallow portion of a larger agricultural field. A few rodent burrows were present within the fenced area of the well site, as well as several bird species, including common raven (*Corvus corax*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). The songbirds were observed primarily within the large western chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) shrubs located within the well site. The field portion of the APE was dominated by weedy plant species, including shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*). The soils of the field were friable, but devoid of burrows. The field north of the APE and south of Santa Rosa Road was being used to grow artichokes (*Cynara cardunculus*) at the

time of the survey. Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) was the dominant bird species within the artichoke section of field. The field was fallow and grassy to the south and east of the APE. A white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) was observed foraging and kiting over this southeastern portion of the field during the survey.

The survey was extended to the riparian corridor along the Arroyo Santa Rosa. A bike path runs parallel to the north bank of the arroyo with a few willows and stands of mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) growing along and within the banks. A Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) was observed drumming on the side a willow in this area. A cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) was observed perching in a small oak (*Quercus sp.*) on the north bank of the Arroyo, west of Hill Canyon Road. The area to the south of the arroyo appeared to be high quality, open space, grassland habitat with a few trees. Red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were observed foraging in the grassland habitat.

The presence of birds and fossorial rodents are likely to attract other foraging raptors and mammalian predators. Raptors such as American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) and barn owls (*Tyto alba),* as well as the raptors observed during the survey, likely forage over the agricultural fields and grassland habitat adjacent to the APE. Due to intensive agricultural cultivation practices in the field and Project vicinity, mammalian predators are likely limited to raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), coyotes and red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), as these species are usually tolerant of human disturbance.

Ruderal/agricultural areas within the proposed APE have minimal value to wildlife due to the frequent human disturbance and the absence of native vegetation.

Soils

One soil mapping unit representing one soil type was identified within the Project area; Sorrento silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, warm man annual air temperature, within the Major Land Resource Area of California (MLRA) 19 map area. None of the minor soil mapping units was identified as hydric. Hydric soils are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions such that under sufficiently wet conditions, hydrophytic vegetation can be supported.

The Sorrento soil series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium mostly from sedimentary rocks. These soils have negligible to medium runoff, and moderate to moderately slow permeability. Sorrento soils can be used for growing irrigated fruit, nut, field, forage, and truck crops, and some dry grain. Uncultivated areas are mostly annual grasses and forbs with sycamore along drainageways. The MLRA 19 indicates the APE is within the Southern California Coastal Plain area.

The complete NRCS Web Soil Survey report is available in **Appendix C** at the end of this document.

Natural Communities of Special Concern

Natural communities of special concern are those that are of limited distribution, distinguished by significant biological diversity, or home to special status species. CDFW is responsible for the classification and mapping of all-natural communities in California. Just like the special status plant and animal species, these natural communities of special concern can be found within the CNDDB.

According to CNDDB, there are no recorded observations of natural communities of special concern with potential to occur within the Project area or vicinity. Additionally, no natural communities of special concern were observed during the biological survey.

Designated Critical Habitat of the APE

The USFWS often designates areas of "Critical Habitat" when it lists species as threatened or endangered. Critical Habitat is a specific geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. According to CNDDB and IPaC, designated critical habitat is absent from the Project area and vicinity.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors are routes that animals regularly and predictably follow during seasonal migration, dispersal from native ranges, daily travel within home ranges, and inter-population movements. Movement corridors in California are typically associated with valleys, ridgelines, and rivers and creeks supporting riparian vegetation.

The APE does not contain features that would be likely to function as wildlife movement corridors. Furthermore, the Project is located in a region often disturbed by human activities related to agricultural production which would discourage dispersal and migration. While the Arroyo Santa Rosa and the Arroyo Conejo likely function as wildlife movement corridors, these features do not pass through the APE.

Special Status Plants and Animals

California contains several "rare" plant and animal species. In this context, rare is defined as species known to have low populations or limited distributions. As the human population grows, resulting in urban expansion which encroaches on the already limited suitable habitat, these sensitive species become increasingly more vulnerable to extirpation. State and federal regulations have provided the CDFW and the USFWS with a mechanism for conserving and protecting the diversity of plant and animal species native to California. Numerous native plants and animals have been formally designated as "threatened" or "endangered" under State and federal endangered species legislation. Other formal designations include "candidate" for listing or "species of special concern" by CDFW. The CNPS has its list of native plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered. Collectively these plants and animals are referred to as "special status species."

A thorough search of the CNDDB for published accounts of special status plant and animal species was conducted for *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle that contains the Project site in its entirety, and for the eight surrounding quadrangles: *Thousand Oaks, Simi, Moorpark, Santa Paula, Camarillo, Point Mugu, Triunfo Pass,* and *Point Dume.* These species, and their potential to occur within the Project area are listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2** on the following pages. Raw data obtained from CNDDB is available in **Appendix B** at the end of this document. All relevant sources of information, as discussed in the Study Methodology section of this report (above), were used to determine if any special status species are known to be within the Project APEs. **Figure 2** shows the Project's 7.5-minute quadrangle, according to USGS Topographic Maps.

Table 1. List of Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	CSC	Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Most abundant in drier open spaces of shrub and grassland. Burrows in soil.	**Unlikely**. Suitable burrows were absent during the biological survey. The disturbed habitats and clay soils onsite are unsuitable for this species. While high quality habitat exists in the mountains surrounding Santa Rosa Valley, frequent human disturbance present within the APE would likely discourage habitation of an elusive mammal, such as an American badger individual.
arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*)	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins. Found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat is absent from the Project area.
bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*	CT	These aerial insectivores nest colonially in burrows constructed along vertical banks and bluffs near waterbodies. This disturbance tolerant species is also known to nest in man-made sites, such as quarries, mounds of gravel or dirt, and road cuts.	**Absent**. All regional recorded observations of this species are listed as "Extirpated" from the area on CNDDB. The APE is outside the current known range of this species.
Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	CE	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in *Salicornia* within and around the margins of tidal flats.	**Absent**. Suitable tidal habitat is absent from the Project area. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in coastal marsh habitat approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*)	CWL	Nests in chaparral dominated by dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in the south of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground.	**Unlikely**. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. At most, an individual could pass through the site as a transient or during migration. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred approximately 9.5 miles northeast of the APE.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by mammals, most often ground squirrels.	**Unlikely**. The presence of large trees and raptor perches makes this site unsuitable for burrowing owl. Ground squirrels and suitable burrows were scarce, and no owl signs were observed during the field survey. The nearest recorded observation of this species occurred approximately 9 miles west of the APE.
California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*)	CFP	A colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators.	**Absent**. Suitable coastal habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
California glossy snake *(Arizona elegans occidentalis)*	CSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open areas with loose soil for easy burrowing.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred 25 years ago in a dry stream channel approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the APE. High quality habitat is present south of Arroyo Santa Rosa, so at most this species may pass through the area during dispersal.
California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)	CWL	Frequents open habitats, including short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. Found primarily in coastal regions, including Sonoma and San Diego Counties.	**Possible**. Suitable prairie habitat is present directly south of Arroyo Santa Rosa, with alternative foraging habitat available within the fallow field of the APE. Although presence of raptors and the highly disturbed nature of the site may discourage nesting.
California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*)	CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	**Absent**. Suitable coastal habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred along a beach near salt marshes approximately 15 miles southwest of the APE.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
California legless lizard *(Anniella sp.)*	CSC	Inhabits a variety of habitats which contain moist, loose soils and plant cover. Often can be found under objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the Project area and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Individuals may pass through the area during dispersal to higher quality habitat south of Arroyo Santa Rosa.
coast horned lizard *(Phrynosoma blainvillii)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, primarily in open areas with patches of loose, sandy soil and low-lying vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains. Frequently found near ant hills and along dirt roads in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs.	**Unlikely**. The disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Individuals may pass through the area during dispersal to higher quality habitat south of Arroyo Santa Rosa.
coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	FT, CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft in Southern California. Found in low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, as well as on mesas and slopes.	**Possible**. There have been multiple, recent observations of this species within and adjacent to Wildwood Regional Park, approximately 1.5 southeast of the APE. The open space habitats south of the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo could function as suitable foraging, breeding, and nesting habitat. While the habitats within and directly adjacent to the APE are marginal for this species, it is in close proximity to high quality habitat.
coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)	CSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Moves on various substrates including firm soil, sand, and rocks.	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The small riparian corridor adjacent to the Arroyo Santa Rosa would be considered marginal habitat, and disturbance from agriculture would discourage this species from utilizing the area.
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)*	CWL	Inhabits open, interrupted, and marginal woodlands. Nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, including canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and live oaks.	**Present**. This species was observed roosting in a willow west of Hill Canyon Road adjacent to Arroyo Santa Rosa at the time of the survey.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis)	CWL	Inhabits open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Preys on lagomorphs, ground squirrels and mice.	**Unlikely**. The presence of other raptors suggests that the area could serve as suitable foraging habitat for this species, however the APE is within the southwestern most range of its wintering habitat. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred adjacent to Mugu Lagoon 30 years ago, approximately 12.5 miles southwest of the APE.
golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetod)	CFP	This species typically nests on cliff ledges or large trees, rarely on the ground. They prefer an expanse of open terrain and are found over tundra, prairie, rangeland, desert, and grasslands.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are largely unsuitable for this species. The only regional observations of this species occurred more than 30 years ago. While the open space habitats south of Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo could serve as suitable foraging habitat, lack of large trees makes the area marginal.
least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*	FE, CE	This migratory species breeds in southern California. Breeding habitat consists of dense, low, shrubby, riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms. By the early 1980s, this species was extirpated from most of its historic range in California, including the Central Valley. This species now occurs exclusively along the coast of southern California (USFWS, 1998).	**Possible**. An observation of this species was made directly adjacent to the APE in 2008, when a nest was identified in a tree north of Arroyo Santa Rosa. There are 20 regional observations of this species, 16 of which have occurred since 2005. Given the high occurrence of nest site fidelity in this species, there is a possibility that it will use the area for nesting again in the future (Kus 2002).
light-footed Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*)	FE, CE, CFP	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Feeds on mollusks and crustaceans.	**Absent**. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat are absent from the APE and surrounding area. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in tidal marsh habitat approximately 14 miles southwest of the APE.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other man-made structures.	**Possible**. An observation of this species was recorded in 2004 near an ephemeral pond in grassland habitat approximately 9 miles east of the APE. This species may forage within the APE and other agricultural fields in the immediate area.
quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)	FE	Found in sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties. Need high densities of food plants *Plantago erecta, P. insularis,* and *Orthocarpus purpurescens.*	**Absent**. Species is considered 'Extirpated' in Los Angeles County by USFWS.
Riverside fairy shrimp (Streptocephalus woottoni)	FE	Found only in vernal pools, ponds, and other ephemeral pool-like bodies of water. During dry periods, cysts of the species lay dormant in the soil and hatch when adequate rainfall fills the ponds and pools.	**Absent**. Vernal pool habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	CSC	Inhabits coastal scrub habitats of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**Unlikely**. Dense tree canopies are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The nearest recorded observation of this species occurred 29 years ago approximately 3 miles north of the APE in dense riparian habitat.
Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)	FT	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalist, but prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1*)	CSC	Occurs in Southern California coastal plains from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m. Prefers marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are largely unsuitable for this species. The ephemeral nature of the Arroyo Santa Rosa makes the lands adjacent to the APE less than marginal for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred directly north of the Santa Clara River channel.
south coast marsh vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*)	CSC	Occurs in a narrow band of wetland communities and associated grasslands in the immediate coastal zone from southern Ventura County to northern Orange County. Herbivorous, eating mostly grasses and roots, but also relies on sedges, fruits and forbs in certain areas. In the winter, the vole eats mostly roots and underground plant parts. Grain will also be eaten when available.	**Absent**. The APE is outside the current known range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1941 in salt marsh habitat approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*)	SSC	Found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Absent**. Habitats and soils required by this species are absent from the APE.
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	CWL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE are largely unsuitable for this species. Suitable habitat is present north of the Arroyo Santa Rosa and Arroyo Conejo. The elevation of the APE is far outside the lower limit of the species' foraging range, and suitable vegetation is absent for breeding habitat. At most, an individual could pass through the site as a transient or during migration.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
southern California saltmarsh shrew (*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*)	CSC	Occurs in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties. Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.	**Absent**. Salt marsh habitat required by this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1941 approximately 12 miles southwest of the APE.
southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	FE, CE	Found primarily in extensive willow thickets. Breeding populations are found only in isolated meadows of the Sierra Nevada, and along the Kern, Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, and Santa Ynez Rivers in southern California. Between August and September, this species migrates to wintering grounds in Mexico, Central America, and possibly northern South America.	**Unlikely**. The small stands of willows growing adjacent to the Arroyo Santa Rosa are marginal at best for these species. The only two regional recorded observations have occurred in close proximity to the Santa Clara River in riparian woodland habitat.
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.11)*	FT	This winter-run fish begins migration to fresh water during peak flows during December and February. Spawning season is typically from February to April. After hatching, fry move to deeper, mid-channel habitats in late summer and fall. In general, both juveniles and adults prefer complex habitat boulders, submerged clay and undercut banks, and large woody debris.	**Absent**. Suitable perennial aquatic habitat for this species is absent from the Project area and surrounding lands.
tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)	FE	Occurs in brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE. This species is listed as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area on CNDDB.
tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	CT, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. Foraging opportunities in the fallow fields of the APE are less than marginal. The

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
		colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.	nearest recorded observation of this species occurred within emergent aquatic habitat adjacent to Lake Sherwood approximately 7 miles southeast of the APE in 1994.
two-striped gartersnake *(Thamnophis hammondii)*	CSC	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Absent**. Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE. Arroyo Santa Rosa is an ephemeral water body and therefore dry for large portions of the year.
unarmored threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*)	FE, CE, CFP	Inhabits weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. Requires cool (<24 C), clear water with abundant vegetation.	**Absent**. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the APE.
western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces but may also use high buildings and tunnels.	**Possible**. Suitable roosting habitat is present in close proximity to the APE, including Elliot Mountain, Lizard Rock, and Mountclef Ridge, all of which are less than a mile south of the Project boundary. This species may forage over the APE and other agricultural fields in the immediate area.
western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	**Unlikely**. The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Typical preferred aquatic habitat is absent from the Project site, and terrestrial habitat is unsuitable due to frequent ground disturbance associated with agricultural production. Riparian restoration efforts associated with wastewater discharge in Arroyo Conejo have focused on mitigating impacts to this species. Also, this species is known to inhabit Wildwood Regional Park, located approximately 1 mile south of the APE.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
western red bat *(Lasiurus blossevillii)*	CSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2–40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Possible**. Breeding habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The ruderal field could be used for nocturnal foraging.
western snowy plover *(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)*	FT, CSC	Typically found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes.	**Absent**. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. All regional recorded observations have taken place in coastal dune habitat, approximately 14.5 miles southwest of the APE.
western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Absent**. The highly disturbed habitats of the Project area and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Wetland or vernal pool habitat suitable for breeding is absent from the APE and potential aestivation habitat is marginal, at best.
western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once a common breeding species in riparian habitats of lowland California, this species currently breeds consistently in only two locations in the State: along the Sacramento and South Fork Kern Rivers.	**Absent**. The APE is outside the current known range of this species. One of the only two regional recorded observations of this species is listed as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	CFP	Occurs in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Utilizes open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Present**. This species was observed foraging in the field directly southeast of the APE at the time of the survey.
yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)	CSC	Inhabits riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	**Possible**. Suitable nesting habitat is present in close proximity to the APE in the form of willows lining the banks of the Arroyo Santa Rosa. The fallow field within the APE could serve as marginal foraging habitat for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred adjacent to the Santa Clara river, approximately 11 miles northwest of the APE.

Table 2. List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse ranges, Peninsular ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains. Grows in chaparral and cismontane woodland in Rocky, volcanic breccia at elevations below 1510 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. Suitable plant communities and soils are absent from the APE. All regional recorded observations have occurred south of United States Route 101, in the vicinity of Lake Sherwood, Las Virgenes Reservoir, and Ladyface Mountain.
Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*)	CNPS 1B	Found with coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland habitats along the Central Coast, South Coast, and within the northern Channel Islands. Grows in open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil at elevations below 1,475 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent.** Suitable plant communities and soils are absent from the APE.
Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	FE, CNPS 1B	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland in southern California. A soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. Grows at elevations below 2,130 feet. Blooms March – July.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	FE	Found throughout coastal southern California in the Transverse Ranges, San Gabriel mountains, Peninsular Ranges, and the San Jacinto Mountains. Grows in vernal pool habitats at elevations below 2295 feet. Blooms April – August.	**Absent**. Suitable vernal pool habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
California screw moss (*Tortula californica*)	CNPS 1B	Found in scrublands, and valley-foothill grasslands across California. Grows in sandy soils at elevations between 33 and 4,790 feet.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred within the Santa Monica Mountains south of Hidden Valley.
chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout coastal southern California in chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Primarily grows on sandstone and shale substrates at elevations between 460 – 4,260 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the vicinity of Lindero Canyon, approximately 6.5 miles east of the APE. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
Chaparral ragwort *(Senecio aphanactis)*	CNPS 2B	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, typically within drying alkaline flats at elevations between 65–2,800 feet. Blooms February–May.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*)	CR, CNPS 1B	This species is endemic to the Western transverse Ranges of southern California. Grows in rocky sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations between 200 – 1,900 feet. Blooms April – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*)	FT, CNPS 1B	This species is endemic to the Western transverse Ranges of southern California. Grows in clay or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations between 195 – 1,475 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Coulter's goldfields *(Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri)*	CNPS 1B	Found on alkaline or saline soils in vernal pools and playas in grassland at elevations below 4500 feet. Blooms April–May.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a collection dated 1982 and is mapped

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
			approximately 15 miles southwest of the APE.
Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	CNPS 1B	Found on ocean bluffs and ridgetops in alkaline or clay soils along the south coast of southern California and throughout the Channel Islands. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations below 1,640 feet. Blooms March – October.	**Absent**. Suitable habitats and soils are absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observations of this species are from historic collections and are map approximately 14 miles southwest of the APE.
dune larkspur (*Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae*)	CNPS 1B	Occurs throughout the central and south coast of California in rocky areas of chaparral and coastal dune habitats. Grows at elevations below 1,000 feet. Blooms April – May.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped from an undated Lake Eleanor map, approximately 8.5 miles southeast of the APE.
estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*)	CNPS 1B	Endemic to the south coast of California, this facultative wetland species is found in salt marsh and swamp habitats. Grows in clay, silt, and sand substrates at elevations below 260 feet. Blooms may – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All three regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the vicinity of Mugu Lagoon, approximately 13 miles southwest of the APE.
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi*)	CNPS 1B	Found in sandy openings in coastal scrub habitat along the coastal interior of Ventura and Los Angeles counties. Grows at elevations between 600 and 700 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*)	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse range, the south coast of California, and the southern Channel Islands in chaparral, valley, foothill grassland, and coastal scrub habitats. Grows along the edges of	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks at elevations below 2,200 feet. Blooms March – August.	
Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the Western Transverse Ranges and Peninsular Ranges, including the San Jacinto Mountains in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. Grows in Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed roadcuts, and sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. Elevational range of 165 – 1,050 feet. Blooms August – September.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*)	FT, CR, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the chaparral habitats of the Western transverse Ranges. Grows on sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs at elevations between 475 – 2,200 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout the central and south coast ranges of California in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in sandy or gravelly sites at elevations between 50 – 5,400 feet. Blooms March – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the South Coast and Peninsular ranges in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. Generally grows on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam, at elevations below 650	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only two regional recorded observations of this species are mapped 6 miles southwest and 10 miles southeast of the APE, respectively.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		feet. Blooms March – May.	
Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*)	CNPS 1B	Endemic to the chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats of the Western Transverse Ranges. Grows in openings in shrublands or grasslands at elevations between 900 – 3280 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana*)	CNPS 1B	Found along the south coast of California in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dune habitats. Grows in sandy sites at elevations below 325 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a historical collection dated 1898.
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout southern California and the Sonoran Desert in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in dry sandy soils on slopes and flats at elevations between 295 and 4,000 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is from a historical collection dated 1957 and lists the species as 'Possibly Extirpated' from the area.
Payne's bush lupine (*Lupinus paynei*)	CNPS 1B	Found throughout coastal southern California in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in sandy areas at elevations below 4,920 feet. Blooms April – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*)	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found along the south coast of southern California in marshes, swamps, and coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marshes, growing at elevations below 30 feet. Blooms May – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the upper elevational range of this species.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Found in both the Western Transverse and Peninsular Ranges in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes at elevations between 490 – 1,640 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped approximately 10 miles southeast of the APE and was recorded over 40 years ago.
Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*)	CR, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the Western Transverse range, this species is found in chapparal and coastal scrub habitat. Grows On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland at elevations between 650 – 2,625 feet. Blooms June – November.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The APE is outside the lower elevational range of this species.
slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*)	CNPS 1B	This species occurs in shaded foothill canyons in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats at elevations below 6,000 feet. Blooms May – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*)	CNPS 1B	This species is found in the Western Transverse Ranges, South Coast, San Gabriel and San Jacinto Mountains in meadows and seeps. Grows along streams and seepage areas at elevations between 165 – 3,050 feet. Blooms January – September.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species.
southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi ssp. australis*)	CNPS 1B	Found along the southern coast of California in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Grows in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also, in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass, at elevations below 3,200	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in a flood control area approximately 3 miles south of the APE.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		feet. Blooms June - October.	
Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verity*)	FT, CNPS 1B	Endemic to the Western transverse ranges, this species is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub habitats. Grows on volcanic rock outcrops in the Santa Monica Mountains at elevations between 200 – 1,000 feet. Blooms may – June.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations of this species have occurred in the area between Conejo Valley and Pleasant Valley, approximately 4 miles southwest of the APE.
white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	CNPS 2B	This species occurs in coastal southern California, the San Bernardino Mountains, and San Jacinto Mountains in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral habitats. Grows in sandy, gravelly sites at elevations below 1,690 feet. Blooms July – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. All regional recorded observations have occurred in the direct vicinity of the Santa Clara river.
white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*)	CNPS 1B	This species occurs in the outer south coast ranges and Western transverse ranges of California in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. Grows on dry slopes at elevations below 4,920 feet. Blooms May – October.	**Absent**. The disturbed habitats and soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species is mapped within the Circle X Ranch, approximately 6 miles south of the APE.

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS

Present:	Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past
Likely:	Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis
Possible:	Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time
Unlikely:	Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient
Absent:	Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there due to absence of suitable habitat

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered	CE	California Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	CT	California Threatened
CCT	California Threatened (Candidate)	CFP	California Fully Protected
CSC	California Species of Special Concern	CWL	California Watch List
CR	California Rare		

CNPS RARE PLANT RANKS

1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere

III. Impacts and Mitigation

Significance Criteria

CEQA

General plans, area plans, and specific projects are subject to the provisions of CEQA. The purpose of CEQA is to assess the impacts of proposed projects on the environment prior to project implementation. Impacts to biological resources are just one type of environmental impact assessed under CEQA and vary from project to project in terms of scope and magnitude. Projects requiring removal of vegetation may result in the mortality or displacement of animals associated with this vegetation. Animals adapted to humans, roads, buildings, and pets may replace those species formerly occurring on a site. Plants and animals that are State and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered may be destroyed or displaced. Sensitive habitats such as wetlands and riparian woodlands may be altered or destroyed. Such impacts may be considered either "significant" or "less than significant" under CEQA. According to CEQA, Statute and Guidelines (AEP 2012), "significant effect on the environment" means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic interest. Specific project impacts to biological resources may be considered "significant" if they would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Furthermore, CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a) states that a project may trigger the requirement to make a "mandatory finding of significance" if the project has the potential to:

> "Substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened

species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory."

Relevant Goals, Policies, and Laws

General Plan

The Ventura County General Plan 2040 Conservation and Open Space Element contains the following goals and policies related to the Project:

COS-1 *To identify, preserve, protect, and restore sensitive biological resources, including federal and state-designated endangered, threatened, rare, or candidate species and their supporting habitats; wetland and riparian habitats; coastal habitats; habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors; and habitats and species identified as "locally important" by the County.*

COS-1.1 Protection of Sensitive Biological Resources. The County shall ensure that discretionary development that could potentially impact sensitive biological resources be evaluated by a qualified biologist to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures that fully account for the impacted resource. When feasible, mitigation measures should adhere to the following priority: avoid impacts, minimize impacts, and compensate for impacts. If the impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level, findings of overriding considerations must be made by the decision-making body.

COS-1.2 Consideration of Sensitive Biological Resources. The County shall identify sensitive biological resources as part of any land use designation change to the General Plan Land Use Diagram or zone designation change to the Zoning Ordinance that would intensify the uses in a given area. The County shall prioritize conservation of areas with sensitive biological resources.

COS-1.4 Consideration of Impacts to Wildlife Movement. When considering proposed discretionary development, County decision-makers shall consider the development's potential project-specific and cumulative impacts on the movement of wildlife at a range of spatial scales including local scales (e.g., hundreds of feet) and regional scales (e.g., tens of miles).

COS-1.9 Agency Consultation Regarding Biological Resources. The County shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society, National Park Service for development in the Santa Monica Mountains or Oak Park Area, and other resource management agencies, as applicable during the review of discretionary development applications to ensure that impacts to biological resources, including rare, threatened, or endangered species, are avoided or minimized.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Permits may be required from the USFWS and/or CDFW if activities associated with a project have the potential to result in the "take" of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or state Endangered Species Acts. Take is defined by the State of California as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill" (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). Take is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include "harm" (16 USC, Section 1532(19), 50 CFR, Section 17.3). CDFW and USFWS are responsible agencies under CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Both agencies review CEQA and NEPA documents in order to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.

Designated Critical Habitat

When species are listed as threatened or endangered, the USFWS often designates areas of "Critical Habitat" as defined by section 3(5)(A) of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Critical Habitat is a term defined in the ESA as a specific geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical Habitat is a tool that supports the continued conservation of imperiled species by guiding cooperation with the federal government. Designations only affect federal agency actions or federally funded or permitted activities. Critical Habitat does not prevent activities that occur within the designated area. Only activities that involve a federal permit, license, or funding and are likely to destroy or adversely modify Critical Habitat will be affected.

Migratory Birds

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA: 16 USC 703-712) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in any bird species covered in one of four international conventions to which the U.S. is a party, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The name of the act is misleading, as it actually covers almost all bird's native to the U.S., even those that are non-migratory. The MBTA encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs. Additionally, California Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any non-game bird covered by the MBTA (Section 3513), as well as any other native non-game bird (Section 3800).

Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are protected in California under provisions of Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5), which states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks and eagles) or Strigiformes (owls), as well as their nests and eggs. The bald eagle and golden eagle are afforded additional protection under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668), which makes it unlawful to kill birds or their eggs.

Nesting Birds

In California, protection is afforded to the nests and eggs of all birds. California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503) states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.". Breeding-season disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered a form of "take" by the CDFW.

Wetlands and other "Jurisdictional Waters"

Natural drainage channels and adjacent wetlands may be considered "waters of the United States." or "jurisdictional waters" subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. The extent of jurisdiction has been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations but has also been subject to interpretation of the federal courts. As of April 2020, jurisdictional waters generally include:

- The territorial seas, and waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

- Traditional Navigable Waters: Perennial and Intermittent tributaries that contain surface water flow to such waters;
- Lake and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and
- Wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waterways.

On June 22, 2020 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the USACE (together, "the agencies") published the Navigable Waters Protection Rule defining the scope of waters subject to federal regulation under the Clean Water Act (CWA or the Act). In this final rule, the agencies interpret the term "waters of the United States" to encompass: The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters; certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters.

The USACE regulates the filling or grading of Waters of the United States. under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The extent of jurisdiction within drainage channels is defined by "ordinary high-water marks" on opposing channel banks. All activities that involve the discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the United States are subject to the permit requirements of the USACE. Such permits are typically issued on the condition that the applicant agrees to provide mitigation that results in no net loss of wetland functions or values. No permit can be issued until the RWQCB issues a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (or waiver of such certification) verifying that the proposed activity will meet State water quality standards.

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969, the SWRCB has regulatory authority to protect the water quality of all surface water and groundwater in the State of California ("Waters of the State"). Nine RWQCBs oversee water quality at the local and regional level. The RWQCB for a given region regulates discharges of fill or pollutants into Waters of the State through the issuance of various permits and orders. Discharges into Waters of the State that are also Waters of the United States require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB as a prerequisite to obtaining certain federal permits, such as a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit. Discharges into all Waters of the State, even those that are not also Waters of the United States., require Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), or waivers of WDRs, from the RWQCB. The RWQCB also administers the Construction Storm Water Program and the federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Projects that disturb one acre or more of soil must obtain a Construction General Permit under the Construction Storm Water Program. A prerequisite for this permit is the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer. Projects that discharge wastewater, storm water, or other pollutants into a Water of the United States. may require a NPDES permit.

CDFW has jurisdiction over the bed and bank of natural drainages and lakes according to provisions of Section 1601 and 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Activities that may substantially modify such waters through the diversion or obstruction of their natural flow, change or use of any material from their bed or bank, or the deposition of debris require a notification of a Lake or Streambed Alteration. If CDFW determines that the activity may adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared. Such an agreement typically stipulates that certain measures will be implemented to protect the habitat values of the lake or drainage in question.

Potentially Significant Project-Related Impacts and Mitigation

Species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by CDFW or USFWS that have the potential to be impacted by the Project are identified below with corresponding mitigation measures. California horned lark, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, pallid bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and yellow warbler are species which have to potential to occur within the APE or vicinity. Both Cooper's Hawk and white-tailed kite were observed within the vicinity of the APE at the time of the survey. These species are discussed below with the corresponding mitigation measures.

Project-Related Mortality and/or Disturbance of Nesting Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Special Status Birds (Including Swainson's Hawk).

The Project site contains suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat for a variety of avian species. Ground nesting birds such as the killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) could nest on the bare ground or compacted dirt roads onsite. Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) could nest on structures within or adjacent to waterways. Raptor species could utilize the small riparian corridor trees for nesting and the surrounding habitats for foraging. Birds nesting within the Project area during construction have the potential to be injured or killed by Project-related activities. In addition to the direct "take" of nesting birds, nesting birds within the Project site or adjacent areas could be disturbed by Project-related activities resulting in nest abandonment. Projects that adversely affect the nesting success of raptors and migratory birds or result in the mortality of individual birds is considered a violation of State and federal laws and are considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

Dense riparian shrub and coastal sage scrub nesting habitats required by least bell's vireos and coastal California Gnatcatchers respectively, are absent from the APE, however marginal habitat for both species is present less than 0.1 miles from the southern APE boundary. While the Project proses no removal or alteration of habitats required by these species, recorded observations of both species have occurred within 1.5 miles of the APE. Implementation of a pre-construction survey for nesting birds will determine the need for the mitigation measures described in both the *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001)* and *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997)*. Should nests or individuals of either species be observed during the pre-construction survey, the aforementioned survey guidelines will reduce potential impacts to least bell's vireos and coastal California Gnatcatchers to a less than significant level under CEQA.

Nesting bird season is generally accepted as February 1 through August 31; however, raptor nesting season is generally accepted as March 1 through September 15. For simplicity, these timeframes have been combined.

Implementation of the following measures will reduce potential impacts to migratory and special status birds, including California horned lark, coastal California gnatcatcher, Cooper's hawk, least Bell's vireo, white-tailed kite, and yellow warbler to a less than significant level under CEQA and will ensure compliance with State and federal laws protecting these avian species.

Mitigation. The following measures will be implemented prior to the start of construction:

> ***Mitigation Measure NEST-1a (Avoidance):*** The Project's construction activities shall occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of nesting bird season) in an effort to avoid impacts to nesting birds.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure NEST-1b (Pre-construction Surveys):*** If activities must occur within nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds within 10 days prior to the start of construction. The survey shall include the proposed work area and surrounding lands within 50 feet. All raptor nests will be considered "active" upon the nest-building stage.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure NEST-1c (Establish Buffers):*** On discovery of any active nests near work areas, the biologist shall determine appropriate construction setback distances based on applicable CDFW and/or USFWS guidelines and/or the biology of the species in question. Construction buffers shall be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and shall be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure NEST-1d (Additional Mitigation):*** On discovery of any coastal California gnatcatcher or least Bell's vireo individuals during the pre-construction survey, further mitigation measures may be required. *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1/2001)* and *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines (US Fish & Wildlife Service, 2/1997)* shall be consulted to determine appropriate further actions.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure WEAP-1e (WEAP Training)***: On discovery of any special status bird species, all personnel associated with Project construction shall attend mandatory Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, prior to initiating construction activities (including staging and mobilization). The specifics of this program shall include identification of the special status species and suitable habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of the species, and review of the limits of construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information, along with photographs or illustrations of the special status species, shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employees, and all other personnel involved with construction of the Project. All employees shall sign a form documenting that they have attended WEAP training and understand the information presented to them.

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Bats

Although roosting and breeding habitat is absent from the APE, high quality roosting habitat is available south of Arroyo Santa Rosa in the area of Mountclef Ridge. The APE and surrounding agricultural fields provide suitable foraging habitat for multiple species of bat. If a special status bat were foraging onsite, it could be injured or killed by construction activities. Projects that adversely affect the reproductive success of special status species or result in the mortality of special status species are considered a violation of State and federal laws and are considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

Implementation of the following measure would reduce potential impacts to foraging special status bats, including pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and western red bat, to a less-than-significant-level under CEQA and would ensure compliance with State and federal laws protecting this species.

Mitigation. The following measures would be implemented during or prior to the start of construction:

> ***Mitigation Measure BAT–2a (Operational Hours):*** Construction activities shall be limited to daylight hours to reduce potential impacts to special status bats that could be foraging onsite.

Less Than Significant Project-Related Impacts

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Animal Species Absent From, or Unlikely to Occur on, the Project Site

Of the 43 regionally occurring special status species, 34 are considered absent from or unlikely to occur within the Project area due to past or ongoing disturbance and/or the absence of suitable habitat. As explained in **Table 1**, the following species were deemed absent from the Project site: arroyo chub, bank swallow, Belding's savannah sparrow, California brown pelican, California least tern, coastal whiptail, light-footed Ridgway's rail, quino checkerspot butterfly, Riverside fairy shrimp, Santa Ana sucker, south coast marsh vole, southern California legless lizard, southern California saltmarsh shrew, Steelhead – Central Valley DPS, tidewater goby, tricolored blackbird, two-striped gartersnake, unarmored threespine stickleback, western snowy plover, western spadefoot, western yellow-billed cuckoo; and the following 13 species were deemed unlikely to occur within the Project area: American badger, Bell's sage sparrow, burrowing owl, California glossy snake, California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, ferruginous hawk, golden eagle, San Diego desert woodrat, south coast gartersnake, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, southwestern willow flycatcher, and western pond turtle. Since it is highly unlikely that these species would occur onsite, implementation of the Project should have no impact on these 34 special status species through construction mortality, disturbance, or loss of habitat. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Plant Species

All 32 of the special status plant species which have been documented in the Project vicinity are considered absent from the Project area due to past or ongoing disturbance and/or the absence of suitable soils and/or habitat. The following species were deemed absent from the Project site: Agoura Hills dudleya, Blochman's dudleya, Braunton's milk-vetch, California Orcutt Grass, California screw moss, chaparral nolina, Chaparral ragwort, conejo buckwheat, Conejo dudleya, Coulter's goldfields, Coulter's saltbush, dune larkspur, estuary seablite, Gerry's curly-leaved monardella, Lyon's pentachaeta, Malibu baccharis, marcescent dudleya, mesa horkelia, Nuttall's scrub oak, Ojai navarretia, Orcutt's pincushion, Parry's spineflower, Payne's bush lupine, salt marsh bird's-beak, Santa Monica dudleya, Santa Susana tarplant, slender mariposa-lily, Sonoran maiden fern, southern tarplant, Verity's dudleya, white rabbit-tobacco, and white-veined monardella. Implementation of the Project will have no effect on individual plants or regional populations of these special status plant species. Mitigation measures are not warranted.

Project-Related Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Natural Communities of Special Concern

There are no CNDDB-designated "natural communities of special concern" recorded within the Project area or surrounding lands. Mitigation is not warranted.

Project-Related Impacts to Regulated Waters, Wetlands, and Water Quality.

Potential Waters of the United States, riparian habitat, typical wetlands, vernal pools, lakes, or streams, and other sensitive natural communities were not observed onsite at the time of the biological survey. The Arroyo Santa Rosa is an ephemeral stream which is located approximately 700 feet south of the APE. Project activities will not take place in the direct vicinity of the Arroyo, therefore mitigation is not warranted.

Project-Related Impacts to Wildlife Movement Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites.

The Project area does not contain features that would be likely to function as wildlife movement corridors. Furthermore, the Project is located in a region often disturbed by human activities related to agricultural production which would discourage dispersal and migration. Therefore, the Project will have no impact on wildlife movement corridors, and no additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Project-Related Impacts to Critical Habitat.

Designated critical habitat is absent from the Project area and surrounding lands. Therefore, there will be no impact to critical habitat, and mitigation is not warranted.

Local Policies or Habitat Conservation Plans.

The Project appears to be consistent with the goals and policies of the Fresno County General Plan. There are no known habitat conservation plans (HCPs) or a natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) in the Project vicinity. Mitigation is not warranted.

IV. References

Baldwin, B., Goldman, D. H., Keil, D., Patterson, R., Rosatti, T., & Wilken, D. (2012). *The Jepson Manual; Vascular Plants of California, second edition.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Calflora. (2019). Retrieved from Calflora: Information on California Plants for Education, Research and Conservation: http://www.calflora.org/(accessed March 2021)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (2012). *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation.* (accessed Decembr 2020)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (2019, October). *California Natural Diversity Database*.(accessed March 2021)

California Native Plant Society. (2019). Retrieved from Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/(Accessed March 2021)

DWR. (2019, October). Retrieved from Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool (BBAT): http://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bbat/(Accessed March 2021)

eBird, Cornell Lab of Ornithology. (2019). Retrieved from eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance: https://ebird.org/(Accessed March 2021)

EPA. (2019, October). Retrieved from Waters GeoViewer: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-geoviewer(Accessed March 2021)

Jepson Flora Project (eds.). (2019). Retrieved from Jepson eFlora: http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/(Accessed March 2021)

Kus, B. (2002). *Least Bell's Vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus). The Riparian Bird Conservation Plan: a strategy for reversing the decline of riparian-associated birds in California.* California Partners in Flight. Retrieved from http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/riparian_v-2.htm (Accessed April 2021).

Nafis, G. (2019). Retrieved from CaliforniaHerps: A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California: http://www.californiaherps.com/(Accessed March 2021)

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map. (2019). Retrieved from http://fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html(Accessed March 2021)

NatureServe Explorer. (2019, September). *An Online Encyclopedia of Life*. Retrieved from http://explorer.natureserve.org/(Accessed March 2021)

Shuford, W., & Gardali, T. (2008). *California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. .* Camarillo and Sacramento, CA: Western Field Ornithologists and California Department of Fish and Game.(Accessed March 2021)

Smith, D., Ralls, K., Cypher, B., Clark Jr., H., Kelly, P., Williams, D., & Maldonado, J. (2006). Relative Abundance of Endangered San Joaquin Kit Foxes (Vulpes macrotis mutica) Based on Scat-detection Dog Surveys. *The Southwestern Naturalist 51 (2)*, 210-219.

SWRCB. (2019, April 2). State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State.(Accessed March 2021)

The California Burrowing Owl Consortium. (1993). *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (Accessed March 2021).*

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (1987). *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.* Department of the Army.(Accessed March 2021)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Recources Conservation Service. (2019). *The Plants Database*. Retrieved from http://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/java/(Accessed Decemeber 2020)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2019). *Custom Soil Resources Report, California*. Retrieved from http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx(Accessed March 2021)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (1998). *Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California* (Accessed March 2021).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2017). *Recovery Plan for the Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas).* Sacramento: U.S. Fish and Wlidlife Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Accessed March 2021).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2019). *Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS)*. Retrieved from https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/(Accessed March 2021)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2019). *Information on Planning and Consultation (IPaC)*. Retrieved from https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (Accessed March 2021)

Ventura County 2040 General Plan. (2020). Conservation and Open Space Element. Retrieved from https://vcrma.org/ventura-county-general-plan#g (Accessed April 2021)

Wilkerson, R., & Siegel, R. (2010). Assessing changes in the distribution and abundance of burrowing owls in California, 1993-2007. *Bird Populations*, 10:1-36.(Accessed March 2021)

Appendix A: Study Area Photos

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CONEJO GAC WATER TREATMENT PROJECT

Photograph 1

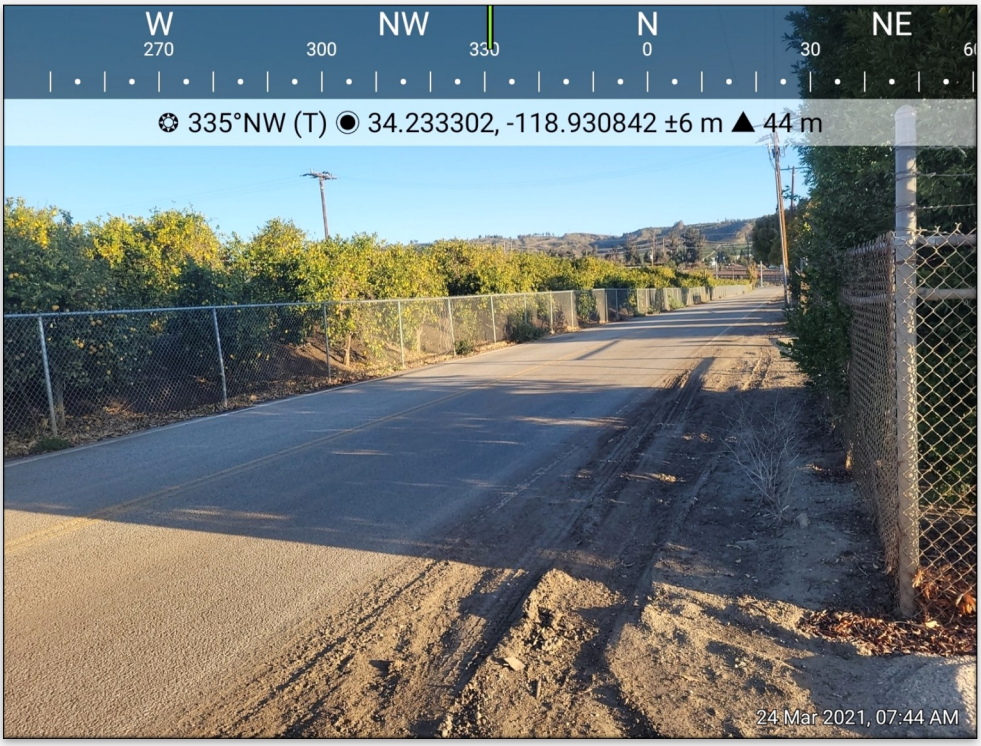
Overview of the current well site.

Photograph 2

Overview of the ornamental shrubs inside the current well site.

Photograph 3

Overview of a small burrow observed inside the fenced area of the current well site. This is one of the few burrows observed during the survey.



Photograph 4

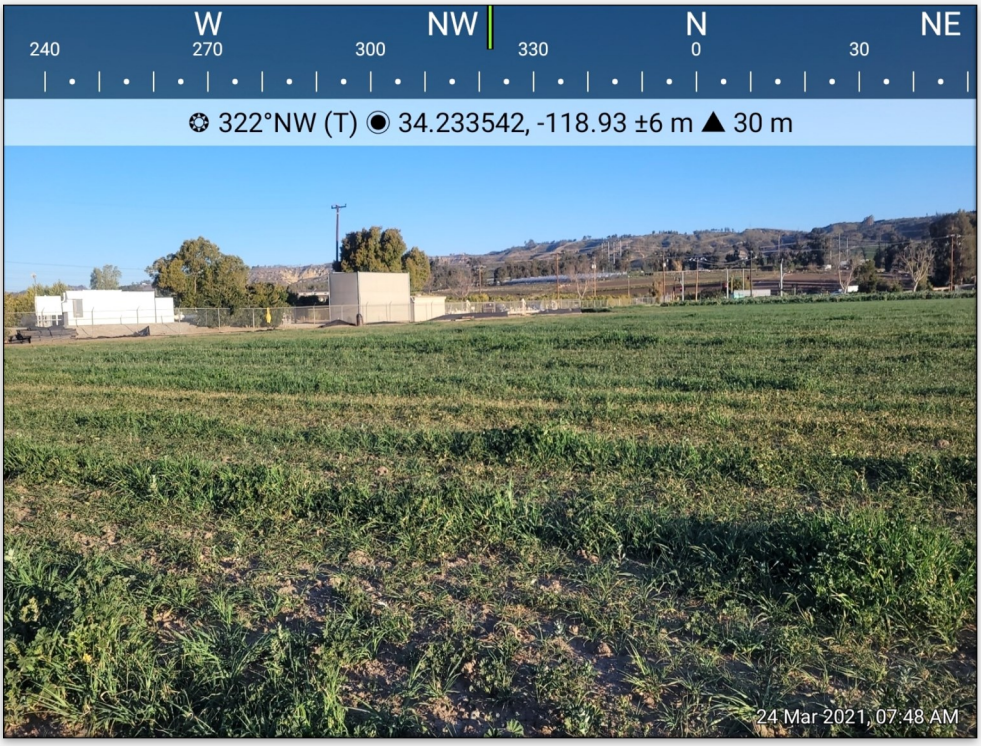
Overview of Hill Canyon Road, located along the western border of the APE.

Photograph 5

Overview of the APE from the southeast corner of Hill Canyon Road and Santa Rosa Road. Open space, foothill habitat is visible in the background.

Photograph 6

Overview of the east side of the current well site.

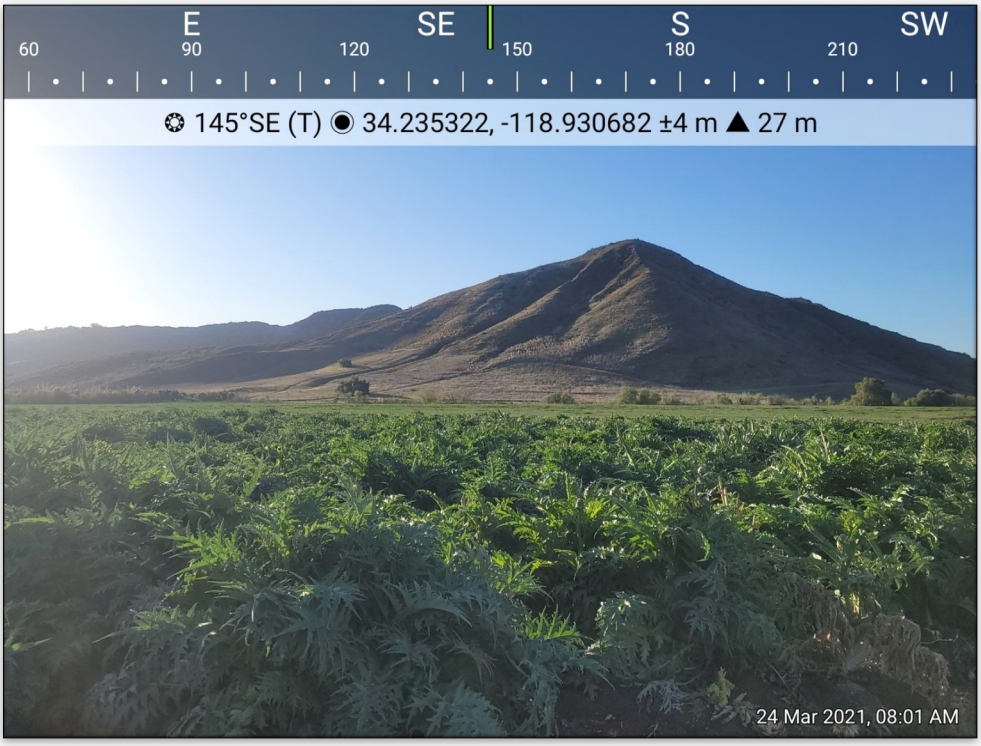


Photograph 7

One of the grassy portions of the APE. The current well site is visible in the background.

Photograph 8

Overview of the northern portion of the APE. A field of artichokes is visible in the background, a section of which is included in the APE.

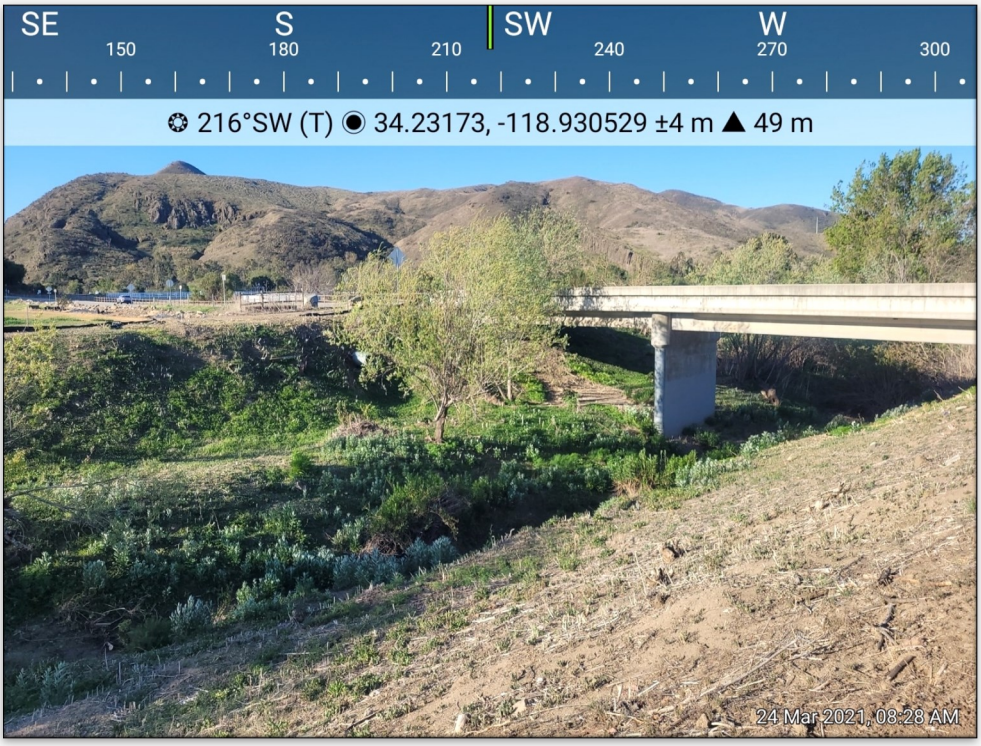


Photograph 9

Overview of the artichoke field from the north.

Photograph 10

Overview of the southern portion of the APE. The current well site is visible in the background.



Photograph 11

Overview of the Arroyo Santa Rosa, located approximately 700 feet from the southern edge of the APE.

Photograph 12

Overview of the marginal riparian habitat located along the banks of the Arroyo Santa Rosa.

Appendix B: CNDDB Quad Search

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CONEJO GAC WATER TREATMENT PROJECT

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Newbury Park (3411828) OR Thousand Oaks (3411827) OR Simi (3411837) OR Moorpark (3411838) OR Santa Paula (3411931) OR Camarillo (3411921) OR Point Mugu (3411911) OR Triunfo Pass (3411818) OR Point Dume (3411817))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agoura Hills dudleya	PDCRA040A7	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis						
American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Taxidea taxus						
arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
Gila orcuttii						
bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Riparia riparia						
Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi						
Bell's sage sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Artemisiospiza belli belli						
Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae						
Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Astragalus brauntonii						
burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Athene cunicularia						
California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	FP
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus						
California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Arizona elegans occidentalis						
California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Eremophila alpestris actia						
California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
Sternula antillarum browni						
California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Anniella spp.						
California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Orcuttia californica						
California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
Tortula californica						
California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
California Walnut Woodland						
chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Nolina cismontana						
chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Senecio aphanactis						

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
conejo buckwheat *Eriogonum crocatum*	PDPGN081G0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
Conejo dudleya *Dudleya parva*	PDCRA04016	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
dune larkspur *Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae*	PDRAN0B1B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
estuary seablite *Suaeda esteroa*	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella *Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi*	PDLAM18163	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
globose dune beetle *Coelus globosus*	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
light-footed Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus levipes*	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1T2	S1	FP
Lyon's pentachaeta *Pentachaeta lyonii*	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Malibu baccharis *Baccharis malibuensis*	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
marcescent dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*	PDCRA040A3	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) *Tryonia imitator*	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
monarch - California overwintering population *Danaus plexippus pop. 1*	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Ojai navarretia *Navarretia ojaiensis*	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Orcutt's pincushion *Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana*	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Payne's bush lupine *Lupinus paynei*	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Plummer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus plummerae*	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
San Bernardino ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
sandy beach tiger beetle *Cicindela hirticollis gravida*	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Santa Monica dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Monica grasshopper *Trimerotropis occidentiloides*	IIORT36300	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Santa Susana tarplant *Deinandra minthornii*	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
senile tiger beetle *Cicindela senilis frosti*	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
slender mariposa-lily *Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Sonoran maiden fern *Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
south coast gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1*	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
south coast marsh vole *Microtus californicus stephensi*	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S1S2	SSC
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
southern California saltmarsh shrew *Sorex ornatus salicornicus*	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest *Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest*	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh *Southern Coastal Salt Marsh*	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Forest *Southern Riparian Forest*	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Scrub *Southern Riparian Scrub*	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland *Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi ssp. australis*	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Southern Willow Scrub *Southern Willow Scrub*	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
steelhead - southern California DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Trask shoulderband *Helminthoglypta traskii traskii*	IMGASC2473	None	None	G1G2T1	S1	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
two-striped gartersnake *Thamnophis hammondii*	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
unarmored threespine stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Valley Needlegrass Grassland*	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Oak Woodland *Valley Oak Woodland*	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Verity's dudleya *Dudleya verityi*	PDCRA040U0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper *Panoquina errans*	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S2	
Wawona riffle beetle *Atractelmis wawona*	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	AMACC05060	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
western small-footed myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	AMACC01140	None	None	G5	S3	
western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
white-veined monardella *Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
woven-spored lichen *Texosporium sancti-jacobi*	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	

Record Count: 100

Appendix C: NRCS Soils Report

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

CONEJO GAC WATER TREATMENT PROJECT

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Ventura Area, California

March 30, 2021

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:1,210 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 15 30 60 90

Feet: 0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Ventura Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 15, May 27, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 9, 2018—Jun 1, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
SxA	Sorrento silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19	2.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Ventura Area, California

SxA—Sorrento silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyzr
Elevation: 20 to 540 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 330 to 360 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Sorrento and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sorrento

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: silty clay loam
C - 19 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mocho

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Salinas

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cropley

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Typic xerorthents

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577

Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580

Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Appendix C

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Information
Camrosa Water District
Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

South Central Coastal Information Center, CSU Fullerton, California Historical Resources Information System: SCCIC File # 22275.8427, dated April 22, 2021.

- There have been four cultural resource reports/studies conducted within the Project APE.
- There have been nine cultural resource studies conducted within the one-half mile radius outside of the Project APE.
- There are three archaeological resources recorded within the Project radius area, however these resources will not be disturbed by project activities.
- There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic Resources, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC): Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request, dated March 24, 2021.

- A Record Search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the Area of Potential Effect (APE) with negative results.
- A list of nine tribal contacts was provided, and letters to the nine tribal contacts were then mailed out April 15, 2021.
- One response from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians was received May 20, 2021, and stated no further consultation was necessary.
- No additional responses or additional cultural information were received by Camrosa Water District.

AB 52 Consultation pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 21080.3.1

- Camrosa Water District has received a letter from the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation Tribe.
- A Tribal Consultation Notification Request Letter was sent out by Camrosa Water District via certified mail dated April 14, 2021.
- No correspondence has been received by Camrosa Water District pursuant to the Tribal Consultation Notification Request Letter.

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395
California Historical Resources Information System
Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and San Bernardino Counties
sccic@fullerton.edu

4/22/2021 SCCIC File #: 22275.8427

Jacqueline C. Lancaster
Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
130 N. Garden St.
Visalia CA 93291

Re: Records Search Results for the Camrosa Water District Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newbury Park, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following summary reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project site and a ¼-mile radius. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY

Archaeological Resources* (*see Recommendations section)	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 3
Built-Environment Resources	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 1
Reports and Studies	Within project area: 4 Within project radius: 9
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Historical Landmarks (SHL) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 2019	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): 2012	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 0

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW - Triunfo Pass, CA (1921, 1943) historic USGS maps indicate that in 1921 there was one improved road and one unimproved road present. The Arroyo Santa Rosa ran just south of the project area. In 1943, there was one more unimproved road and 8 buildings present. All other features mentioned above were still present.

RECOMMENDATIONS

*When we report that no archaeological resources are recorded in your project area or within a specified radius around the project area; that does not necessarily mean that nothing is there. It may simply mean that the area has not been studied and/or that no information regarding the archaeological sensitivity of the property has been filed at this office. The reported records search result does not preclude the possibility that surface or buried artifacts might be found during a survey of the property or ground-disturbing activities.

While there are currently no recorded archaeological sites within the project area, buried resources could potentially be unearthed during project activities. Therefore, customary caution and a halt-work condition should be in place for all ground-disturbing activities. In the event that any evidence of cultural resources is discovered, all work within the vicinity of the find should stop until a qualified archaeological consultant can assess the find and make recommendations. Excavation of potential cultural resources should not be attempted by project personnel. It is also recommended that the Native American Heritage Commission be consulted to identify if any additional traditional cultural properties or other sacred sites are known to be in the area. The NAHC may also refer you to local tribes with particular knowledge of potential sensitivity. The NAHC and local tribes may offer additional recommendations to what is provided here and may request an archaeological monitor.

For your convenience, you may find a professional consultant**at www.chrisinfo.org. Any resulting reports by the qualified consultant should be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center as soon as possible.

**The SCCIC does not endorse any particular consultant and makes no claims about the qualifications of any person listed. Each consultant on this list self-reports that they meet current professional standards.

If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm. Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

March 24, 2021

Jackie Lancaster
Provost & Pritchard

Via Email to: jlancaster@ppeng.com

Re: Camrosa Water District GAC Design Project, Ventura County

Dear Ms. Lancaster:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Ventura County
3/24/2021

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Annette Ayala,
188 S. Santa Rosa Street — Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala@yahoo.com

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Brenda Guzman,
58 N. Ann Street, #8 — Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (209) 601 - 4676
brendamguzman@gmail.com

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street — Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 — Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533 — Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road — Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 — Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Camrosa Water District GAC Design Project, Ventura County.

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians
Annette Ayala,
188 S. Santa Rosa Street
Ventura, CA, 93001

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Ms. Ayala:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians
Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA, 93023

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Mr. Tumamait:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians
Brenda Guzman,
58 N. Ann Street, #8
Ventura, CA, 93001

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Ms. Guzman:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Mr. Collins:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Mr. Kahn:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711-6162
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

April 14, 2021

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

RE: Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project

Dear Mr. Vigil:

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, is providing cultural resources services in support of the Camrosa Water District GAC Treatment Project.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

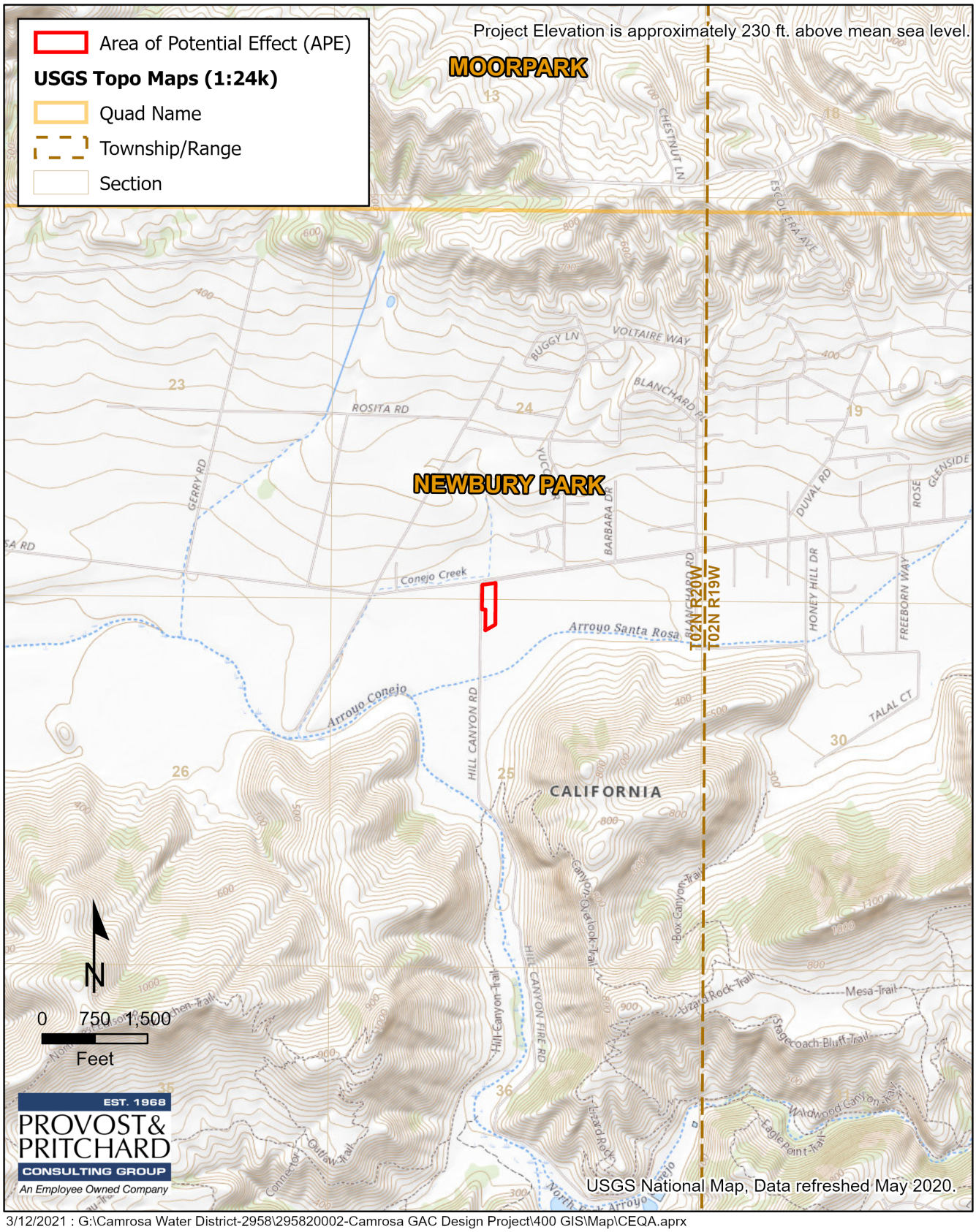
The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided your name and address as a tribal contact that is culturally affiliated to the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, or have questions or would like more information about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (559) 636-1166, email (jlancaster@ppeng.com), or send a letter to my attention. I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

Sincerely, Jacqueline Lancaster

encl.: Topo Quad Map



3/12/2021 : G:\Camrosa Water District-2958\295820002-Camrosa GAC Design Project\400 GIS\Map\CEQA.aprx

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

April 14, 2021

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P.O Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA 93140

Dear Chair Sullivan:

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52, Gatto 2015) requires that CEQA lead agencies must provide formal notification to California Native American tribal organizations who have filed a letter with a Lead Agency requesting such notification. The Chumash Nation has requested such notification from Camrosa Water District (CWD), and this letter serves as our notification of a proposed project. Below is a brief description of the proposed project and its location, as well as my contact information as the Lead Agency representative. If your tribal organization wishes to consult with CWD regarding the GAC treatment project, we invite you to so state in a written response to CWD, at my attention, within 60 days of receipt of this letter.

CWD operates potable, non-potable, and recycled water supply systems in a 31-square-mile service area in southern Ventura County, California. The potable water system serves approximately 35,000 people and delivers more than 6,000 acre-feet of water each year through approximately 8,500 service connections in portions of the Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, and Thousand Oaks, as well as unincorporated Ventura County. CWD's system is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a community water system.

The synthetic organic chemical 1,2,3,-trichloropropane (TCP) has been detected at concentrations higher than the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) at three of CWD's potable water supply wells and in trace amounts at a fourth. The wells were removed from service and will remain offline until a water treatment system is built. CWD has determined to move forward with a centralized 2,350 gallon-per-minute (gpm) granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to remove TCP from the Conejo 2, Conejo 3, Conejo 4, and the Santa Rosa 8 wells.

Granular activated carbon is commonly employed as an adsorption media in many water treatment plants and is the industry standard for the treatment of TCP. Water is extracted by the well and treated by filtering it through a series of vessels filled with GAC to remove contaminants. The CWD GAC project requires three 12-foot-diameter vessel pairs for the GAC medium, a new treated-water tank, a backwash tank, a detention basin, and other associated appurtenances. Because the carbon will be periodically replenished, the facility will be paved to allow vehicle clearance.

7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, CA 93012
805.388.0226 | www.camrosa.com

The plant will be capable of treating any combination of the wells at a combined flow rate of 500 – 2,350 gpm to accommodate the diurnal demand range. Average treated water production is expected to be approximately 55 million gallons a month.

On behalf of CWD, Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group has requested a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has also been requested. A response from NAHC was received on March 24, 2021 and the results were negative. A response from the South Central Coastal Information Center has not been received as of the date of this letter.

Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and not disclosed in any document available to the general public.

If your tribal organization is interested in consulting on this project, within 60 days please contact me at IanP@camrosa.com or 805.256.0949.

Sincerely,

Ian Prichard, Assistant General Manager